



THE SPANISH ARMADA

The Spanish Armada: key words starter

Mission 1: match key word to image **Mission 2:** match definition with key word in the table below

Persecute



Armada



Crusade



Piracy



Supremacy



Excommunicate



Refusal



Proposal



An offer (of marriage)

To bully or treat a person or group badly or unfairly

An army of fighting ships

To say no

A formal ruling to 'kick out' or ban a person from any belonging in the Catholic Church

A word meaning to be the best or most important

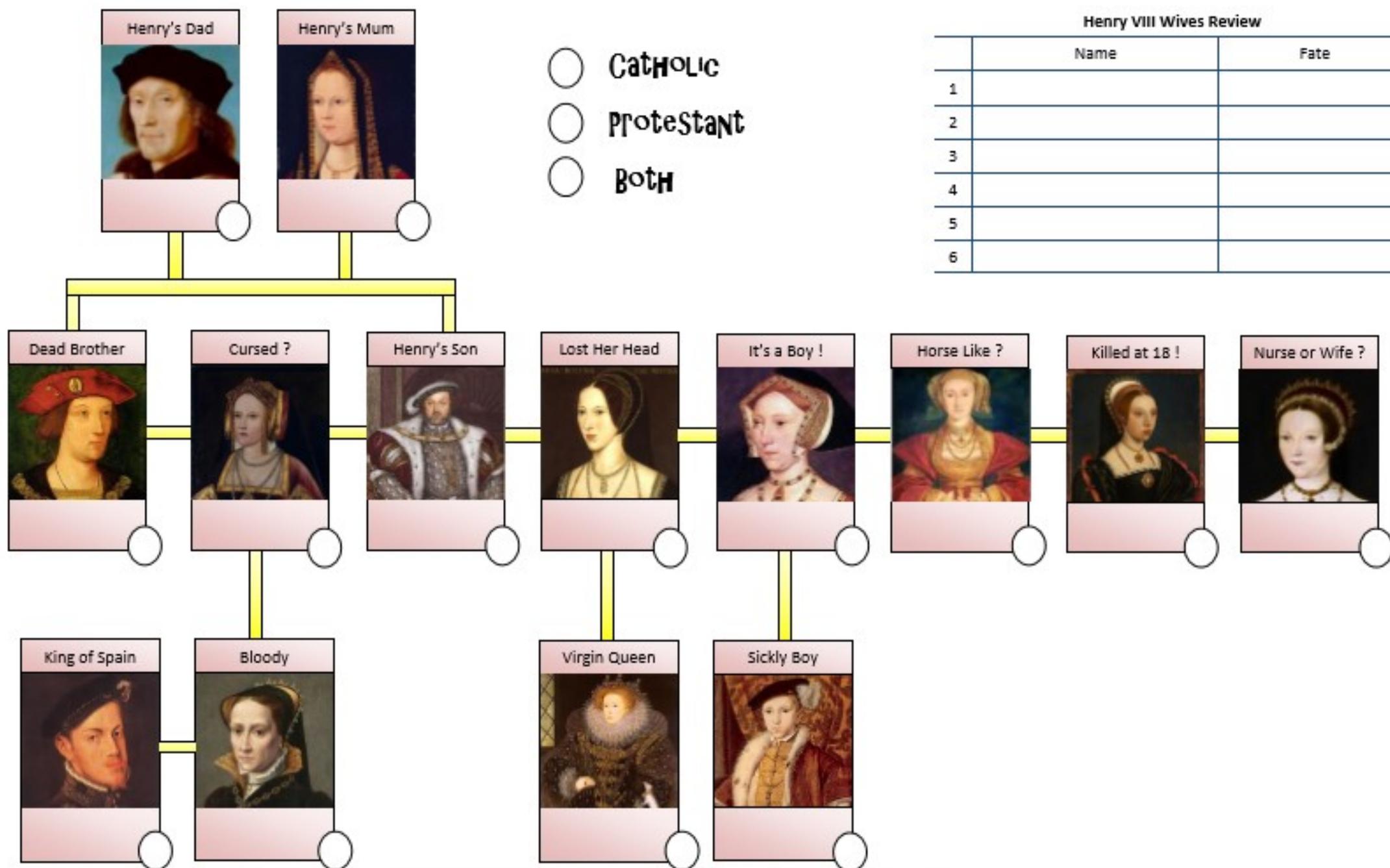
The act of stealing - often connected to theft of treasure on the high seas

A war fought to defend the Catholic religion

Word	Definition	Similar
Persecute		
Armada		F _ _ _ t
Refusal		R _ _ _ _ t
Crusade		
Piracy		T _ _ _ _
Supremacy		
Excommunicate		E _ _ _ _
Proposal		S _ _ _ _ _ _ _

The Tudor Family Tree - who is who ?

Mission : to add the names of the characters below and indicate if they were a Protestant or a Catholic.



Henry VIII Wives Review

	Name	Fate
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

RELIGION REVIEW

Stained Glass Windows

Simple Churches

Personal connection with God

Bibles in English

Pastors should be married

Bibles in Latin

Christianity

Only God Rules

Priests Celibate

Extreme Protestants

Punishment for sinners

Not good to have fun

Work, work work

Sins forgiven during confession

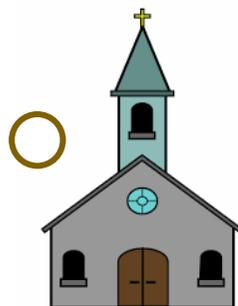
Wine is Jesus' Blood

Don't celebrate Christmas

The Pope Rules



Expensive Cathedrals



Connect to God through Priests



Catholic

Protestant

Mostly Puritan



RELIGION REVIEW

Catholicism



Protestantism



Puritanism



Catholicism is part of which major religion ?

Protestantism is part of which major religion ?

Puritanism is part of which major religion ?

