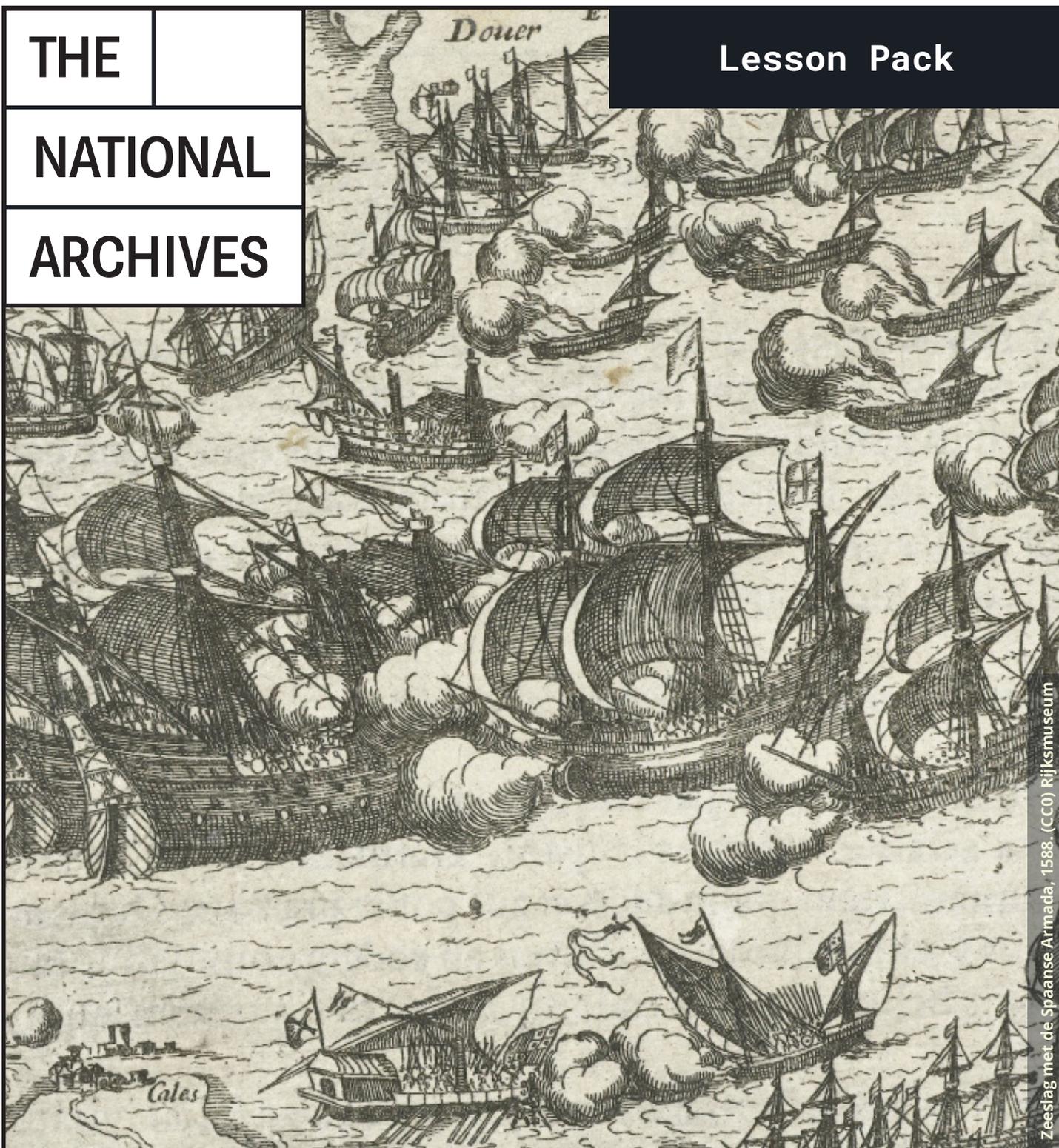


THE

NATIONAL

ARCHIVES

Lesson Pack



Zeeslag met de Spaanse Armada, 1588. (CC0) Rijksmuseum

God Blew and they were Scattered

Did God really help the English defeat the Spanish Armada?

KS3-4 Early Modern 1485 - 1750

Lesson at a Glance

Suitable for:

KS3

Time period:

Early Modern 1485 - 1750

Connections to the Curriculum:

- The development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745
 - The Elizabethan religious settlement and conflict with Catholics (including Scotland, Spain and Ireland)

Learning Objective:

To closely examine a document in order to discover information.

