

Weekly Curriculum Lesson Plans and Physical Activities for Primary School



<https://learning.gaa.ie/primary-school>



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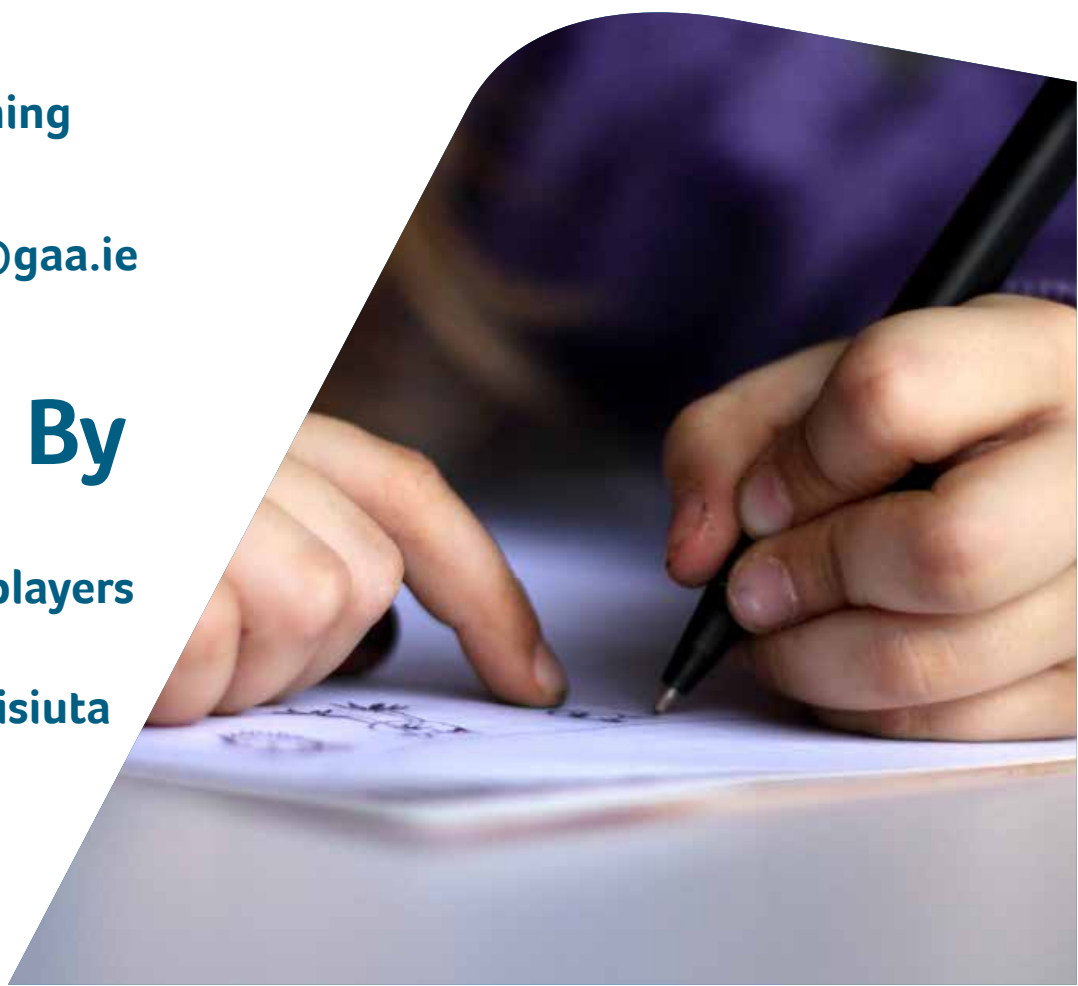
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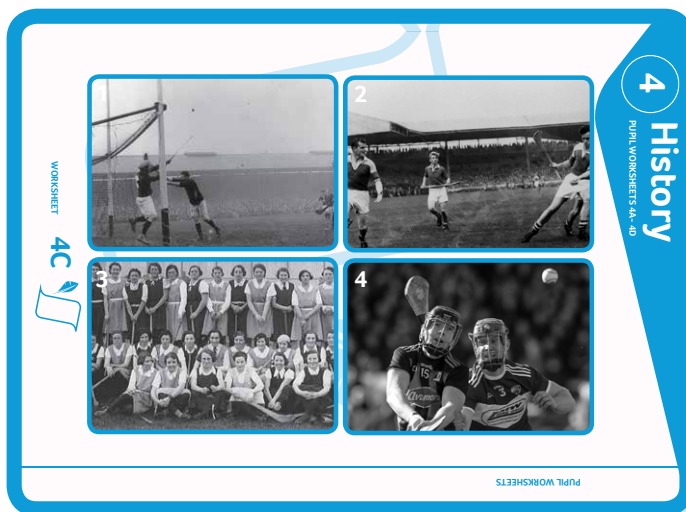
Learning Activity 1