About Catholic Churches

About Protestant Churches

About Puritan Churches

About Catholic Priests

About Protestant Pastors

About Puritan Pastors

About Catholic Services

About Protestant Services

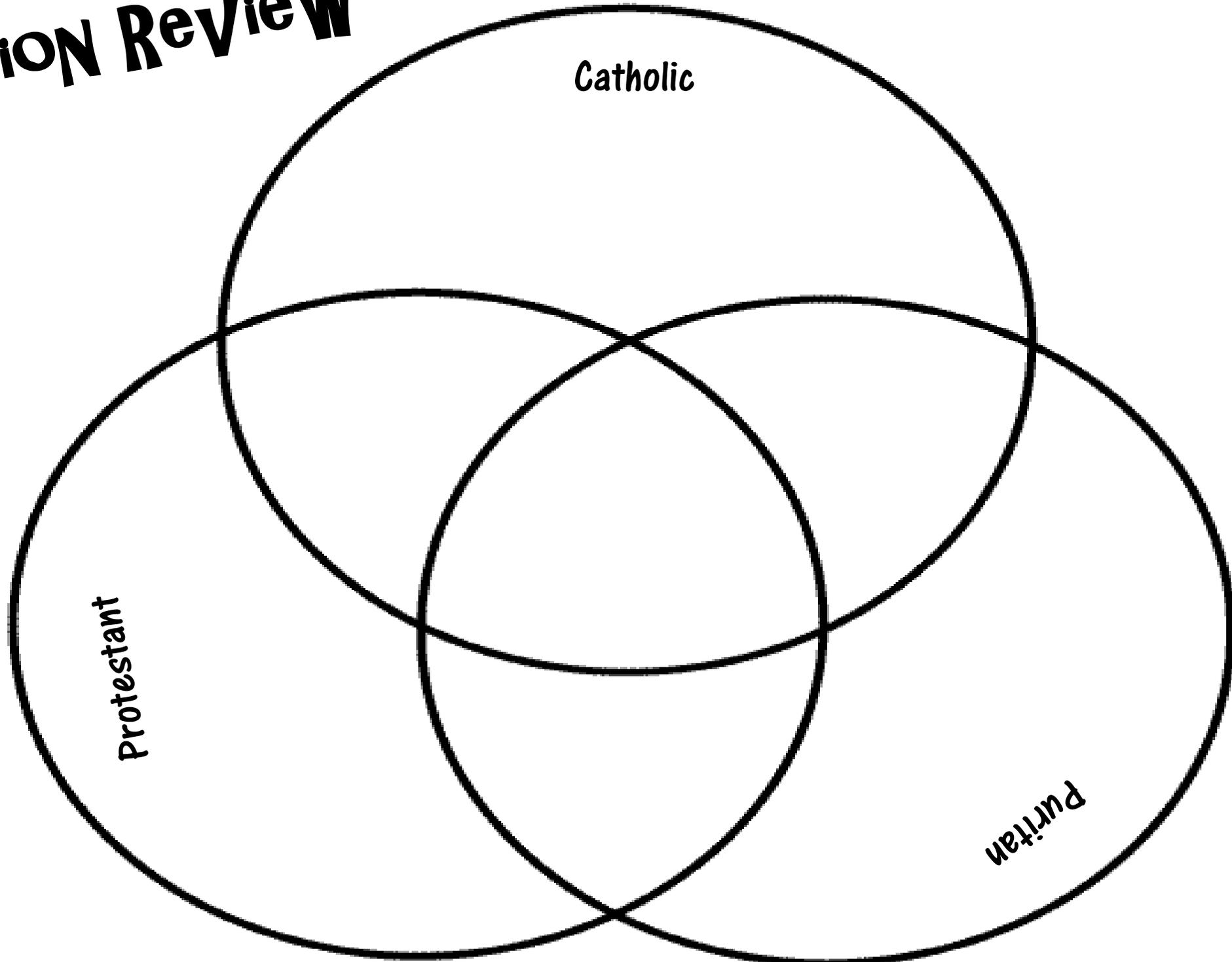
About Puritan Services

Other Catholic Beliefs or Behaviour

Other Protestant Beliefs or Behaviour

Other Puritan Beliefs or Behaviour

Religion Review



The Causes of the Spanish Armada

 Task : Add the following sentences to the timeline

Once again established the authority of the Church of England with Queen Elizabeth at the top

With only 4 ships, he snuck into the harbour, sank 37 ships and damaged more

The fuelled King Philip's idea to lead a crusade for the Pope to remove 'Heretic Elizabeth'

France was an enemy of Spain but this war weakened it. Spain no longer needed England's alliance.

This was an insult to Philip and Spain who hoped to influence religion in England and Wales

This was a protestant country and Elizabeth felt it was her duty to help the Dutch

Protestants rose up against Spanish rule, Elizabeth sent money, supplies and 12000 men

They wanted to reintroduce Catholicism in England and persecuted protestants

Other attempts to kill her also fail. Philip planned to support a Catholic takeover

After the death of Mary, Elizabeth (a protestant and unpopular in Spain) is crowned

Such as Drake and Raleigh began attacks on Spain's ships, stealing their New World treasures

Elizabeth sent 25 ships led by Sir Francis Drake

This infuriated Philip as it showed Elizabeth fully supported piracy on the high seas

Philip had been planning her rescue before she was executed

Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church by created the protestant Church of England

The Causes of the Spanish Armada

 **Task:** colour code - Long Term Cause  Tipping Point  Short Term Cause  Trigger 

1534: The Act of Supremacy



1554: Queen 'Bloody' Mary I (Henry's daughter) Married to Philip II of Spain



1558: Queen Elizabeth I Takes the Throne



1559: Elizabeth Refused Philip's Marriage Proposal



1559: Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity



1562: Civil War in France



1568: Spain Invaded the Netherlands



1570: Pope Pius V Excommunicated Queen Elizabeth I



1571 : Ridolfi Plot to Assassinate Elizabeth Fails



c1575: English Seamen , 'Sea dogs' and Pirates



1581: Francis Drake is Knighted (now we call him Sir Francis)



1585: Revolts in the Netherlands



1585: Spanish Ports in the Caribbean Attacked



1587: Mary Queen of Scots (Catholic) Executed by the order of Queen Elizabeth



1587: Drake Attacks The Spanish Fleet In The Port of Cadiz



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1587: Drake Attacks The Spanish Fleet In The Port of Cadiz

With only 4 ships, he snuck into the harbour, sank 37 ships and damaged more



Why Did Spain Try to Invade England in 1588?

Protestant England

Philip was annoyed that Elizabeth I had restored Protestantism in England after the death of her sister, Mary I.



Marriage Refusal

Philip had been married to Mary Tudor (Elizabeth's sister). In 1559 he offered to marry Elizabeth. She refused his offer and remained single.



Supporting the Dutch

Elizabeth allied England with the Protestant Dutch states who wanted freedom from Spain and sent an English army to assist them.



Drake Knighted

Philip's anger with England increased further after Elizabeth knighted Francis Drake. The countries of Europe had an agreement that there would be free trade between them, Drake, however, preferred to trade privately and Philip saw Elizabeth's knighthood of him as an insult to the free trade agreement and began to prepare for war.



Piracy!

Spain had colonies in the New World. Some English sailors such as Sir Francis Drake had been robbing Spanish treasure ships from the New World (1570s-80s). Elizabeth encouraged this



Execution Of Mary Queen of Scots

Elizabeth's decision to sign the death warrant of the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots in 1587 enormously angered Philip.



Ranking The Causes Of The Spanish Armada

Mission: to recap and rank the causes of the Spanish Armada. You may also indicate if cause is Religious (R) Political (P) or Economic (E) cause