To consider how documents were used to shape public opinion in the 1500s.

In 1588, King Philip II of Spain sent an armada (a fleet of ships) to collect his army from the Netherlands, where they were fighting, and take them to invade England. This was done in the name of religion, because England had become Protestant and no longer accepted the Pope as the head of the Church; Spain was Catholic and the Pope had encouraged Philip to try to make England become Catholic again. He also had a political reason to go to war with England because Spain ruled the Netherlands, but the people there were rebelling against Spanish control and England had been helping them.

The English were worried about the threat of invasion and they attacked the Spanish ships as they sailed along the Channel, but the Armada was so strong that most of the ships reached Calais safely. The Armada was difficult to attack because it sailed in a 'crescent' shape. While the Armada tried to get in touch with the Spanish army, the English ships attacked fiercely. However, an important reason why the English were able to defeat the Armada was that the wind blew the Spanish ships northwards. To many English people this proved that God wanted them to win and there were pictures and medals made to celebrate this fact.

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Teacher's Notes

It is hoped that some of this work will be accessible for key stage 2 work and 'The Terrible Tudors' in the Horrible History series has some good additional details that most children will appreciate. Some of the suggested activities have obvious links with art and craft work while the use of maps to study the route of the Armada could lead into geography, map coordinates, mathematics. An interactive, problem solving approach is needed for the 'Council Discussions' and there are also lots of opportunities for different styles of writing – stories based on English/Spanish sailors, formal reports, 'newspaper' accounts, diaries and letters, 'televised' news and interviews. At key stage 3 this work could be used as a straight account of events, illustrating English foreign relations but it could also be used to explore the role of propaganda in Elizabeth's reign, linking with work on portraits and another lesson on the Great Seal.

Tasks

Task One

- This is an extract from a letter to the English government which gives details about the progress of the Armada.
- How useful do you think this information would be to the English government?
- Why were there more soldiers than sailors?

Task Two

- This is a report from Lord Howard of Effingham, the Admiral of the English fleet.
- How do you think the news that the Spanish Armada had been sighted was able to reach Lord Howard so quickly when he was at Plymouth, over a hundred miles away?
- Why do you think Howard complained to Walsingham about the wind?
- Howard says that the Spanish fleet was 'soe strong'. What made it strong?

Task Three

- The dates mentioned in this account are based on an old calendar which is slightly different from the one we use now. These events took place at the end of July and first week of August according to our calendar.
- According to Hawkins, what was the main problem for the English fleet in the battle near Portland?
- Why was the 'fyring of ships' a turning point in the fighting?
- Does Hawkins think that the English have a chance to beat the Spanish Armada?
- What is causing the biggest problem to the Spanish ships?
- Does Hawkins seem confident that the Spanish have been defeated?
- Why did the English chase the Spanish as they sailed towards Scotland?

Tasks

Task Four

- An extract from a Spanish captain's account of the events. He had survived after being shipwrecked on the Irish coast and was then interrogated by the English, but eventually returned home to Spain.
- The Spanish Armada fought the English fleet for two days without losing any ships. What happened next that changed this?
- Why was it a good thing that the Spanish plans were stopped?
- If you could change one thing to give the Spanish a better chance of winning what would it be and why?
- The English celebrated their victory with a medal saying 'God Blew and they were Scattered' – how would the Spanish have explained their defeat?

Task Five

- As this was an invasion in the name of religion, it was felt that any unexpected event was a sign from God; study the points below and decide which ones show God helped the English and which ones show other reasons for English success.
- Santa Cruz, the Spanish admiral who was to lead the Armada, died and the man who took over, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, had very little experience
- The Armada set sail on 28 May but bad weather forced the ships to go back into port for repairs
- The Armada kept a very strong crescent shaped formation which protected the smaller ships as they sailed up the Channel and the English were unable to make a proper attack
- The Armada was supposed to sail up the channel to the Netherlands and collect the Duke of Parma with an army to invade England. However, the Spanish army was attacked and could not get to the ships in time
- The weather was very bad during the Battle of Gravelines and the storms got worse as the Spanish sailed towards the North Sea
- The English were constantly complaining that they were short of gunpowder, cannon balls, food etc.
- Bad weather continued as the Spanish ships sailed up around the coast of Scotland and down the coast of Ireland on their way home, so that only half the Armada actually got back to Spain

Task Six

- Explain in a short paragraph why many people thought that God had helped the English defeat the Spanish Armada.