Junior Infants to 2nd Class

History - Strand Unit: Continuity and change in the local environment.

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

1. Look at these photographs



Click on image to open

2. Go through the following questions (or similar).

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?

Cut out the photographs and place them on a timeline





History

3. Try to find old photographs of your club or county and discuss them.
4. Ring an older relative to ask about a game they played or saw in the past. Ask them about their favourite visit to Croke Park.

Wordsearch

History

Wordsearch

Michael Cusack

Croke Park

Hill Sixteen

Gaelic

Cúchulainn

Sliotar

Christy Ring

Hayes Hotel

Setanta

Railway Cup

E	Z	R	S	M	A	U	H	I	L	L	S	I	X	T	E	E	N	T	Y
S	C	D	Y	S	W	H	O	F	J	W	G	J	M	F	Z	I	H	X	U
H	U	J	O	B	C	H	O	Q	I	Y	I	R	W	O	D	F	I	M	P
V	G	U	I	V	P	W	X	Z	P	T	Q	X	Z	H	D	L	B	N	T
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V	I	L	P	S	Q	Y	O	O	L	B	G	A	M	H	S	A	T	O	B
R	K	S	J	R	R	S	A	P	T	J	P	U	G	D	K	N	U	K	D
O	D	L	R	A	H	N	S	Z	Z	O	N	J	P	H	N	T	K	E	D
K	U	I	K	I	C	C	Y	Y	I	G	H	O	B	R	A	C	P	F	
L	R	O	W	L	N	L	X	T	K	G	K	Y	D	G	Q	L	P	A	O
B	A	T	I	W	I	U	U	W	K	G	Y	O	D	R	K	C	M	R	R
Y	L	A	H	A	Y	E	S	H	O	T	E	L	Y	N	O	E	C	K	X
Z	C	R	R	Y	J	A	G	G	M	P	F	Q	X	H	K	P	P	Z	P
Z	P	H	V	C	Z	A	J	Y	U	S	X	E	T	A	I	R	O	J	J
W	Z	P	Y	U	Y	W	H	F	I	U	D	Q	A	X	G	A	U	U	B
M	H	H	E	P	D	X	X	V	M	P	R	W	Q	H	B	P	Q	J	H

PUPIL WORKSHEETS

Did You Know?

Croke Park stadium is one of the largest in Europe, with a capacity for 82,300 people. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, was appointed one of the first patrons of the GAA, when it was founded in 1884. This is who the Croke Park is named after.

WORKSHEET

H2

Click on image to open



3rd to 6th Class Pupils

History - Strand Unit: Games and Pastimes in the Past.


Aim: Examine the origins of Gaelic Games in the locality and the formation of the GAA.

1. Examine these following worksheets.

[Click on images to open](#)

History 4
PUPIL WORKSHEETS 4A- 4D

PUPIL WORKSHEETS





WORKSHEET 4D 

History 4
PUPIL WORKSHEETS 4A- 4D

PUPIL WORKSHEETS

Worksheet 4B: Croke Park... Then and Now



WORKSHEET 4A 

2. (a) Discuss similarities and differences between the photographs.

(b) Estimate the years that you think these pictures were taken in? The children could cut out the photographs and place them on a timeline.

(c) Which is the oldest photograph? d) What changes have been made to: (i) the stadium, (ii) the clothing and playing equipment?