Spain Invaded Netherlands

Marriage Refusal

Elizabeth persecuted Catholics



Piracy



Excommunication

Drake Knighted

Mary's Execution



Acts of Supremacy



Attack on Cadiz

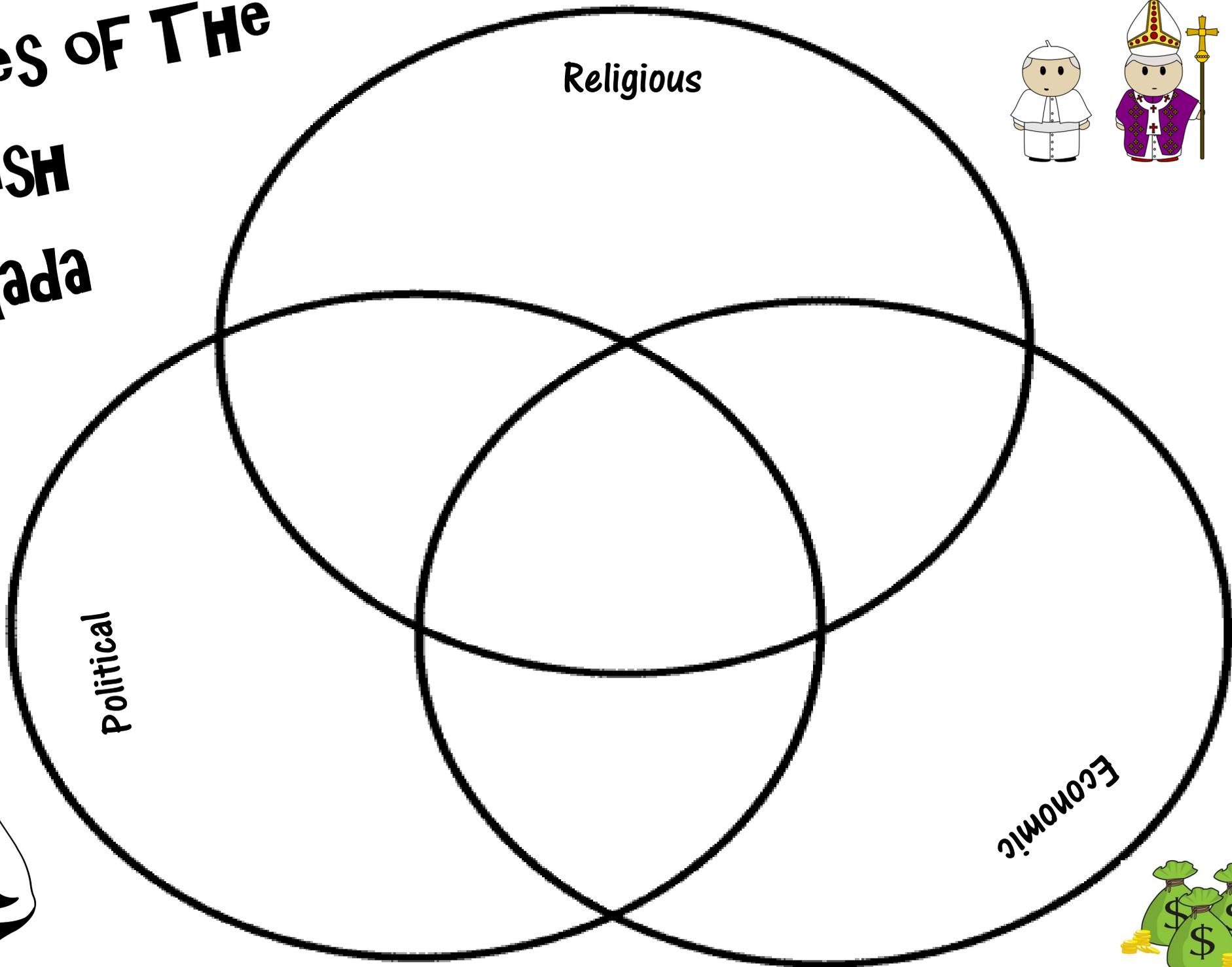
My Rank Order

1	<input type="text"/>	R P E
2	<input type="text"/>	R P E
3	<input type="text"/>	R P E
4	<input type="text"/>	R P E
5	<input type="text"/>	R P E
6	<input type="text"/>	R P E
7	<input type="text"/>	R P E
8	<input type="text"/>	R P E
9	<input type="text"/>	R P E

Agreed Pair / Group Order

<input type="text"/>	Most Important	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	Least Important	

CAUSES OF THE SPANISH ARMADA



ACTIVITY # 18 / 101 - FOLLOW ME

How it works ?

- 1: Select 6 students - assign each, one of the causes of the Armada. Allow time to prepare a short 'speech' to show why their cause was most important.
- 2 : Present a concise opening argument to the class.
- 3 : Students then join / follow their cause of choice.
- 4: Continue the debate allowing students to contribute once they follow a cause.
- 5 : Students can change at any time.
6. Wrap up and rank outcome.



Suggestions

Teacher to join / help the person with least followers

Skills

Persuasion
Debate
Listening

Adapt to

Any causes / reason for failure / most significant person topic



EVENTS IN NETHERLANDS



PROTESTANT

ELIZBETH



PIRACY



MARRIAGE

REFUSAL



DRAKE KNIGHTED



EXECUTION OF MARY Q OF S

What Were The Causes of the Spanish Armada ? (Essay Plan)

Introduction: 1: Use a full sentence to answer the question in a 'thesis statement' EG; There were a number of factors that helped cause the Spanish Armada 2: Outline the three causes.

Points

Examples

to support your main point

Explain

the examples you have used (short narrative)

Evidence

A "quote" or statistic? (1 per para?)

Link back to the ?

Importance of examples used

Firstly, primarily

1 : _____

Also, secondly,

2 : _____

Finally, in addition.

3 : _____

This was significant because ...

This was important because ...

This was _____ because ...

Furthermore....

Furthermore....

Furthermore....

Conclusion: 1 : Outline the most important point 2 : Are there any connections between reasons or opportunities to link to factors not mentioned in your main essay ?

What Were The Causes of the Spanish Armada ? (Example)

Introduction: 1: Use a full sentence to answer the question in a 'thesis statement' EG; There were a number of factors that helped cause the Spanish Armada 2: Outline the three causes.

Points	Examples to support your main point	Explain the examples you have used (short narrative)	Evidence A "quote" or statistic? (1 per para?)	Link back to the ? Importance of examples used
<p>Firstly, primarily</p> <p>Religious</p>	Acts of Supremacy			<p><i>This was significant because ...</i></p>
	Execution of Mary Q of S			
<p>Also, secondly,</p> <p>Political</p>	Marriage Refusal			<p><i>This was important because ...</i></p>
	Drake Knighted			
<p>Finally, in addition.</p> <p>Economic</p>	'Sea dogs' Piracy			<p><i>This was _____ because ...</i></p>
	Attacks on Spanish Caribbean Ports			

Conclusion: 1 : Outline the most important point 2 : Are there any connections between reasons or opportunities to link to factors not mentioned in your main essay ?

The Spanish Armada: 1587-88

1587



The Final Straw ? The Execution of Mary Queen of Scots



Philip II of Spain is angry.

There are many reasons (apart from the execution of Mary) why he wants to send an invasion force to dethrone Queen Elizabeth in England.



May 1587

With news that Philip was building an Armada, Sir Francis Drake launches a sneak attack of his own sending fire ships into the Spanish fleet in the Spanish port in Cadiz

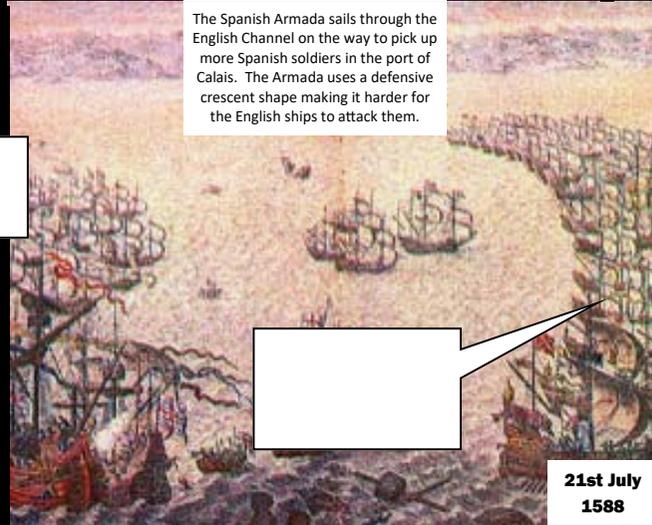
The year after the attack at Cadiz, the Spanish Armada is spotted off the Plymouth Coast in South West England. Fire beacons are lit to quickly spread news of the approaching attack.



19th July 1588



Legend says that Sir Francis Drake simply continues with his game of bowls when told the news of the invasion.



The Spanish Armada sails through the English Channel on the way to pick up more Spanish soldiers in the port of Calais. The Armada uses a defensive crescent shape making it harder for the English ships to attack them.

21st July 1588

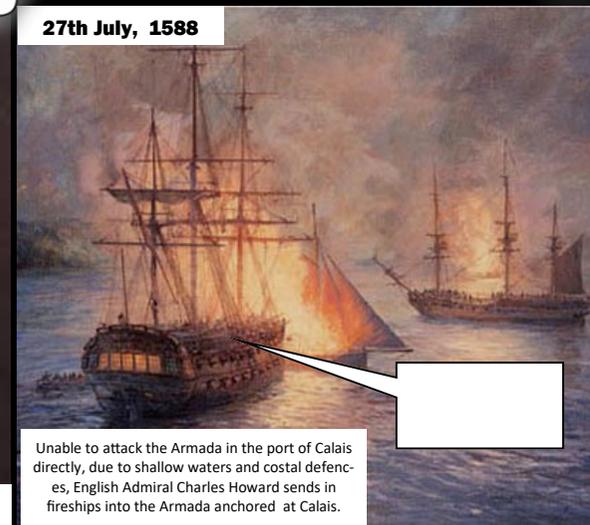
The Spanish plan was to meet up with the Duke of Parma - he had led the fighting against the protestant revolt in the Netherlands.

When they arrived in Calais, France, Spanish Admiral Medina Sidonia was told he would have to wait for 6 days before the Duke of Parma would arrive with his army.