Extension Activities

1. Hold a Privy Council meeting to give Elizabeth advice on:
 - how to get sufficient supplies to the ships
 - where the army should meet
 - how to arrange sufficient food etc. to keep the army supplied
 - how to get news of the invasion from the coast to London
 - what to do about English Catholics
2. Draw or list items which could be included in a painting of Elizabeth intended to commemorate the English victory and explain the symbolism of each item. This could then be compared with the Armada portrait by George Gower.
3. Draw a strip cartoon showing at least four key events, e.g:
 - the first sighting of the Armada
 - the English sailing behind the Armada in its strong crescent formation
 - the use of fireships
 - the battle at Gravelines
 - the Spanish sailing towards Scotland
 - Spanish ships being shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland
4. After such a clear failure, when fewer than half the ships managed to get back to Spain, why did Philip send other armadas against England?
5. As the English troops waited at Tilbury to fight against an invasion, Elizabeth made a famous speech in which she said that even if she was a weak and feeble woman, the fact that she was the ruler of England made her strong. Do you think a female ruler would have been at a disadvantage if the invasion had taken place?
6. Find the text of Elizabeth's speech at Tilbury and write it out in modern English.
7. Write a newspaper report on the invasion of the Spanish Armada explaining the reasons for the Spanish defeat.

See a timeline of the Armada's key events on page 19.

Background

When Mary I died in 1558, England and Spain were allies in a war against France. As the war ended, Philip II of Spain wanted to stay on good terms with the new queen, Elizabeth I, and even suggested that they marry but Elizabeth politely refused. However, Elizabeth also wanted to stay friends with Spain because there was an alliance between Scotland and France – a situation which was very dangerous for her. Until Elizabeth married and had children, the next in line for the throne was her relative, Mary Stuart, the Queen of Scotland. Many Catholics believed Henry VIII's marriage to Anne Boleyn had not been lawful, which meant Elizabeth should not be queen at all and Mary, Queen of Scots, should take over immediately. To make matters worse, Mary was going to marry the French prince, so it was possible that French and Scottish armies would invade England to make Mary queen. Luckily for Elizabeth, Philip did not want to see France becoming so powerful and he was willing to protect her, even though she made England Protestant again.

When Philip had to deal with a rebellion in the Netherlands, it was even more important to him to be on good terms with England because his ships had to sail along the English Channel. However, England felt some sympathy with the people in the Netherlands because one of the reasons they were rebelling against Spain was that some of them wanted to be Protestant. On top of this, there was a lot of anger among English sailors and traders because Philip would not let other countries share in the wealth that had been found in the areas Spain controlled in Central and South America. Meanwhile, England was less threatened because Mary, Queen of Scots' husband had died, which ended the link with France and she had returned to Scotland. Also, two groups in France were fighting for control, which meant there was far less danger to England.

By the 1580s, the two countries were clearly enemies and Spain was supporting attempts to make England Catholic again. Plans for an invasion began in 1585 but had to be delayed when Francis Drake burned some ships and destroyed lots of water barrels. Drake called this 'singeing the King of Spain's beard' (burning the edges), but it wasn't enough to prevent the Armada which was ready to sail in 1588.

Source One

They had written from Lisbon the 7 of May state now
by a Captain of the Italian gallees serving in the Spa-
nish fleet, it is advertised of at that instant all
things were in readiness for the departure of the fleet
for all the bedding and provisions had been added two
months ago: I have done above seven.

In the said Captain's gallees were embarked Don Alon-
so de Lina general of the Spanish footmen and with
him a number of 700, bedding and men were
not about 150. That the said gallees in five parts
of distribution above the ordinary furniture of the gallees
was great. That the whole fleet consisted of
barkes 125 and 130 ~~the~~ vessels great and small
the great gallees are about 73. There are also
4 galleasses and 4 galleys. The number of the
bedding barkes in and between the said barkes
the inventories. ~~the~~ although it is given out of
the are a great number.

The Duke of Medina Sidonia is general of the entire
fleet, and he is aided with a good number of men:

A number came from England and stayed by command
from the Duke of Parma, & departed for rest and of
the fleet were departed from Lisbon.

In Salant there is arrived a Spanish galleon which departed
from Lisbon few days after the fleet with many
an argument of not for want of wind but for some
other cause, it is thought to be the Grouse.

Transcript - Source One

By l[ett]res written from Lisbon the 7 of May stilo nuovo by a Captain of an Italian shippe serving in the Spa-nish fleet, it is advertised th[at] at that instant all thinges were in readiness for the departure of the fleet th[at] all both soldiers and shippes had received two monthes pay, having due above seven.

