



PUPIL WORKSHEETS **SEN**

8

- 8A: Block Aid
- 8B: Founding the GAA (Differentiation)
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Module

8


WORKSHEETS 8A to 8K

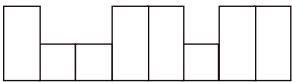


Worksheet 8A: Block Aid


Use the GAA words in the text box help you fill in the boxes and blank spaces below:

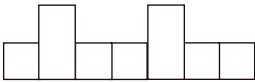
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football	gaelic	National-League	umpire	goal
referee	point	sliotar	Ladies Football	

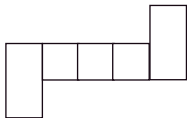
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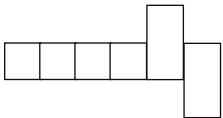
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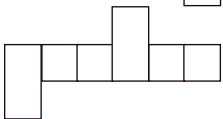
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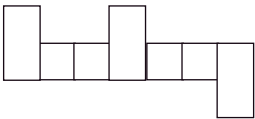
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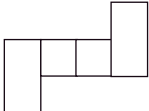
9. 

10. _ r o _ _ _ _ _ a r _ _

11. 

12. 

13. 

14. 

Alphabetical Order

Put the following Counties in alphabetical order. Then match each player to the correct County.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|--------------------|
| Armagh | 1. _____ | Colm Cooper |
| Kerry | 2. _____ | DJ Carey |
| Kilkenny | 3. _____ | Alan Brogan |
| Wexford | 4. _____ | Séan Óg O’Hailpín |
| Cork | 5. _____ | Cora Staunton |
| Dublin | 6. _____ | Damien Fitzhenry |
| Mayo | 7. _____ | Stephen Mc Donnell |



Worksheet 8B: Founding The GAA

On November 1st 1884 seven men met in Hayes` Hotel in Thurles Co.Tipperary to form the Gaelic Athletic Association. The seven men were Michael Cusack, Maurice Davin, John Wyse Power, John McKay, J.K Bracken, Joseph O Ryan, and Thomas St. George McCarthy. The famine in the 1840`s had led to massive emigration and poverty and a revival of Irish customs and traditions was much needed.

The meeting, which was organised by Michael Cusack, elected Maurice Davin as the GAA`s first president and decided to bring order and structure to Gaelic games. Within six months of this important meeting, clubs began to appear all over Ireland as the people began to play hurling and gaelic football and take part in athletic events while representing their parishes. At a meeting in January 1885 a set of rules for hurling and Gaelic football were decided upon and were put in a newspaper called The United Irishmen. The first All-Ireland Championships were held in 1887 with five counties competing in the hurling competition and eight in the football. Tipperary won the first hurling championship and Limerick were the first football champions. Archbishop Croke of Cashel, Michael Davitt and Charles Stewart Parnell became the first patrons of the GAA. The GAA organized athletic events all over the country until 1925 when control was handed over to a separate organisation.

The founding of the GAA made sure that Ireland`s native sports became hugely popular. In 1893 The Gaelic League was set up to revive the Irish language as well as Irish music and dancing. Today the GAA has over 2000 clubs all over the country as well as many clubs throughout the world. Irish emigrants who settled in countries like America and England set up clubs to help them keep their Irish heritage while living abroad.

Questions: In your copy:

1. **Where and when was the Gaelic Athletic Association formed?**
2. **Who was elected as the GAA`s first president?**
3. **How many GAA clubs are there all over the country today?**



Section 1: In your Copy

Write down four interesting facts, which you learned about the GAA.

Section 2: Complete the cloze activity below

The founding of the _____ made sure that Ireland's native _____ became hugely popular. In 1893 The Gaelic League was _____ up to revive the Irish language as well as Irish _____ and _____. Today the GAA has over 2000 _____ all over the country as well as many clubs _____ the world. Irish emigrants who settled in countries like America and England set up _____ to help them keep their Irish heritage while living _____.