3. Examine these following worksheets.

History

PUPIL WORKSHEETS 4A- 4D

4

History of Croke Park

Today Croke Park is home and headquarters to the Gaelic Athletic Association. Each year thousands of GAA fans follow their team to Croke Park, however few are aware that the history of the stadium dates back to 1864 and that the stadium has been known by five different names.

On April 16th 1864 a plot of land was leased to Mr. Maurice Butterley and became known as 'Butterley's Field'. In 1894 a company called the City and Suburban Racecourse and Amusements Grounds Ltd. purchased Butterley's Field and began leasing it out for sports meetings, whippet racing and gaelic games. Butterley's Field then became known as the City and Suburban Racecourse.

By 1908 the City and Suburban Racecourse was up for sale and on December Frank Brazil Dineen bought the grounds for £3,250. Frank was a former President of the GAA and intended that in time the GAA would purchase the grounds from him. The GAA had made a profit of £1,273 in 1907 and felt that to buy the grounds would put the Association severely in debt. Once purchased Frank set about making changes to the grounds, the pitch was re-laid, terracing was erected and the name was changed to Jones Road Sports Ground.

In 1913 the GAA organised a Croke Memorial Tournament to raise funds for a monument to the GAA's 1st patron, Archbishop Thomas Croke. The final of this tournament was played on March 4th 1913 between Kerry and Louth in Croke Park in front of a then record attendance of 26,000. The game ended in a draw and the replay was set for June 29th. For the replay the gates were closed after 32,000 spectators had been admitted but thousands more swarmed in over the walls. The two teams were level at half-time but Kerry eventually defeated Louth 2-4 to 0-5.

All attendance records for a GAA match were smashed and the GAA had made 365 profit. The tournament was a huge success and the GAA could now afford to erect a monument in Croke's memory and also purchase a new central GAA sports ground. Later that year the GAA purchased Jones Road Sports Ground and re-named it Croke Memorial Park. The name Croke Memorial Park was quickly shortened to Croke Park and the stadium became the GAA's national grounds and administrative headquarters.

Since 1913 Croke Park has undergone significant changes. A new terrace area at the northern end of the ground was created in 1917 using the rubble from O'Connell Street in Dublin, which had been destroyed during the 1916 Rising. This terrace became known as Hill 16. In 1928 a new stand was built along the Jones Road side of the stadium and named the Hogan Stand, in honour of Michael Hogan from Tipperary who had been shot during Bloody Sunday 1920. A new Cusack Stand was completed in 1938. At the Canal End new terracing was built in 1948, the Nally Stand was built in 1952 and the 'old' Hogan Stand was replaced in 1959. Thereafter development of the stadium slowed.

In the 1980s a grand plan for the entire redevelopment of Croke Park was announced. This redevelopment was staged in four phases, a phase for each stand, starting in 1993 with a new Cusack Stand and culminating in 2005 with a new Hill 16. The redevelopment was completed in just 12 years with no disruptions to any All-Ireland.

Today Croke Park is one of the largest stadiums in Europe and is truly one of the most historic stadiums in the world.

What's in a name?

During its long history GAA headquarters has been known by many different names: Butterley's Field, The City and Suburban Racecourse, Jones Road Sports Ground, Croke Memorial Park and finally Croke Park. Once the GAA purchased the stadium in 1913 it was decided to name it in honour of Archbishop Thomas William Croke of Cashel. In 1884 Archbishop Croke was invited to become the first patron of the GAA, an invitation he happily accepted. Archbishop Croke supported the GAA and its games until his death, often providing prizes for competitions.

At the GAA Museum

Experience a Croke Park behind-the-scenes guided tour.

Follow the Stadium's history on the Croke Park Timeline exhibition.

WORKSHEET

4A

PUPIL WORKSHEETS

Click on image to open

4. watch one of these video clips

LINK

LINK

WORKSHEET

H4

Answers

Worksheet 4D photographs are: 1. Picture of Dublin and Cork teams, 1935. 2. All-Ireland camogie final, Dublin v Galway, 1970. 3. Cúchulainn team photograph 1904. The first set of camogie rules were drawn up in 1903 and the official launch of camogie took place with the first public match between Keating's and Cúchulainn's in 1904. 4. 1930 All-Ireland camogie final.