In the said Captaines shippe were imbarked Don Alonso di Lieva generall of the Spanish footmen and with him to the number of 700 soldiors and mariners w[h]ich areabout 150. That they had taken in five peeces of Artigliery above the ordinary furniture of the shippe w[h]ich were great. That the whole fleet consisteth of between 125 and 130 vesselles great and small. The great shippes are about 73. There are also 4 galeasses and 4 gallyes. The number of the soldiors between ten and eleven thowsand besides the marriners. although it be given out that they are a great manie more.

The Duke of Medina Sidonia is generall of the entire prise, accompanied with a good number of gent[lemen].

A curri[e]r come from Spaigne and passed thorough Roan to the Duke of Parma, reported for certain th[at] the fleet were departed from Lisbona.

In Calais there is arrived a Spanish Shippe w[hi]ch departed from Lisbona fower dayes after the fleet w[hi]ch may be an argument th[at] not want of winde but for some other cause it stayeth at the Groyne.

Transcript - Source Two

S[i]r I will not trouble you w[i]th anie longe l[ett]re we are at this p[re]sent otherwise occupied then w[i]th writinge. Uppo[n] ffridaie at Ply mouthe I receaved intelligence that there were a greate number of ships descried of[f] of the Lisarde wheruppo[n] althoughe the winde was verie skante we firste warped oute of harbore that nyghte and uppo[n] Saterdaie turned oute verie hardly the winde beinge at Southe Weste and aboute 3 of the clo[ck] in the afternone descried the Spanishe fleete and [] did what we could to worke for the wind w[h]ich [] morninge we had recovered. discryinge their f[leet?] consisteth of 120 saile whereof there are 4 g[alleasses?] and many ships of greate burthen. At nine of th[e] [clock?] we gave them feighte w[h]ich contynued untill on[e ?] feighte we made som of them to beare Roome to stop the[ir ?] leaks not w[i]thstandinge we durste not adventure to put in amongste them their fleete beinge soe stronge But there shall nothinge be eather neglected or unhasarded that may worke their overthrowe.

S[i]r the captaines in her ma[jes]t[ys] ships have behaved them selves rnoste bravely and like me[n] hitherto and I doubt not will contynewe to their greate comendac[i]on. And soe recome[n]din[g] our good successe to yo[u]r godlie praier I bid you har telie farewell, from aboard the Arke thwarte of Plymmouthe the 21 of Julie 1588. youre verie lovinge friend C.Howard

Sir The Southerly wynde That brought us bak fro[m] The cost of spayne brought The[m] out God blessed us w[i]th Torny[n]g us bak. Sir for The love of God and our Country let us have w[i]th some sped some graet Shot sent us of all begnes. For This sarvis wyll Contynue long and some powder w[i]thit.

Source Three (a)


 His bounden duty humbly remembred unto your Highnesse, I have
 not had any fault to write of late, but in this great
 cause, for that my Lo. Donnyall, doth continually advertise
 the mane of all thinge that doth passe. So doe I have
 understande the state of all thinge as well as my selfe.
 We mett wth this fleet, somewhat to the westward of Plymouth
 upon Sundaye in the morning, beinge the 21 of Julye, w^{ch} gave us
 good some small first nighte to be in the after none. By the
 tonnyngs aboarde one of the other of the Spanish, a great ship
 & Biscaine, spent his formast. & his sprits, w^{ch} was lost
 by the fleet in the sea, and so taken up by Sir Franncis
 Drake the next morninge.
 The same Sundaye there was by a few shammies by a
 barrell of powder a great Biscaine spoiled and abandoned,
 w^{ch} my Lo. took up and sent away.
 The Tuesdaye followinge at night of portland, we had a
 shurpe and long fyre w^{ch} began, w^{ch} gave us a great
 parte of our powder and shot, so as it was not brought
 to deale wth the any more, till that was recovered.
 The Wednesdaye followinge by the occasion of the scateringe
 of one of the great shipps for the fleet, w^{ch} we hoped to
 have cutt off, there grew a hot fyre, w^{ch} gave us some shurpe
 of powder was spent, and after that littell done till we
 came nere to Salis, w^{ch} gave the fleet of Spaine entered
 and one ship by them, and because they should not be in
 peare, they to refresh the water, or to have conference
 wth the of the Duke of Parmas partie, my Lo. Donnyall
 w^{ch} firinge of shippe, determined to remove them, as he did
 and put the to the sea. In w^{ch} he made the shipps galliasse
 spoiled w^{ch} was, and so w^{ch} a shurpe nere the towne
 of Salis, w^{ch} gave he was possessed wth of any man, but
 so recovered, as he could not be brought away.
 That morninge beinge Mondaye the 29 of Julye we sawe
 the Spaniard, all that daye he was a long and great
 fyre, w^{ch} gave us some shurpe generally
 of our company in that battails, he w^{ch} spent w^{ch}
 164 much of a powder and shot, and so the wind began to
 growe westerly, a fresh gale and the Spaniard put the