Duke of Medina Sidonia

27th July, 1588

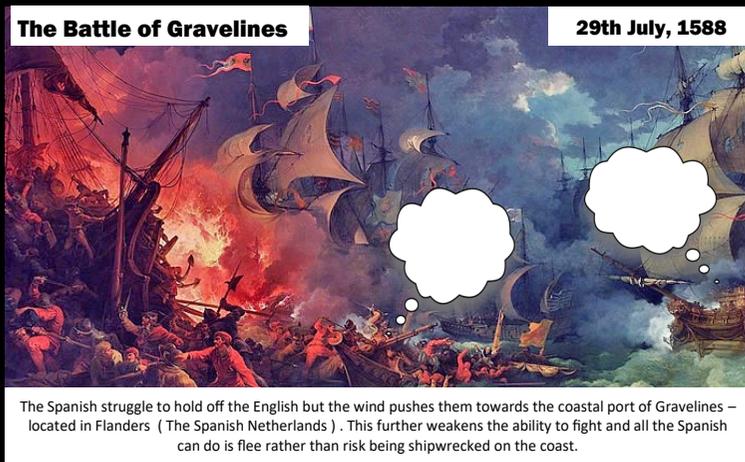


Unable to attack the Armada in the port of Calais directly, due to shallow waters and coastal defences, English Admiral Charles Howard sends in fireships into the Armada anchored at Calais.



Scattered

The fireships force the Spanish to break out into the North Sea - with their formation gone the lighter, faster and re-supplied English ships have the advantage.



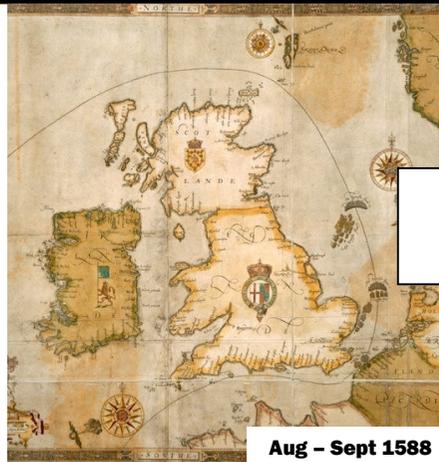
The Battle of Gravelines

29th July, 1588

The Spanish struggle to hold off the English but the wind pushes them towards the coastal port of Gravelines - located in Flanders (The Spanish Netherlands). This further weakens the ability to fight and all the Spanish can do is flee rather than risk being shipwrecked on the coast.

The wind continues to work against the Spanish—unable to regroup and attack the English or sail back home through the English Channel.

The Armada is forced to take the long way home around Scotland and down the West Coast of Ireland. Many ships are sunk in unseasonably strong storms.



Aug - Sept 1588



Sept 1588

A victorious Queen Elizabeth decides what she will say to the brave men who saved England and her own neck !

The Story of the Spanish Armada

 **Task:** complete the map and summary of the attempted Spanish invasion of England in 1588

 _____ 

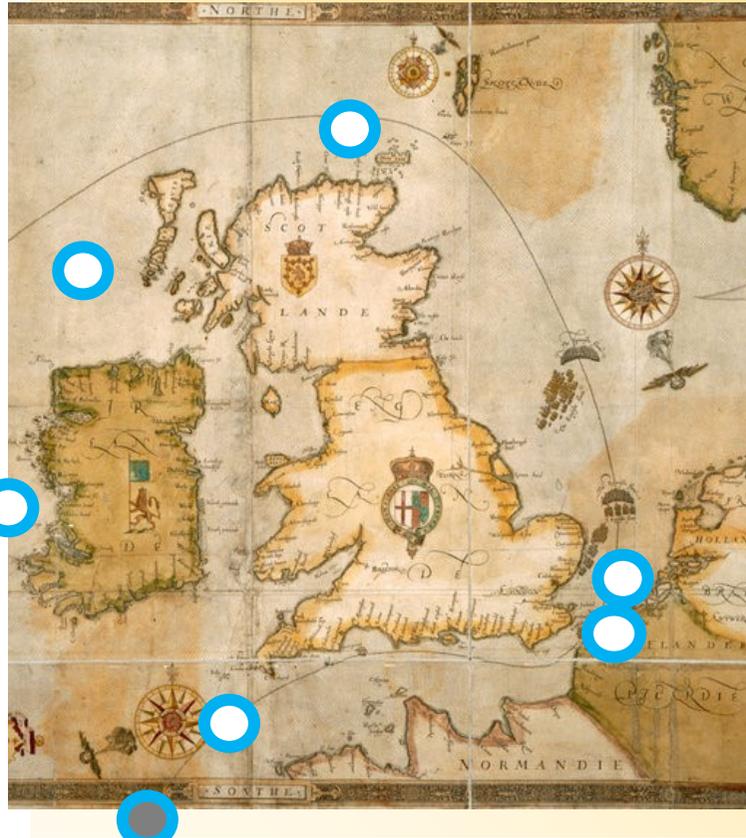
May, 1587

 _____ 

19th July, 1588

 _____ 

c24th July, 1588



 _____ 

27th July, 1588

 _____ 

Aug - Sept, 1588

 _____ 

29th July, 1588

Tasks

- Add event heading into correct box
- Colour code event with location on map (note Cadiz much further south)
- Add summary information for each event

Event - not in chronological order

- Drake attacks armada at Cadiz
- Battle of Gravelines
- Armada anchors in Calais - waits for Spanish troops
- Ships sunk in storms off the Scottish coast
- Admiral Howard uses fire ships attack on Calais
- Armada spotted off Plymouth coast



'This Armada was so completely crippled and scattered that my first duty to your Majesty seemed to save it, even at the risk which we are running in undertaking this voyage, which is so long and in such high latitudes. Ammunition and the best of our vessels were lacking, and experience had shown how little we could depend upon the ships that remained, the Queen's fleet being so superior to ours in this sort of fighting, in consequence of the strength of their artillery and the fast sailing of their ships.'

Duke of Medina Sidonia in a letter to King Philip II of Spain after the battle of Gravelines (July, 1588)

Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created: Year: _____ Century: _____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from? _____

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : _____

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

Firstly the source says: _____

Furthermore it reveals: _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

Why was the source created. Is there a special reason or motive? _____

Use the bias indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or not. Think about 1: **Provenance**, the origins or where the source came from . 2: **Content**, what the source says 3: **Corroboration**, is the content supported by other sources or your own knowledge?

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Not Corroborated	Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Corroborated	Could the person know things others do not? Do they have an important job? Is the person trustworthy? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?		Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using information that was not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person and a Jewish person may feel angry towards Germans even today.	Does the person have a motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda?	

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **Reliable**

1: Source provenance may may not make the source reliable because: _____

Example from the source : " _____ " _____

2: The source content may may not make the source reliable because: _____

Example from the source : " _____ " _____

3: Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?

Why Did The Spanish Armada Fail ?

 **Mission** : to use historical sources to gain a better understanding about the factors that led to the defeat of the Spanish Armada

Philip began preparing the invasion as early as 1584. His first choice as commander was the Marquis of Santa Cruz. However, Santa Cruz died in 1587. Philip ordered Duke of Medina Sidonia to take command of the fleet. The Duke was an experienced warrior - on land but he had no naval background, and no interest in leading the Armada. He also suffered from sea sickness and begged to no avail to be allowed to refuse the job. The English were well aware of the Spanish preparations. In a bold move that was apparently against Elizabeth's wishes, Sir Francis Drake sailed a small English fleet to Cadiz in Spain, where they surprised a large number of Spanish warships in the harbour. Drake burned a number of ships and slipped away before the Spanish could fight back. The attack at Cadiz was more of an annoyance than a major setback, but the English took heart from this "singeing of the King of Spain's beard". By 1588, however, the Armada was finally ready to sail. The fleet numbered over 130 ships, making it by far the greatest naval fleet of its age. According to records, 30,493 men sailed with the Armada, the vast majority of them soldiers. A closer look reveals that this "Invincible Armada" was not quite so well armed as it might seem.

School Textbook.