Worksheet 4E photographs are: 1. Archbishop of Cashel throwing in the ball in the 1956 All-Ireland hurling final, Cork v Wexford, Croke Park. 2. All Ireland junior football semi-final 1925, Sligo v Louth in Croke Park. 3. All Ireland SHC Final 2019 Kilkenny v Tipperary, Croke Park. 4. All-Ireland senior football championship final 2006, Kerry v Mayo, Croke Park.





Competition of the Week

Complete a project about the History of the GAA

Use [twinkl.ie](https://www.twinkl.ie) to help you.

Ask your parent/guardian to email photos of your completed project to gamesdevelopment@gaa.ie by **Friday April 24th including:**

- Your first name
- The name of your school and county
- The name of your local GAA club, if you have one.

Win complimentary Family Passes to the [Croke Park Stadium Tour](#)

Winners will be announced the following week on [@GAAlearning](#).

By sending the email, parents / guardians are consent for the photos and details to be shared on official GAA online channels.

WORKSHEET

H6



Centra



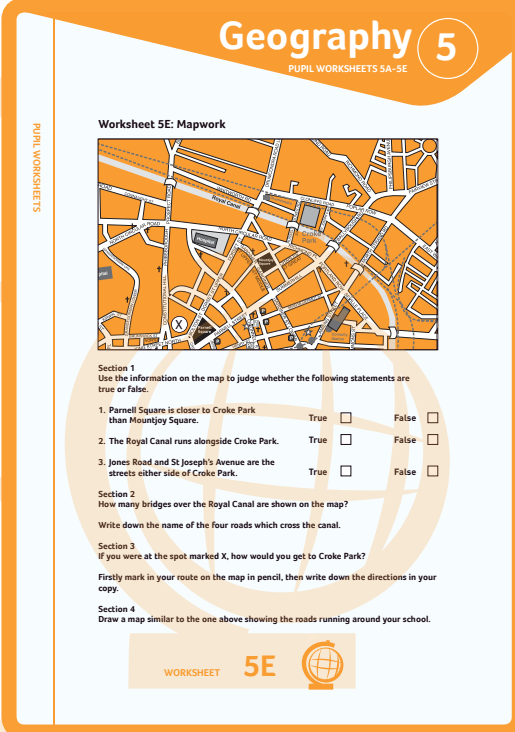
Learning Activity 2

Junior Infants to 2nd Class

Geography - Strand: Human Environments (People at Play)

Aim:

1. Appreciate the roles of people who help at play.
 2. Describe location and features of play spaces.
 3. Discuss and record simply journeys to and from play spaces.
1. Use this worksheet (a simplified map of the general Croke Park area) to introduce the importance of mapping.



The worksheet is titled 'Geography 5' and 'PUPIL WORKSHEETS 5A-5E'. It is labeled 'Worksheet 5E: Mapwork' and 'PUPIL WORKSHEETS'. It features a map of the Croke Park area with various streets and landmarks. Below the map are four sections of questions:

Section 1
Use the information on the map to judge whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Parnell Square is closer to Croke Park than Mountjoy Square. True False
2. The Royal Canal runs alongside Croke Park. True False
3. Jones Road and St Joseph's Avenue are the streets either side of Croke Park. True False

Section 2
How many bridges over the Royal Canal are shown on the map?
Write down the name of the four roads which cross the canal.

Section 3
If you were at the spot marked X, how would you get to Croke Park?
Firstly mark in your route on the map in pencil, then write down the directions in your copy.

Section 4
Draw a map similar to the one above showing the roads running around your school.

At the bottom of the worksheet, it says 'WORKSHEET 5E' with a globe icon.

Click on image to open

2. Discuss who would need this map of Croke Park and why.





Geography

3. Through role play, the children could use the maps to give directions to Croke Park.
4. Discuss local landmarks and ask the pupils to give directions to the various locations, e.g., school, local GAA pitch, church, etc.
5. Draw simple maps to these locations.