Transcript Source Three (a)

my bounden duty humbly reme[m]bred unto yo[u]r good Lo[rd] sh[ip]. I have not busyed my sealf to write often to yo[u]r Lo[rd] sh[ip] in this great cause, for that my Lo[rd] Admyrall, dothe continuallye advertise the manor of all things that dothe passe. So doe others that understande the state of all things as well as my sealf.

we mett w[i]th this fleet, somewhat to the westwarde of Plymouth upon sondaye in the morning, being the 21 of Julye wheare we had some smale fight withe the[m] in the after none. By the cominge aboarde one of the other of the spaniards, a great shipe a Biscane[r], spent hir formast, & boxsprite, which was left by the fleet in the sea, and so taken up by S[i]r ffrauncis Drake the next morninge.

The same sondaye ther was by a fyer Chauncing by a barell of powder a great Biscane spoyled and abandoned, w[hi]ch my Lo[rd] tooke up and sent awaye.

The tuesday following athwarte of portland, we had a sharpe and long fight w[i]th them, wherein we spent a great parte of our powder and shott, so as it was not thought good to deale w[i]th the[m] any more, till that was releved.

The thrusdaye followinge by the occasion of the schateringe of one of the great ships fro[m] the fleet, w[hi]ch we hoped to have cutt of, ther grew a hot fraye, wherein some store of powder was spent, and after that litell done till we came neere to Caliis, wheare the fleet of spaine Ankered and our fleet by them, and because they should not be in peace, ther to refresh ther water, or to have conference w[i]th those of the Duke of Parmas partie, my Lo[rd] Admyrall w[i]th fying of ships, determined to remove them, as he did, and put the[m] to the seas, In w[hi]ch broile the Cheife galliasse spoyled hir rother, and so rowed ashore neere the towne of Callis, wheare she was possessed w[i]th of our men, but so agrounde, as she could not be brought awaye.

That morning being mondaye the 29 of Julie we folowed the spaniards & all that daye had w[i]th the[m] a longe and great figtht, wherein ther was great valure shewed generally of our company in this Battaile, ther was spent very much of o[u]r powder and shot, and so the winde begane to growe westarlye, a fresh gale and the Spaniards put the[m]

Source Three (b)

So saluted to the ^{Portugall} westward, we gave we follow and kepte company
 with them, in this first tyme was some hurt done amonge the
 Spaniards
 A great ship of the gallies of Portugall, by the sea spoiled,
 and so the fleet left her in the sea, I doubt not but all these
 things are written more at large to yo^r loss. Then I can doe
 but to give the substance and materiall matter of this past.
 Our selfe god be thanked have recovered Littel hurt, and
 are of great force to accompanie the, and of great advantage, &
 wth some continuance at the sea, and sufficiently provided of shot
 and powder, we shall able wth good favour to werry the onto of
 the sea and to confound the.
 Yet as I gather certainly they are amongst them so terrible
 and invincible ship, w^{ch} consist of these that follow, viz 9 gallies
 of Portugall of 800 ^{ton} a pece, 20 great Venetians and Dargos
 of the sea, w^{ch} in the strangest of 800 a pece.
 One ship of the Duke of Florence of 800 ton
 20 great Venetians of 500 or 600 ton
 4 gallies w^{ch} regard, one is in fraunce.
 They are 30 hulks and 30 other smale ship, w^{ch} part of Littel
 accompte is to be made of.
 At their departing from Lisbonne being the 19 of maye by our
 attempt, they were victualled for vij monethes, they stayed in
 the voyage 28 dayes and they refreshed their water, at their
 tarrying from Lisbonne, they were taken wth a flawe and it
 contrary wind to the voyage and so returned to
 was none other company upon coast, before the whole fleet
 arived. And in their cominge now a littel flawe tooke the so
 leave from the coast of Spaine, we sawe one great ship was
 severed from them and in gallies, w^{ch} is yet to be seen, have not
 recovered their companye.
 At their departing from Lisbonne the soldiers were 20000 the
 mariners and other 5000 so at in all they were 25000 men.
 Their commission was to confer wth the Duke of Parma (as I
 doe) and then to proceed to the place that should be their contin
 and mariners the soldiers and their furniture being left
 behind.