A

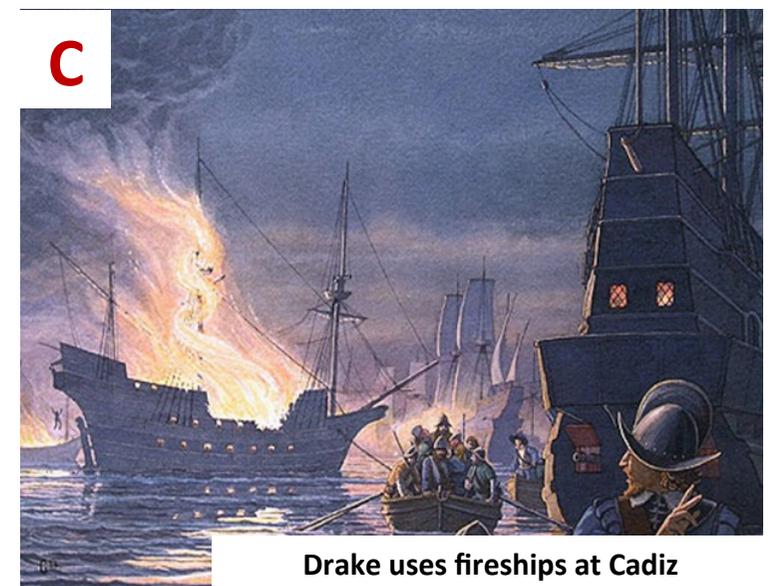


The 'Invincible' Armada ?

"I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart of a king, and of a king of England, too; and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realms: to which, rather than any dishonor should grow by me, I myself will take up arms; I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field. I know already, by your forwardness, that you have deserved rewards and crowns; and we do assure you, on the word of a prince, they shall be duly paid you."

Elizabeth spoke to her troops as they prepared for battle in 1588.

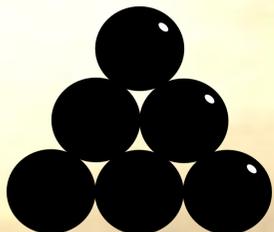
B



Drake uses fireships at Cadiz

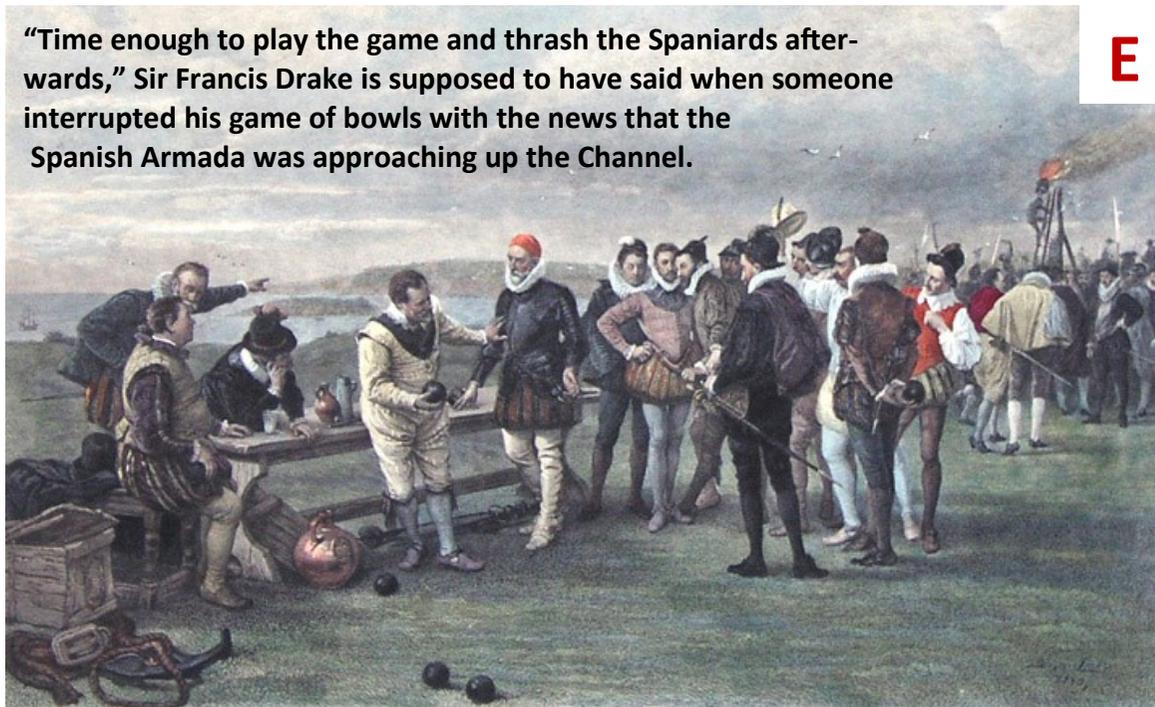
The Spanish carried more ammunition for their cannons than the English, but it was not as good. Spanish iron ore was inferior in quality to that found in England. The situation was made worse by the rush to produce ammunition for the expedition. To speed up production, canon balls had been cooled in water, weakening their structure. For some of the large bore guns, money had been saved by using stone ammunition. This often disintegrated when fired, making it deadly at short range but nearly useless for long-range inter-ship shooting.

warhistoryonline.com



D

“Time enough to play the game and thrash the Spaniards afterwards,” Sir Francis Drake is supposed to have said when someone interrupted his game of bowls with the news that the Spanish Armada was approaching up the Channel.



E

Many of the Spanish vessels were converted merchant ships, better suited to carrying cargo than fighting at sea. They were wide (good for sword - fighting on) and heavy, and could not move quickly under sail. This might not have seemed a problem to the Spanish as they did not intend to fight the English in a sea battle. The ships of the Armada were primarily troop transport. The main task was simply to carry armed men to a landing point and unload them.

History
Revision Booklet

F

Petrucio Ubaldino was living in England in 1588. He interviewed several English sailors who had taken part in the fighting. In 1589 he published his account of how the Spanish Armada was defeated. ‘After meeting the English fleet... and seeing that, with the type of ships they had which were a good deal smaller than the Spanish, they were able to get very near to the much larger ships and fight against them to their own advantage, the Spaniards confessed... they had lost much of their hope in the victory of their fleet. The English ships not crowded out with useless soldiers, but with decks clear for the use of artillery could harm the enemy, at any moment which suited them best. (sourced from Spartacus Education)

Perhaps worst of all the problems faced by the Armada was Philip himself who insisted on controlling the details of the Armada's mission. He issued a steady stream of commands from his palace, yet he rarely met with his commanders, and never allowed his military leaders to choose their own tactics. He did not listen to advice because firmly believed that God guided him, and that therefore his mission would succeed. The methods of fighting at sea were changing; it was still common for ships to come alongside each other and allow men to engage in hand to hand combat.

School Textbook

G

H

Many of our largest ships are still missing... on the ships that are here there are many sick... these numbers will increase because of the bad provisions (food and drink). These are not only very bad, as I have constantly reported, but they are so scanty that they are unlikely to last two months... Your Majesty, believe me when I assure you that we are very weak... how do you think we can attack so great a country as England with such a force as ours is now?

Letter from Medina Sidonia, June 1588 sent from Lisbon to Philip II.

I

The English use of fire ships against the Spanish fleet moored at Calais did not sink any enemy ships. However, it forced the Spanish to scatter, ships becoming damaged as they collided with each other, giving the English an advantage in the days that followed.