3rd to 6th class pupils

Geography - Strand:

Human environments (county, regional and national centres)

Aim:

The children should be enabled to familiarise themselves with the 32 counties of Ireland.

1. All Ireland Draw

Cut out the 32 county names and place them in a container. Then, through drama, hold a mock draw for a knockout championship. Give roles to different members of your house to participate in the draw (GAA president, RTE presenter, sponsor representative). Then pretend you are a famous player from a team and give your reaction to the draw!

Geography **4**

PUPIL WORKSHEETS 4A- 4D

All-Ireland draw
cut out the 32 county names (a list can be found at www.ceim.gaa.ie) and place them by province in the four containers. Then, through drama, hold a mock draw for each provincial championship. Put the county names in the hat and give your child a role e.g. GAA president, RTE presenter, sponsor representative etc.

ANTRIM	ARMAGH	CARLOW
CAVAN	CLARE	CORK
DERRY	DONEGAL	DOWN
DUBLIN	FERMANAGH	GALWAY
KERRY	KILDARE	KILKENNY

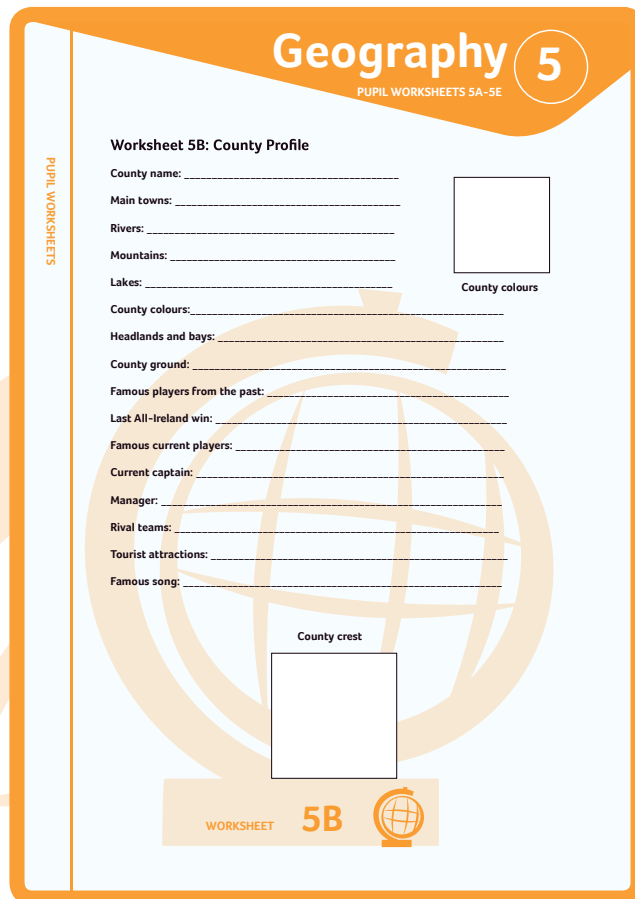
WORKSHEET **4A**

PUPIL WORKSHEETS

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- Children decide which container (province) each county will go into. They could also decide a neutral venue for the games, specifying ones which would be approximately halfway for the competing counties. For example, if Down are playing Wexford, where would be a fair venue?



The worksheet is titled 'Geography 5' and 'PUPIL WORKSHEETS SA-SE'. It is labeled 'Worksheet 5B: County Profile' and 'PUPIL WORKSHEETS' on the left side. It contains the following fields for completion:

- County name: _____
- Main towns: _____
- Rivers: _____
- Mountains: _____
- Lakes: _____
- County colours: _____
- Headlands and bays: _____
- County ground: _____
- Famous players from the past: _____
- Last All-Ireland win: _____
- Famous current players: _____
- Current captain: _____
- Manager: _____
- Rival teams: _____
- Tourist attractions: _____
- Famous song: _____

There are two empty boxes for drawing: one for 'County colours' and one for 'County crest'. A small globe icon is at the bottom right of the worksheet area.

Click on image to open

- Complete the county profile for your county and one other county using this worksheet.
- Draw a picture of these two counties competing and write the venue on your drawing.





Geography

Match Activity

Using a pen match each player to their county.