Transcript Source Three (b)

The[m] seelves som what to the northwarde, wheare we follow and keepe co[m]panie w[i]th them, in this fight ther was some hurt done amonge the spaniards.

A great ship of the gallions of Portingall, his rother spoyled, and so the fleet leaft hir in the sea. I doubt not but all these things are written more att large to yo[u]r Lo[rd] sh[ip] then I can doe but this is the substance and materiall matter th[at] hathe past.

Our ships god be thanked have receaved littell hurt, and are of great force to acco[m]payne the[m], and of such advantage, th[at] w[i]th some continuance at the seas, and sufficientlye p[ro]vided of shote and powder, we shalbe able w[i]th gods favour to wery the[m] oute of the sea and confound the[m].

28 000 men left Lisbon, which included 20 000 soldiers and 8000 sailors and other men. Their orders were to join up with the Prince of Parma (I have found out) and then carry out their mission (ie.to defeat England). The Duke (Prince of Parma) was supposed to return to Spain leaving behind the ships, sailors, soldiers etc.

Yet as I gather Certainlye ther are arnongest them 50 forcible and invincible ships, w[hi]ch consist of those that follow, viz 9 gallions of Portingall of 800 ton a peece saving 2 of the[m] are but 400 ton a peece 20 great Venetians of the seas, w[i]thin the straight of 800 a peece. One shipe of the Duke of fflorence of 800 ton. 20 great Biskane[r]s of 500 or 600 ton. 4 galliasses whearof one is in ffrance. Ther are 30 hulks and 30 other smale ships, wherof littell accompte is to be made. At ther departing from Lisborne being the 19 of maye by our accompt, they weare victualled for vj monethes, the[y] stayed in the groyne 28 dayes and ther refreshed ther water, at ther cominge from Lisborne, they weare taken w[i]th a flawe and 14 hulks or ther abouts cam neere ushante, and so retourned w[i]th Contrarye winds to the groyne and ther rnett, and els ther was none other compayne upon o[u]r cost, before the hole fleete arived. And in ther Cominge now a littell flaw tooke the[m] 50 leage from the Cost of Spaine, where one great ship was severed from them and iiij gallies, which hetherto, have not recovered ther Compayne.

And ther dep[ar]ting fro[m] Lisborne the soldyers weare 20000 the mariners and others 8000 so as in all they weare 28000 men. Ther commissyon was to confer w[i]th the Prince of Parma (as I leame) and then to p[ro]ceed to the s[er]vice that should be ther conclud ed. And so the Duke to retoume into Spaine with those ships and mariners and soldyars &c and ther furniture being lefte behinde.

Source Three (c)

more his fleet is more and more forcible, and must be raiſed
 upon wittes all o' force. For this is Littel yongge, hee would
 be an infinite quantity of powder and shot provided
 and continually sent aboard, without the great hazard
 may growe to our country, for this is the greatest and strong
 est combination to my understanding, that ever was gathered
 in christendome, therefore I wishe it of all hande, to be
 mightily and diligently looked unto, and cared for.

The men have been long unpaid and need releefe, I pray
 ye doth that the money that should have gone to Plymouth
 this cost will spend ground tackle, ordnance, and
 victualle, all which would be sent to dober in good plenty
 with the king and god blessing our kingdom may be stored
 not being neglected great hazard may come. I write to
 ye desire briefly and plainly, your wisdom and experience
 is great, but this is a matter far passing all that hath
 been seene in our time or long before. And so praying
 to god for a happy deliberation, fro the malicious and
 dangerous practise of our enemies, I humbly take my
 leave from the sea. aboard the victory. 5 Last of July
 1588.

The Spaniard take the course for Scotland, my Lordes follow
 them. I doubt not in gods favour, but we shall impaire the
 landings, the must be order for victual, and money powder
 and shot, sent after us.

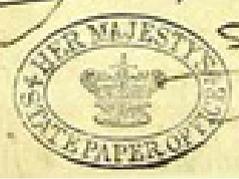
Your LL humble
 servant John Hawkins

It is not the copy of the letter I send to my lord before
 wryte by I shall not need to wryte to you further
 to say so wth your heart. I shall be of favour we shall
 conformed to the copy.