John Tincey (1988), The Armada Campaign 1588

J

The obvious move for the English fleet would have been to block the Spanish by standing in their way across the Channel. But with the wind coming out of the west, this would have allowed the Spanish to close with the English, taking advantage of Spain's tightly packed formations and experience in boarding actions. Instead, Admiral Lord Howard led the English around the Spanish so that they were sailing behind them. From this position, they could fire at the Spanish ships, making use of their superior gunnery, with little risk of close quarters action. warhistoryonline.com

K

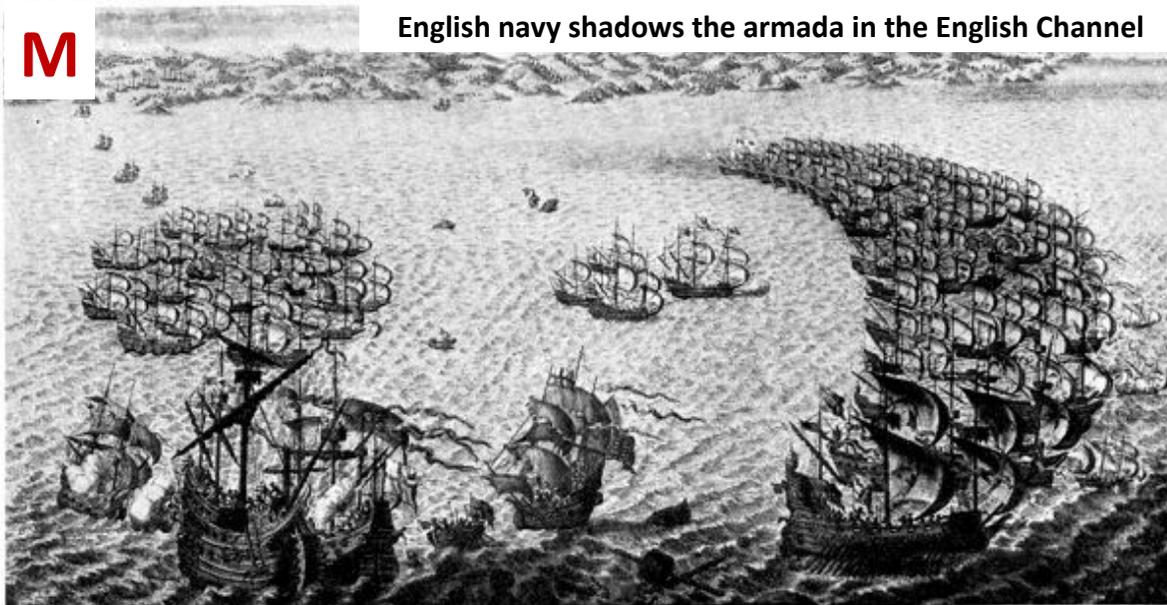
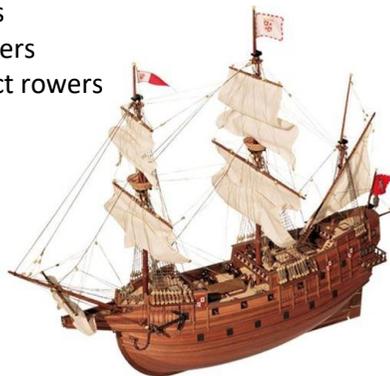
The power of the Spanish navy lay with her galleys, which famously defeated the Turks at Lepanto in 1571. These oar-powered vessels each had a ram at the prow. They would smash into enemy ships, and if that did not sink them, then they would launch a boarding action, turning a naval battle into a land fight at sea. The ranks of rowers prevented canons from being mounted along the sides, so instead a limited number were fitted at the front. By the 1580s, these vessels were becoming obsolete (useless). Powerful sailing galleons could have rows of cannons mounted along their sides, giving them more firepower. It was ships such as these that smashed the Spanish at Cadiz, in conditions theoretically favorable to the oared galleys. And so, with less than a year until their invasion, the Spanish found that four out of every five of their ships was obsolete. Though they found alternatives, much of their naval might had been lost. warhistoryonline.com

L

The Spanish Armada sailed with around 160 ships. The English mobilised up to 200 ships in the Channel. Unknown numbers of Dutch vessels harassed and attacked the Armada and hemmed the Duke of Parma's forces into their harbour of Dunkirk.

Spanish Armada

132 ships
8,766 sailors
21,556 soldiers
2,088 convict rowers



English navy shadows the armada in the English Channel

English Navy

197 ships
14,365 sailors
1,540 soldiers



The Marquis of Santa Cruz was Spain's greatest admiral and one of the key figures in planning the Armada. His death in the winter of 1587-8 left the Armada without one of its most skilled leaders. Some even said that he died because of the Armada, his heart breaking from the certainty that it would fail.

The Armada hit real problems when it had to stop to pick up troops in mainland Europe. While the Armada kept its crescent shape it was very difficult for the English Navy to attack it. Once it stopped, it lost its crescent shape and left it open to attack. Medina Sidonia learned to his horror that there was no port deep enough near to where the Spanish troops were for him to stop his fleet. The best he could do was to harbour at Gravelines near modern day Calais in France on July 27th 1588, and then wait for the troops to arrive.

School Textbook

R

When the Armada was at anchor in Calais, Howard of Effingham, Admiral of the English navy under cover of darkness again set fire to ships, using the tide to carry the blazing vessels into the Spanish fleet. As the Armada saw the on fire ships approaching, each ship of the Armada attempted to break out 'in a thousand directions' of Gravelines to save itself. Only one Spanish ship was lost but the crescent shape disappeared and the Armada was now vulnerable to attack **School Textbook**

S

The Spanish lacked experienced gunners on their ships. In the English fleet, on the other hand, roughly one man in ten was a gunnery specialist, meaning that every gun crew was supervised by someone with the relevant skills and experience. As a result, when the battle came, the English fired two or three times faster.

warhistoryonline.com

U

The Battle of Gravelines is usually seen by English historians as a great English victory. In fact, the English failed to press their advantage. Sir Francis Drake's squadron led the attack, but Drake himself quickly slipped away from the fighting, presumably in search of prizes, drawing charges of 'cowardice or knavery' from fellow-commanders. The English continued to use the wind, which remained in their favour. The Spaniards, would have been able to make use of their superior manpower had the English tried to board their vessels. Although the Armada had lots of ammunition for their muskets, most of the Spanish ships ran out of heavy ammunition. The English suffered almost no damage at Gravelines, and the Spanish relatively little. Towards seven o'clock in the evening, the English broke off the fight, probably because of the worsening weather and the drift of the Armada towards the shallows. The following day, The wind shifted and the Armada escaped, essentially intact and effectively undefeated.

School Textbook

V

"I sent you to fight with men, and not the weather." Phillip II 1558

W

"God blew his wind, and they were scattered." Inscription on the Armada medal, issued by Elizabeth I in 1588.



T

The failure of the Spanish Armada in 1588 changed the course of European history. If the Duke of Parma's 27,000-strong invasion force had had landed it is likely that they would have been in the poorly defended streets of London within a week, and that the queen would have been captured or killed. But, it was bad luck, bad tactics and bad weather that defeated the Spanish Armada – not the derring-do displayed on the high seas by Elizabeth's intrepid sea dogs. Only 60 of the Spanish ships were destroyed by naval combat with many as 64 wrecked by the weather. More than Spanish 13,500 sailors and soldiers did not come home – the vast majority victims not of English cannon fire, but of lack of food and water, disease and incompetent organisation.

History Extra.com

X

Reasons the Spanish Armada Failed ...

 **Task 1:** brainstorm as a pair, group or class as many reasons as you can find behind the failure of the Armada

Death of Santa Cruz

Cadiz Fireships

 **Task 2:** create 5 categories to help organise your ideas. (perhaps use the 5th column as 'other')

Idea 48 / 101: Source Investigations



101 Ideas For History Teachers @ www.ichistory.com or email (Phil) ichistory@hotmail.com

How it works

Use the investigation sources and supporting table in combination.

- Students to read source and highlight source key points
 - Add information for each source into the table
- Under each category write a key quote / line to supporting that category (note: some sources contain evidence that supports more than one category)
- In the smaller blue boxes, ask students to rate the source for its reliability out of a score of 1-10 (Consider Content, Origin, Purpose and Corroboration)
- When all source completed - add up reliability score from each column to help them rank each category



Suggestion

To differentiate, you may limit the number of sources students are asked to study. A good research task is to ask students to find new evidence and share with the class.

