



TEACHER NOTES

HISTORY



MODULE

4

TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH WORKSHEETS 4A TO 4D

Lessons 1: Setanta

Strand: Story.

Strand Unit: Myths And Legends.

Aim: Listen to, discuss, retell and record myths and legends that are associated with the Irish heritage and the GAA.

Resources:

1. Use **Worksheet 4A** to highlight the fact that hurling is an ancient game.
2. Allow the pupils to create a storyboard after reading the worksheet.
3. Through integration with the drama section, encourage the pupils to express or record these myths through role-play and mime (see Drama section).



Lesson 2: Players from the Past

Strand: Story.

Strand Unit: Stories.

Aim: To discuss, listen to, retell and record a range of simple stories from the lives of people who have made a contribution to local or national life.

Resources: Worksheet 4B.

1. Use **Worksheet 4B** to introduce Pat Spillane to the pupils. Explain that Pat Spillane was a Gaelic Football legend because of his skill and dedication, and the success he had when he played.
2. Ask the children to research famous players from their own county or club. They may use websites, encyclopaedias or GAA books for more information. The children could become more familiar with these players and others through watching the DVD or researching players on www.cul4kidz.ie.
3. It may be possible to invite a former club/county player or an older member of the community to talk to the pupils about past players or games.

Lesson 3: Photographs

Strand: Change And Continuity.

Strand Unit: Continuity And Change In The Local Environment.

Aim: Compare photographs of Croke Park in the past with present day photographs

Resources: Worksheet 4C and Worksheet 4D.

Suggested activities:

1. Split the class into groups of three or four.
2. Distribute the photographs to the groups.
3. Write the following questions (or similar) on the blackboard.
 - What things in the photograph are different from today and what is the same?
 - Guess the years that you think these pictures were taken in?
 - Which is the oldest photograph?
 - What changes have been made to:
 - (i) the stadium?
 - (ii) the clothing and playing equipment?



4 HISTORY

GAA Grassroots to National Programme (GNP)

Lesson 4:

Strand: Myself And My Family.

Strand Unit: Games In The Past.

Aim: To compare the lives of people in the past with the lives of people today.

Resources: DVD.

The Céim ar Aghaidh DVD, produced in conjunction with RTÉ Sport, accompanied the Middle Cycle pack and was distributed to schools in September 2007 by all county boards.

1. The GAA in 1948: DVD

This fantastic piece of footage shows a snapshot of life in 1948. It will provide an excellent opportunity to discuss with the children topics such as fashion, transport, media coverage and many others in the context of the GAA. The "View and Review" section of English will provide an opportunity for comparison to today's games.

2. History of the GAA: DVD

This piece of footage is an edited version of "Sunday after Sunday", a documentary celebrating the centenary of the GAA in 1984. It shows a condensed history of the GAA from the earliest black and white film clips and photos to the present day. It will provide pupils with a little knowledge of the games and give an opportunity to explore the cultural significance of the GAA. Although a little detailed for 1st class, the children will be entertained by the old footage.

Timeline of the GAA

- **1884:** The seven founder members, Michael Cusack, Maurice Davin (who presided), John Wyse Power, John McKay, J. K. Bracken, Joseph O'Ryan and Thomas St. George McCarthy met in Hayes Hotel, Thurles, Co Tipperary on November 1.
- **1885:** Rules for football and hurling were drawn up at the third meeting of the GAA in January and were published in the United Irishman newspaper.
- **1896:** Tipperary and Meath played in the first All-Ireland football final in Jones's Road, Dublin. It was actually the 1895 final. Jones's Rd is the site of Croke Park.
- **1904:** The official launch of camogie took place with the first public match between Craobh a'Cheithnigh and Cúchulainn on July 17 at a Gaelic League Fair in Meath.
- **1913:** The GAA bought the lands at Jones's Rd for £3,500, that's about €4,500. It was then named Croke Park.
- **1920:** On November 21, 1920 Michael Hogan from Tipperary was among 14 people killed in Croke Park during a Dublin v Tipperary football match. The day later became known as Bloody Sunday.
- **1924:** Irish Amateur Handball Association was set up. Uniquely among Irish Gaelic Games, handball has a thriving international dimension, being played in the United States, Canada, Australia, Mexico, Spain and other parts of Europe. World and European championships are now staged.
- **1937:** Work began on the first Cusack Stand.
- Rounders is one of the four original games of the GAA. It is a bat and ball game, which has been played in schoolyards for decades. The revival of the game began in 1958 under GAA Rules.
- **1961:** A record crowd of 90,556 watched the All-Ireland football final between Down and Offaly.
- **1962:** The first All-Ireland final to be televised live was the hurling final between Wexford and Tipperary.
- **1974:** The Ladies Football Association was founded in Hayes Hotel, Thurles in 1974. Four counties – Offaly, Kerry, Tipperary and Galway – attended the meeting.
- **1984:** To mark the centenary of the association, the All-Ireland hurling final between Cork and Offaly was played in Semple Stadium, Thurles, Co Tipperary.
- **1993:** The Cusack Stand was demolished to begin the re-development of Croke Park.
- **2003:** The Special Olympics opening and closing ceremonies were held in Croke Park.
- **2004:** The re-development of Croke Park was completed.
- **2007:** Rugby and soccer were played in Croke Park for the first time.
- **2009:** The 125th anniversary of the GAA.