Your Honours ever bowdly

I pray your favour here in
 this for it is done in last
 A God wether

John Hawkins



Transcript Source Three (c)

nowe this fleet is heere and very forcible, and must be wayted upon with all o[u]r force, which is littell ynoughe, ther would be an Infinite qua[n]tity of powder and shot p[ro]vided and continuallye sent aborde, w[i]thout the w[hi]ch great hasarde may growe to our Country, for this is the greatest and strongest co[m]binac[i]on to my understanding, that ever was gathered in Christendome, therefore I wishe it of all hands, to be mightelye and diligentlye loked into, and cared for.

The men have ben long unpayed and need releef, I pray yo[u]r Lo[rd] sh[ip] that the mony, that should have gone to Plymothe

may now be sent to Dover, August now comethe in, and this cost will spend ground tackle, Cordage, Canvas and victualls, all w[hi]ch would be sent to dover in good plentye. withe these things and gods blessinge our kingdome maye be p[re]served w[hi]ch being neglected great hasard maye come. I write to yo[u]r Lo[rd]shipe bryeflye and playnlye, your wisdorne and experience is great, But this is a matter far passing all that hathe been seene in our time or long before. And so praying to god for a hapye deliveraunce, fro[m] the malicious and dangerous practise of our enemys, I humblie take my leave from the sea aboarde the victorie. the Last of July 1588.

The spaniards take ther course for Schotland, my Lo[rd] dothe follow them. I doubt not w[i]th gods favour, but we shall impeache ther landinge, ther must be order for victuall, and mony powder and shot to be sent after us.

your LI[ordship's] Humbly to comand

John Hawkyns

This is the copy of the letter I send to my lord tresorer wher by I shall not nede to wryt to your honoure hellp us w[i]t[h] fournytturre & w[i]t[h] gods favour we shall confound ther devyces. your Honours ever bownden

John Hawkyns

I pray your honour beare w[i]th this for yt ys done in hast & bad wetar.l.j.

Source Four

140. / a. v. 11

Don Laysse de Cordoba in Andolozia. Captain of the Companie cast on Shore
 in Spain no doo his Country. saith upon his examination, that upon
 the Spanish fleet came before Cadiz in monthe they were 140. Sailes of
 all sorte, whereof in the morning were great shippes for the fight, and
 the rest were pataches and small vessels for rowing. At which
 place they met to 70. of the Spaniards shippes or there aboute. The
Spaniards shippes gave into the point of them and shot at them, they
 keeping on their marche towarde Cadiz, and towarde the point which
 continued about it. or in honor, In which struggle Don Pedro
 and his shipp were taken, being thrown behind his companie, by
 reason of a shot that brake his maine mast. The next day
 was calme & therefore nothing done betwene them, but a ship of
 700. tonne was burnt by negligence among the Spaniards, but
 most of her men saved. The 3. day they struggled. 4. or 6.
 honours went any ship lost. The 4. day they fought 4. honours
 went any ship lost. The 5. day they came before Cadiz, and
 there anchored & they met them selves, at which tyme there came
 to the point of the Spaniards shippes. 25. more: And in the night they
 returned. 6. shippes falling upon them fired: by reason whereof
 they were driven to cut their cables and set saile: at which
 tyme a great ship was burnt among them, and a Galley raft
 a waile on the same. After which English shippes entered into
 a short fight wth them whereof 2. of their greatest Gallies
 were so beaten, that they were driven to come a short upon
Camden, or those parts havinge dispersed their men in
 their other shippes. That day if the fire had not broken them
 they had determined to have sent 7000. men on shore at Cadiz
 to have gone to the point of Parma to have knowne further
 his pleasure, for that they were from thence to be directed by him
 and had some commission unto him not opened at all but lost in
 the ship that was there burnt, but being prevented by the same fire
 they were broken and so fought well and followed 3. dayes after
 that out of sight of the coast, and that the Spaniards shippes left
 them, returned shooting off a great vollie of ordinarie for joye.
 After this the Duke of Medina assembled all his force that were
 left, and founde that he had lost but two shippes of all sorte.
 And then gave order for them to returne to Spain: But about
 Norway the greatest tempest took them, & brake those men and
 prisoners to this coast, of which coast the Duke had before

a. h. v. 11
y. galley
2. galley



Transcript Source Four

The examinac[i]on of Don Lewes de Cordua in Andolozia

Don Lewse de Cordua in Andolozia: Capten of the Companie cast on shoare in S[i]r Morogh ne doe his Contry, saieth upon his examinac[i]on, that when the Spanishe fleete came before Plymouthe they were 140 Saile of all sorts whereof iijxx and xvj were greate shippes for the fight, and the rest were patasses and small vessells for carriage, At which place they mett w[ith] 70 of the Quenes shippes or there abouts. The Quenes shippes gatt into the winde of them and shott at them, they kepeing on their marche towards Callice, answered the shott which continewed about ij or iij hower, In which skirmishe Don Pedro and his shipp were taken, being throwen behinde his companie, by reason of a shott that brake his maine mast.