Click on image to open

4 Geography
PUPIL WORKSHEETS 4A- 4D

Match Activity
Using a pen match each player to their county.

Player photos and names: Padraig Walsh, Mark Griffin, Brian Hogan, Podge Collins, Kevin McLoughlin, Ryan McHugh.

County crests: Wick, Donegal, Dun Na Gall, Cill Chainnigh, Clare, Kerry.

WORKSHEET 4C

Counties Spelling Bee.

Get a family member to challenge you on your Province Spelling Bee! Spell the name of your province and all the counties in it. How many can you get right?

Click on image to open

Geography 4
PUPIL WORKSHEETS 4A- 4D

PROVINCES: ULSTER, CONNACHT, LEINSTER, MUNSTER.

COUNTIES: DONEGAL, DERRY, ANTRIM, TYRONE, FERMANAGH, DOWN, MONMOUTH, CAVAN, LOUTH, LEBURGH, WESTMEATH, MEATH, DUBLIN, OFFALY, KILDARE, LAOIS, WICKLOW, GALWAY, SLIGO, MAYO, CLARE, LIMERICK, TIPPERARY, KERRY, CORK, WATERFORD, CARLOW, WEXFORD.

WORKSHEET 4D



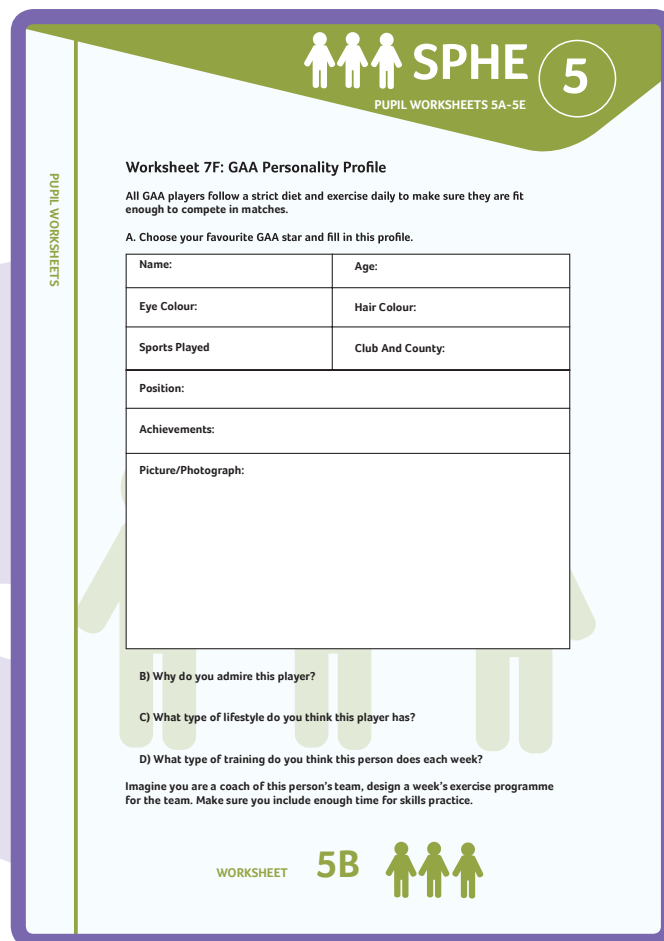
Learning Activity 2

All Classes

Geography - Strand: To explore feelings, knowledge and ideas leading to understanding.

Aims:

1. To enable the children to develop, in role, the ability to co-operate and to communicate with others in helping to shape the drama.
 2. To enact spontaneously for others in the group a scene from the drama, or share with the rest of the class a scene that has already been made in simultaneous small-group work.
1. Show your child this worksheet and explain that they will need to research the player in order to find out some of the information. After this activity the children should have an idea of the player's character and image.



SPHE 5
PUPIL WORKSHEETS 5A-5E

Worksheet 7F: GAA Personality Profile

All GAA players follow a strict diet and exercise daily to make sure they are fit enough to compete in matches.

A. Choose your favourite GAA star and fill in this profile.

Name:	Age:
Eye Colour:	Hair Colour:
Sports Played	Club And County:
Position:	
Achievements:	
Picture/Photograph:	

B) Why do you admire this player?