Skills

Source analysis, evaluation, investigation, research, corroboration, organisation, and communication, focussed reading.

Why Did The Spanish Armada Fail ? (Add own headings)

Source	Who?	Date Pri : Sec : Ter				
			<input data-bbox="920 384 987 459" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1323 384 1391 459" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1727 384 1794 459" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="2107 384 2175 459" type="checkbox"/>
			<input data-bbox="920 600 987 675" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1323 600 1391 675" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1727 600 1794 675" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="2107 600 2175 675" type="checkbox"/>
			<input data-bbox="920 815 987 890" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1323 815 1391 890" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1727 815 1794 890" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="2107 815 2175 890" type="checkbox"/>
			<input data-bbox="920 1031 987 1106" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1323 1031 1391 1106" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1727 1031 1794 1106" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="2107 1031 2175 1106" type="checkbox"/>
			<input data-bbox="920 1246 987 1321" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1323 1246 1391 1321" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1727 1246 1794 1321" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="2107 1246 2175 1321" type="checkbox"/>
			<input data-bbox="920 1461 987 1536" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1323 1461 1391 1536" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="1727 1461 1794 1536" type="checkbox"/>	<input data-bbox="2107 1461 2175 1536" type="checkbox"/>

What Happened After the Defeat ?

Discover: what happened at the Armada was beaten **Explore:** the fate of Spanish and English soldiers and sailors .



Their masts and sails are much spoiled... I believe they will pass about Scotland and Ireland to take themselves home... when the season of the year is considered, and the long distance they have to travel... it will be to their great ruin... In my opinion... many of them will never see Spain again.

Thomas Fenner was captain of the English ship *Nonpariel*. After the Battle of Dunkirk he wrote a report on what he thought would happen to the Spanish ships that had fled towards Scotland (23 September, 1588)

A

How reliable is source A ?
The content (what) is / is not reliable because ..
The provenance (who) is / is not reliable
Mostly reliable <input type="radio"/> Mostly unreliable <input type="radio"/>

Francisco de Cuellar was captain of the *San Pedro*. His ship sunk in Donegal Bay in September, 1588. When he arrived back in Spain in October 1589 he wrote about his experiences. There sprang up so great a storm... we were driven ashore upon rocks... Many were drowning inside the ships, others were throwing themselves into the water, vanishing from sight; others were clinging to rafts and barrels when one of our people reached the beach, two hundred savages fell upon him and stripped him of what he had... they maltreated and wounded without pity, all of which was clearly visible from the battered ships - within an hour all three ships were broken in pieces. ... more than one thousand were drowned.

B

How far does source D support E
Point of support / corroboration
P1 :
P2 :
Point not supported / corroborated
P1 :
P2 :
Mostly supports <input type="radio"/> Does not support <input type="radio"/>

We were about two days landing our men ... We had nothing to eat but our horses... The English told us that if the Spanish did not surrender at once, 3,000 of the Queen's troops would cut their throats... in view of this and that his men were dying of hunger... the colonel decided to surrender... The next morning, at daybreak, the enemy came to separate the officers who were among the soldiers, and put them inside a square... The remaining soldiers were then made to go into an open field, and men armed with guns on one side and a body of cavalry on the other, killed over 300 of them with lance and bullet. **Juan de Nova was on board the *Trinidad Valancera*. On 14 September, 1588 the *Trinidad Valancera* ran aground on the Irish coast at Donegal.**

C



Charles Howard, letter to William Cecil.

It is a most pitiful sight to see, here at Margate, how the men, having no place to receive them into here, die in the streets. I am driven myself, of force, to come a-land, to see them bestowed in some lodging; and the best I can get is barns and outhouses. It would grieve any man's heart to see them that have served so valiantly to die so miserably.

20th August, 1588.

D

Quick Questions
Are you surprised by the content in source C ?
Which source is the most reliable ? (explain why)

On 2nd August 1588, the English fleet headed home. By the time the fleet reached port, most of the ships had exhausted their supplies. Sir John Hawkins showed concern for his men: "The men have long been unpaid and need relief." However, the Queen had declared that the expenses of war must be stopped as soon as possible. The men also suffered from disease and "a sort of plague swept through the ranks, and men died by the dozens". William Cecil asked why so much money was needed if so many men were dying. Hawkins explained that it was necessary to give the back pay of dead men to their friends, who would deliver it to the families. Charles Howard of Effingham, the English commander, was also angry that his men had not received their wages. He was also disturbed by the condition of his men. The lack of fresh water caused an outbreak of disease. As they were still waiting for their wages to be paid they were even unable to buy fresh food for themselves.

E

List some 'themes for discussion' raised by these sources ..

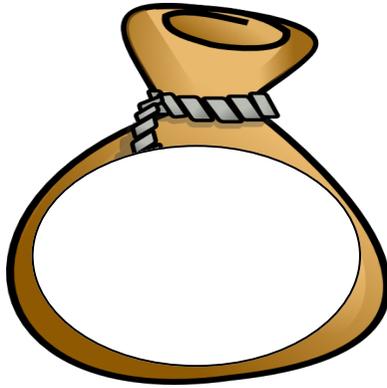
Reliable, Useful, Significant

It can sometimes be difficult or confusing to tell the difference between **reliability**, **useful** and **significance**. The following activity should help.

Task 1 : look at the list of words and put them into the 'best fit bag'. **Task 2** : write a definition for reliable, useful and significance.

Task 3 : Score source A for each category out of 10.

- True
- Important
- World Changing
- Meaningful
- Consequence
- Effective
- Informative
- Helpful
- Revealing
- Insightful
- Influential
- Trustworthy
- Honest
- Accurate
- Factual

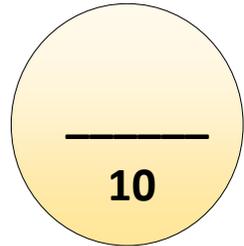


Source A

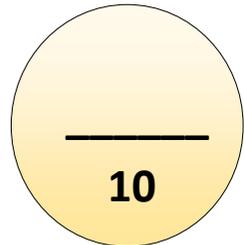
"I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart of a king, and of a king of England, too; and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realms: to which, rather than any dishonor should grow by me, I myself will take up arms; I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field. I know already, by your forwardness, that you have deserved rewards and crowns; and we do assure you, on the word of a prince, they shall be duly paid you."

Elizabeth spoke to her troops as they prepared for battle in 1588.

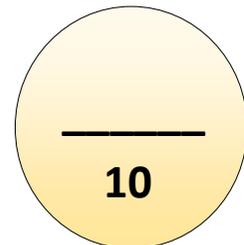
Reliable =



Useful =



Significance =



An interview with:

Queen Elizabeth I



Agenda: The Spanish Armada.

By Royal Reporter:

Date: August 30th ,1588.

Your Majesty, it is an honour to meet you again. Are you well today?

You have beaten the Spanish Armada - why do you think this victory happened?

Is there any one individual who deserves extra praise for beating the Spanish?

My Queen, were there any other reasons for victory ?

Do you know where the Armada is now and will the Spanish return?

You made a speech before the battle and promised to reward those who fought to protect you. Have you kept this promise?

I have another question your Majesty...

Thank you for your honest answers, I have just one more thing to ask you...

Person Interviewed:

Interviewed by:

Date: _____



Question 1: _____

Answer: _____

Question 2: _____

Answer: _____

Question 3: _____

Answer: _____

Question 4: _____

Answer: _____

Question 5: _____

Answer : _____

Puzzled About the Spanish Armada ?

 Task : unit review and revision !