The next day was calme & therefore nothing don betwene them, but a shipp of 700 tonne was burned by negligence among the Spaniards, but most of her men saved. The 3[rd] daie they skirmished 5 or 6 howers w[ith]out any shipp lost. The 4[th] day they fought 4 howres w[ith]out any shipp lost. The 5[th] day they came before Callis, and there anchored & cheyned them selves, at which tyme there came to succor of the Quenes shippes 25 more: And in the night they perceaved 6 shippes falling upon them fired: by reason wherof they were dryven to cutt their Cables and sett saile: att which tyme a greate shipp was burned among them, and a Galleas cast awaie on the sands. After which thenglishe shippes entred into a sharpe fyght w[i]t[h] them wherein 2 of their greatest Galleons were so beaten, that they were dryven to come a shore upon fflaunders, or those parts havinge disburdened their men in their other shippes.

That day if the fire had not broken them they had determined to have putt 7000 men on shoare att Callis to have gon to the prince of Parma to have knowen further his pleasure, for that they were from thence to be directed by him and had some Com[m]ission unto him not opened att all but lost in the shipp that was there burnt, but being p[re]vented by the saide fire they were broken, and so fought w[ith] all and followed 3 dayes after that out of sight of the Coast, and that the Quenes shippes left them, & retorned shoteing off a greate vollue of ordinaunce for ioye. After this the Duke of Medina assembled all his forc[e]s that were lefte, and founde that he had lost but six shippes of all sorts. And then gave order for them to retorne to Spaine: But about Norway the greate tempest tooke them, & beate those men nowe prisoners to this Coaste, of which Coast the Duke had before given them greate charge to take heede.

Timeline of the Armada

Date	Spanish Armada	English Fleet
29 July	Armada sighted out at sea.	A fast ship went back to pass on the news; a series of beacons were lit to pass the news as quickly as possible along the coast.
30th July	Armada sighted off Cornwall's coast.	English fleet sailed out of Plymouth.
31st July	Armada got into its fighting formation.	English fleet behind the Armada.
1st August	Each ship in Armada given its instructions; messenger sent to Parma in the Netherlands to arrange to collect the army.	English still unable to attack properly.
2nd & 3rd August	The Spanish tried to get close to English ships so that their soldiers could board them.	The English ships were more able to manoeuvre and they relied on firing their cannons at the Spanish as they quickly sailed past.
4th August	The Spanish were doing well until the wind changed. The Armada was now heading towards the Isle of Wight so they turned back to the Channel.	The English divided into 4 squadrons to try to attack the Spanish ships.
5th August	Medina-Sidonia sent messages to the Duke of Parma telling him to be ready to meet the Armada at Dunkirk and asking him to bring lots of cannon balls because they had used so much ammunition.	The English ships sent messages to the government asking for gunpowder and ammunition as well as food. (but nothing was sent).

Timeline of the Armada

Date	Spanish Armada	English Fleet
6 - 7th August	The Armada anchored at the port of Calais. The Spanish began by pushing the fireships out of the way with long hooks but the guns that had been left on board began to explode and they panicked, all trying to get out of the way.	Reinforcement ships had arrived to join the English and it was decided to act quickly before the Duke of Parma could arrive with his army. A number of old ships were stuffed full of things that would burn and then they were set alight and sent into Calais.
8th -9th August	The Spanish ships tried to regroup while the fighting continued but they were being blown along the coast towards the port of Gravelines in the Netherlands and the ships were almost wrecked on some sandbanks. The wind changed at the last moment and saved them. They also managed to get back into formation and agreed that if the wind changed, they would attack the English, but if the wind continued to blow them northwards, they would have to give up and sail around the coast of Scotland and then back to Spain.	The English attacked fiercely, sailing close to the Spanish so that they didn't waste their ammunition. At this point it was not clear whether the Armada had been defeated and Hawkins continued to ask for more food and ammunition.
10th August	The wind continued to blow against the Armada, preventing them from sailing back to the English Channel. Eventually they began to sail up the coast to Scotland and around to go past Ireland to get back to Spain. Bad storms wrecked many ships on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland - only about half the ships managed to return to Spain.	The English followed at a distance - they didn't really have enough ammunition to attack. Once it became clear the Spanish were leaving, the English returned to port.

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