Section 3:

Put the founder members of the GAA in alphabetical order

Michael Cusack, Maurice Davin, John Wyse Power, John McKay, J.K Bracken, Joseph O Ryan, Thomas St. George McCarthy.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

Section 4

What events took place on these dates?

- A) In 1893 _____
B) In January 1885 _____
C) On November 1st 1884 _____



Worksheet 8C: The Early Days of Croke Park

Croke Park was first used for a major GAA match on March 1 1896. The pitch was known as Jones` Road at this time. The first All-Ireland final to be played at Jones` Road was the on 21st March 1896. This was the 1895 All-Ireland Football Final between Tipperary and Meath! (Tipperary won by four points to three.) The match was played a year late. There were no seating or stands at GAA grounds at this time and the crowds were held back only by a rope. Matches often had to be stopped or even abandoned due to pitch invasions by supporters who were unhappy with the way the game was going! The GAA purchased the Jones` Road site from Frank Dineen in 1913 for £3,500 and immediately renamed the ground Croke Park in honour of the Association's first patron Archbishop Croke of Cashel.



Michael Hogan

The GAA began to develop the stadium in the following years. Hill 16 was so named as it was built on some of the rubble left from the Easter 1916 Rising. In 1925 one of the stands was named after Michael Hogan who was one of fourteen people killed by British Soldiers on Bloody Sunday November 21 1920. In 1938 a two-tiered stand was built on the opposite side and named "The Cusack Stand" after Michael Cusack one of the founders of the GAA. The "new" Croke Park was completed in 2004 with newly built stands. It is the fifth largest stadium in Europe with a capacity of 82,500 people.

Word-Help:

Capacity: This means the amount of people the stadium can hold

Pitch invasions: This is when supporters run on to the pitch.

In your copies answer the following questions:

1. Who is Croke Park named after?
2. When was the first GAA match held in Croke Park?
3. What is the capacity of Croke Park now?



Section 1: In your copy

Write four interesting facts, which you have learned about Croke Park.

Section 2: Complete the cloze activity below

In 1938 a two-tiered stand _____ built on the opposite side and _____

“The Cusack Stand” after Michael Cusack one of the _____ of the GAA.

The “_____” Croke Park was completed in 2004 with newly _____ stands.

It is the _____ largest stadium in Europe with a _____

of 84,000 people.

Section 3

With a friend use your thesaurus to come up with 2 different words for the following