Across

- 1 A win
- 4 English Admiral (A)
- 6 *'I may have the body of a weak and ...*
- 7 Him (B)
- 10 Army of ships
- 13 What he (H) did to Elizabeth
- 14 *'God blew his wind and they were ...'*
- 15 He (G) planned to meet with him (D)
- 16 What's this? (C)
- 20 The revolts he (D) fought against
- 21 Where (D) fought
- 26 Similar word to 10
- 28 A war waged for a holy purpose
- 29 Better than
- 30 The Spanish fleet
- 31 Food, water, clothes



A



B



C



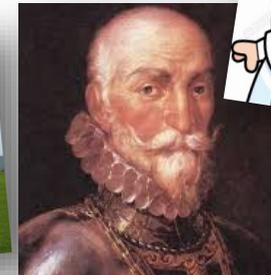
D



E



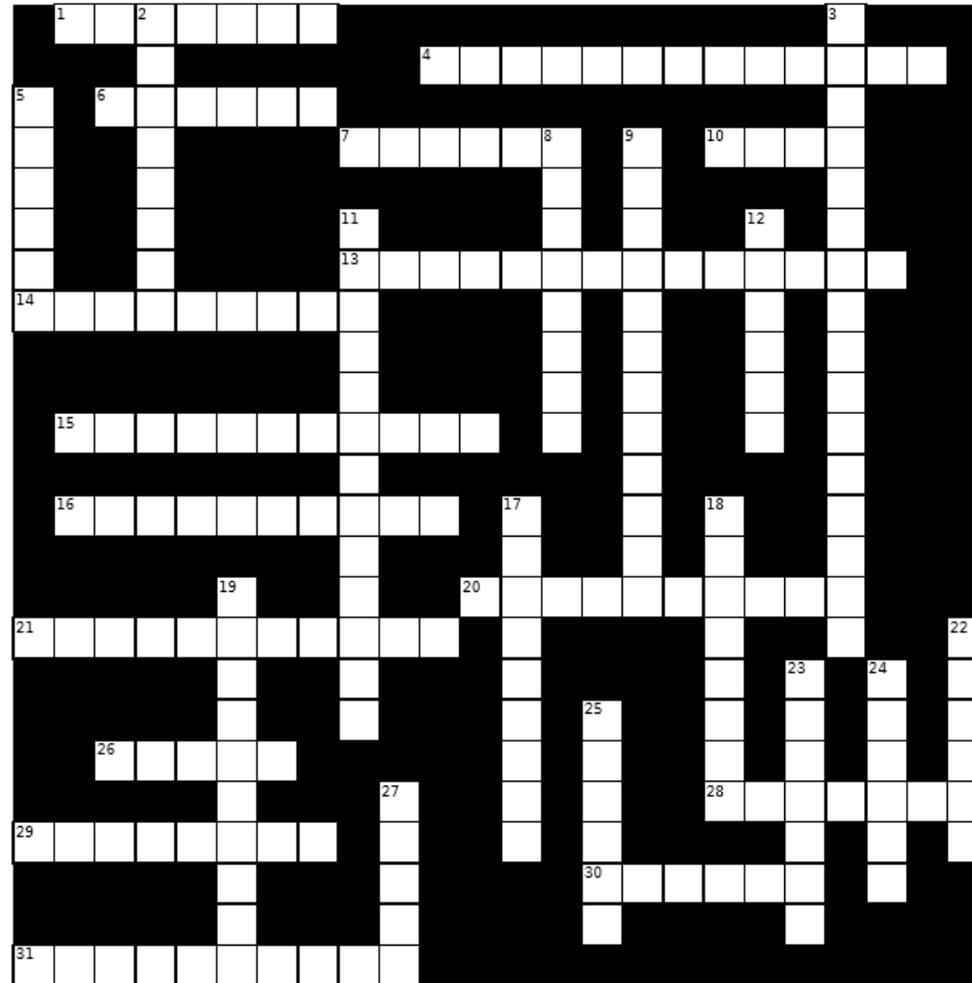
F



G



H



Down

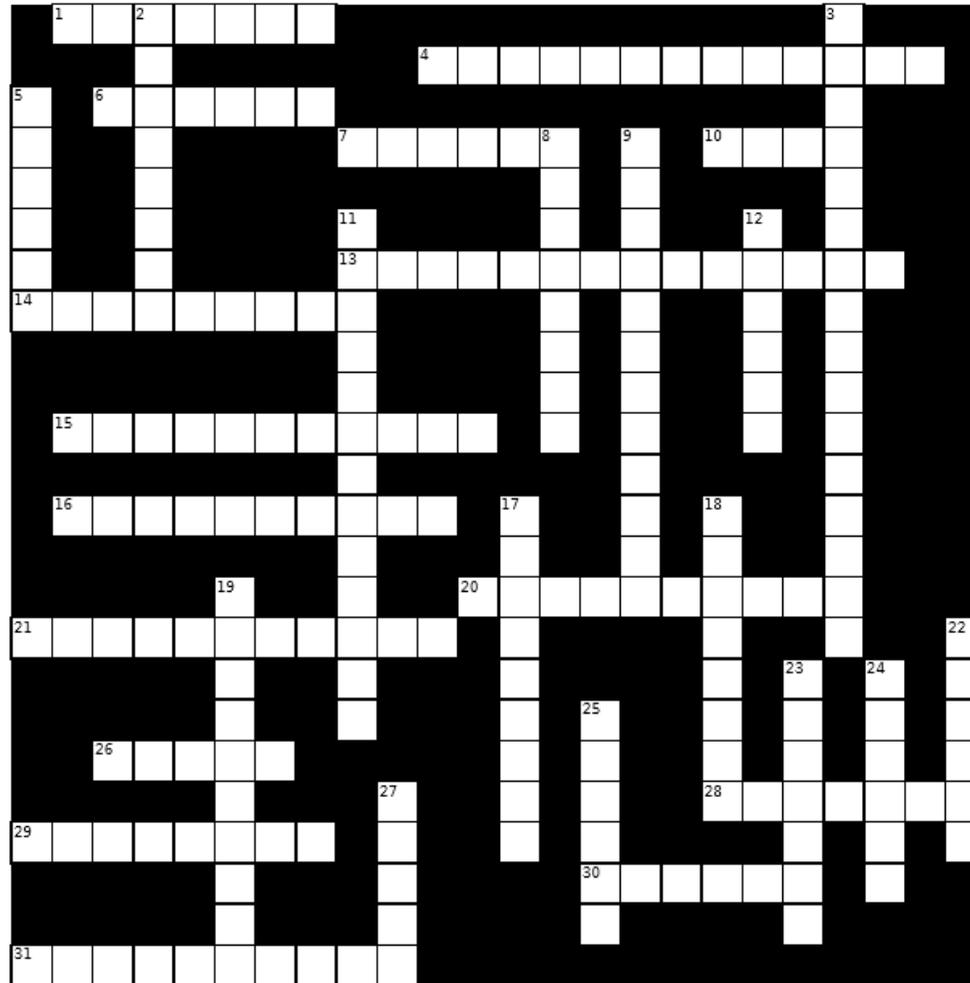
- 2 Defensive shape of the Armada
- 3 Executed in 1587
- 5 Armada attacked here (E)
- 8 Armada spotted from here (F)
- 9 One of the *'seadogs'*
- 11 Duke of (G)
- 12 A ship moved by rowing
- 17 Used at Cadiz
- 18 His religion (H) Pope
- 19 Main battle
- 22 Another name for a ship
- 23 No to a proposal
- 24 Stealing on water
- 25 Loss
- 27 Game using things that look like (C)

Puzzled About the Spanish Armada ?

 Task : unit review and revision !

Across (answers)

- 1 Victory
- 4 CharlesHoward
- 6 *Feeble*
- 7 Philip
- 10 Navy
- 13 Excommunicated
- 14 *Scattered*
- 15 Dukeofparma
- 16 Ammunition
- 20 Protestant
- 21 Netherlands
- 26 Fleet
- 28 Crusade
- 29 Superior
- 30 Armada
- 31 Provisions



Down (answers)

- 2 Crescent
- 3 Maryqueenofscots
- 5 Calais
- 8 Plymouth
- 9 Francisdrake
- 11 Medinasidonia
- 12 Galley
- 17 Fireships
- 18 Catholic
- 19 Gravelines
- 22 Vessel
- 23 Refusal
- 24 Piracy
- 25 Defeat
- 27 Bows



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H

THE SPANISH ARMADA

WWW.ICHISTORY.COM