1. capacity _____

2. abandoned _____

3. immediately _____

Section 4

Tick true or false for the following statements

A. The “Cusack Stand” was named after Michael Cusack one of the founders of the GAA.

True

False

B. Croke Park was first used for a major GAA match on September 1st 1920.

True

False

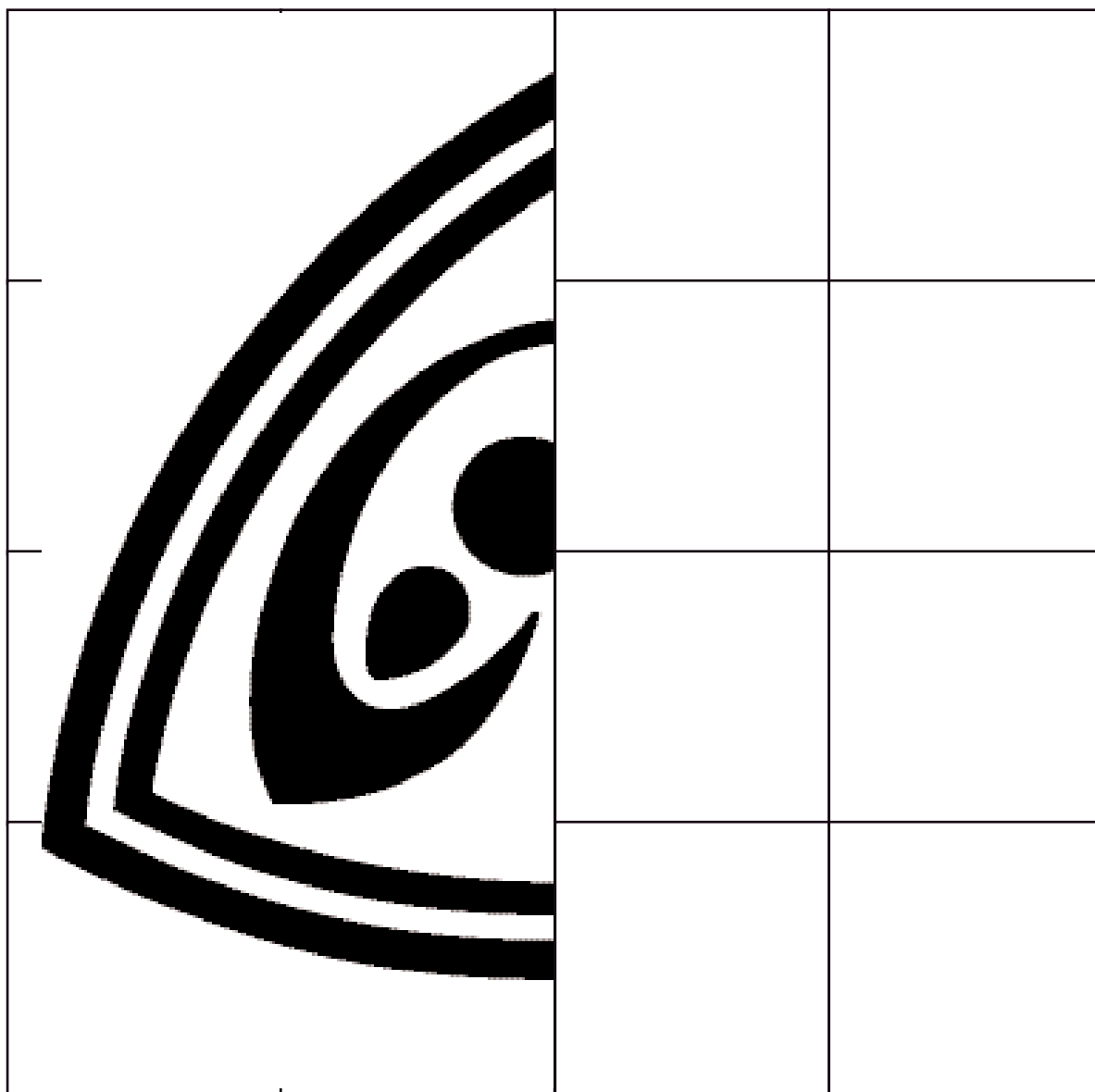
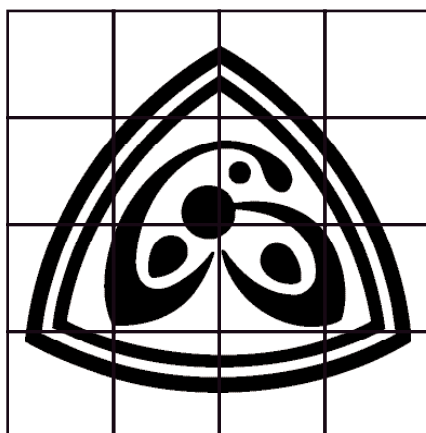
C. The GAA purchased the Jones`Road site from Frank Dineen in 1913 for £3,500

True

False



Workseet 8D: Visual Perception



Worksheet 8E: Code Sheet

Use the following code to read the text below and see if you can guess the name of the young football star it relates to:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

—	▲	■	●	◀		▶	◇	▬	□
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

20 8 9 19 11 5 18 18 25 1 3 5 2 21 18 19 20

T _____

15 14 20 15 20 8 5 9 14 20 5 18 - 3 15 21 14 20 25

19 20 1 7 5 9 14 ■ — — ■ 23 8 5 14 8 5 13 1 4 5

8 9 19 4 5 2 21 20 9 14 20 8 5 14 1 20 9 15 14 1 12

6 15 15 20 2 1 12 12 12 5 1 7 21 5 2 25 20 8 5 5 14 4 15 6

20 8 1 20 25 5 1 18 8 5 8 1 4 16 12 1 25 5 4 9 14

8 9 19 6 9 18 19 20 1 12 12 - 9 18 5 12 1 14 4 6 9 14 1 12

1 14 4 16 9 3 11 5 4 21 16 1 14 1 12 12 - 19 20 1 18

1 23 1 18 4 8 5 23 1 19 19 20 9 12 12 15 14 12 25 ▲ □

Write your own clue in code and have your friend guess the famous player it relates to:



Worksheet 8F: Creative Writing

(A) Write one sentence using both GAA words, which appear above each line.

Here are some high frequency words to help:

after	every	how	some	thank	use	draw	own	much
again	from	once	over	when	about	together	never	long
could	know	round	then	were	better	only	myself	start

1. final big

2. hurling hurt

3. training week

4. favourite football

5. know ladies football

(B) Each word sum tells you to take away one letter and add a new letter in its place.

1. Complete the word sum.
2. Rewrite the new word.
3. Write a sentence about the GAA using the new word.

1. Then - T + W = _____

2. Letter - L + B = _____

3. Could - C + W = _____

4. Sting - St + Go = _____



Worksheet 8G: Sentence Formation

These are mixed up sentences. Read each word carefully and re-write the sentences correctly. The capital letter will help you.

1. point great a was John That!

2. team What play you do for?

3. going We are to played the final this being this see Sunday.

4. think Who do is going you today to All-Ireland the win Final?

5. favourite Kilkenny My is Henry hurler Shefflin from.

6. you Do or play ladies camogie football your with club ?

Rewrite these Questions below to make a statement

1. Are we going to win?

2. Did he enjoy playing hurling and football?

3. Can she kick the ball over the bar?

Now rewrite these statements as questions.

1. The final was a draw.

2. You will stop when the referee's whistle blows.



Worksheet 8H: Comprehension



Use the information on the map to answer the following True or False questions

- A) Parnell Square is closer to Croke Park than Mount Joy Square. True False
- B) The Royal Canal runs alongside Croke Park. True False
- C) Jones Road and St Josephs Ave are the streets either side of Croke Park. True False

Section 1

How many bridges over the Royal Canal are shown on the map? _____

How many times does the word STREET appear on the map? _____

Write down the name of the four roads, which cross the canal

Section 2

If you were at the spot marked @ how would you get to Croke Park?

Firstly mark in your route on the map in a pencil.

Now write down the directions below

-Turn - left -right -on your - straight ahead - cross roads - you will pass

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Section 3

You have been given the job of designing a new GAA stadium for your County. Draw an aerial or landscape view of the stadium and add as much detail as you like. You can use the Internet, and sports magazines to help you find some examples of stadiums. Finally don't forget to name the new Stadium.



Worksheet 8I: Have a Go at **Go Games** !

In 2005 the GAA launched a new style of games for primary school pupils called "**Go-Games**". **Go Games** are small-sided skill development games in Hurling and Gaelic Football, known as First Touch (U. 8), Quick Touch (U. 10) and Smart Touch (U. 12). These games are progressive in terms of the challenges they present as the children become more competent and as they mature and develop.

The primary emphasis with the **Go Games** is to ensure that all participants experience the sense of fun, fair play and achievement that will enable players to enjoy participating and to maintain a lifelong involvement in Gaelic Games. A characteristic feature of the **Go Games** is that all children get to play for the entire game i.e. there are no substitutes. There is also a rotation system so all players have a chance to play in different positions.

The pitch dimensions and playing equipment are modified to meet the needs of participants, as are the playing rules. There is also a **Go Games** Junior Whistler course where students can learn the rules of the games and then become a referee for **Go Games**. During the summer months exhibition matches are held in Croke Park where pupils from all over Ireland get a chance to partake in **Go Games** during half-time in major matches. Pupils who have completed the **Go Games** Junior Whistler course take charge of the games. These games encourage fair play, sportsmanship, respect for the referee and the opposition but most of all FUN!

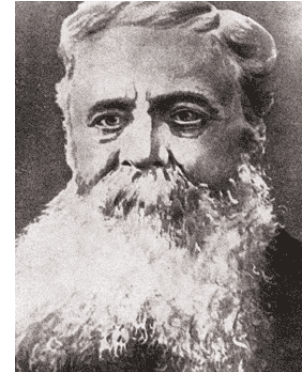
Tasks:

1. Do you think that **Go Games** are a good idea? Why?
2. What are the advantages of **Go Games**?
3. Using the website www.gamesdevelopment.gaa.ie research more about the aims and rules of **Go Games**.
4. Design a poster illustrating the different levels of **Go Games**.
5. Make a presentation to your class about **Go Games** emphasizing the role of participation for all and fair play.
6. Help your teacher organise a school **Go Games** blitz for younger classes by designing possible teams and a list of officials. (referee, umpires etc.)
7. Find out about other GAA activities such as the *U-Can Skill Awards* and *GAA Cúl Camps*.



Worksheet 8J: Michael Cusack and The Founding of the GAA

On November 1st 1884 seven men met in Hayes` Hotel in Thurles Co.Tipperary to form the Gaelic Athletic Association. The seven men were Michael Cusack, Maurice Davin, John Wyse Power, John McKay, J.K Bracken, Joseph O Ryan, and Thomas St. George McCarthy. Michael Cusack was known as the "Father of the GAA" as he was the man who organized the meeting. Cusack had become worried about the decline of Irish culture and pastimes and said "The strength and energy of a race are largely dependant on the national pastimes for the development of a spirit of courage and endurance". He wished to correct this by promoting the Irish language and reviving Irish sports such as hurling as well as organising athletics events under Irish Rules. He feared that Irish pastimes and sports might be in danger of disappearing altogether. "The solution he believed, lay in the creation of a new organization, open to all classes and creeds, that would promote and foster games, athletics and traditions that would give Irish people a sense of pride and identity".



Michael Cusack

At the meeting, Maurice Davin was elected first President of the Association and it was decided to invite Archbishop Croke of Cashel, Michael Davitt and Charles Stewart Parnell to be the first patrons of the GAA. Things began slowly and the first All-Ireland championships were not held until 1887. (The final wasn't played until 1888!). Only five counties competed in the hurling final and Tipperary represented by Thurles won the final. Twelve counties competed in the football championship, which was won by Limerick represented by The Commercials Club.

There were no All-Ireland finals played in 1888 as the GAA organised a world trip to showcase Irish athletes as well as Ireland's unique game of hurling. The athletes competed in different events and there were hurling exhibition matches played in different cities, which impressed the locals and thrilled the large number of Irish living in these cities.

At a meeting in 1900 the GAA's structures as they are today were formed and the games haven't looked back since. The GAA is now the largest sporting organisation in Ireland with one of the biggest stadiums in Europe.

Tasks

1. Why do you think that the Irish games and pastimes were in danger in the 1870's and 1880's?
2. In your opinion why were Croke, Parnell and Davitt selected as the first patrons of the GAA?
3. Study Cusack's quote in the first paragraph. What did he mean? Do you agree?
4. Find out more about the US Invasion and report back to your classmates.
5. Try to find out more about any of the seven men who attended the first meeting of the GAA.
6. In April 2006 the GAA honoured Maurice Davin by naming a section of Croke Park after him, find out more about the sections of Croke Park and make a presentation to your class.

Your teacher might suggest some books, which will help you with your research.