C) What type of lifestyle do you think this player has?

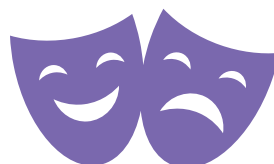
D) What type of training do you think this person does each week?

Imagine you are a coach of this person's team, design a week's exercise programme for the team. Make sure you include enough time for skills practice.

WORKSHEET **5B**

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Click on image to open



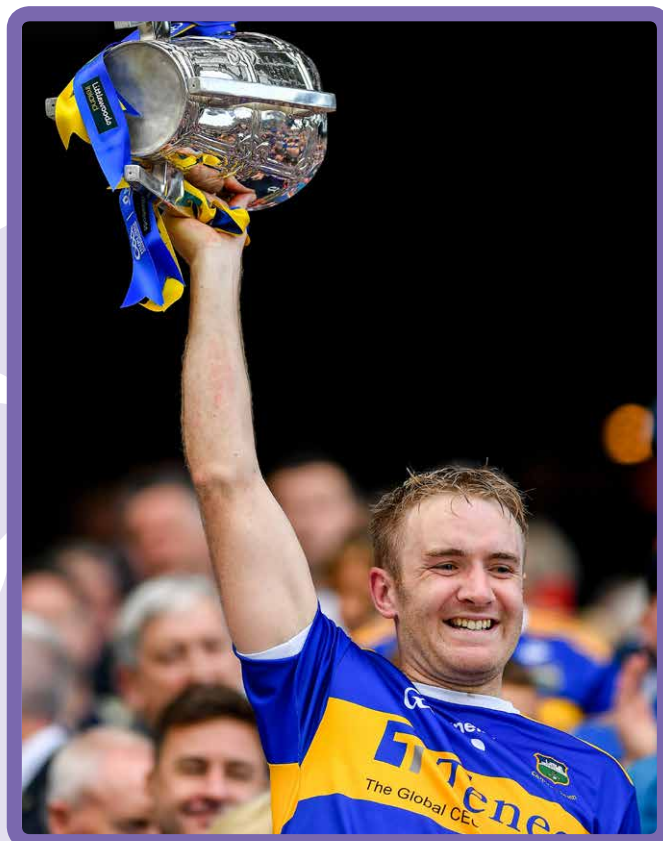


Drama

2. Discuss a typical match day for this GAA player; the morning, the journey, the match, the result and the aftermath. Discuss the feelings that he/she may experience, the people he/she would be with, the reactions to certain things at different times of that day.
3. The children should discuss all aspects of that moment in the day for that character and other characters involved. The children take on the role of the characters and create three still images, one leading into another, that portray that part of the player's day.
4. Discuss the different moments of the day that the class are focusing on. Ask the children to put them in the order in which they might occur. The 'morning' group begins. Explain to the children that they are to create their first still image, hold it and then after the you clap, they create their second and third image as smoothly as possible.
5. As an extension allow the children watch [All- Ireland Final Day](#) when the cameras go behind the scenes on the day of the hurling finals to offer a unique perspective on the biggest day in the sporting year

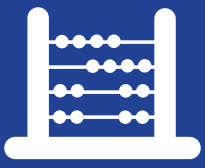
6. Ask your child to do one of the following:

- Write an essay entitled "A day in the life of....."
- Write a diary entry of player on All- Ireland final day..



n image
n





Fun Maths Puzzles



Maths

Fun Maths Puzzles

TEACHERS NOTES

1. The numbers on the jerseys of direct opponents in a hurling match add up to 17.

(a) What numbered player marks no. 3? _____

(b) What numbered player marks no. 6? _____

(c) What numbered player marks no. 11? _____

2. The first hurling All-Ireland was held in 1887. One was held every year since then, except in 1888.

How many All-Ireland finals have there been to date? _____

3. If a sliotar travels 65 metres in 3 seconds what speed is it travelling at?



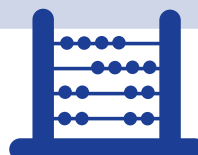
WORKSHEET

M1



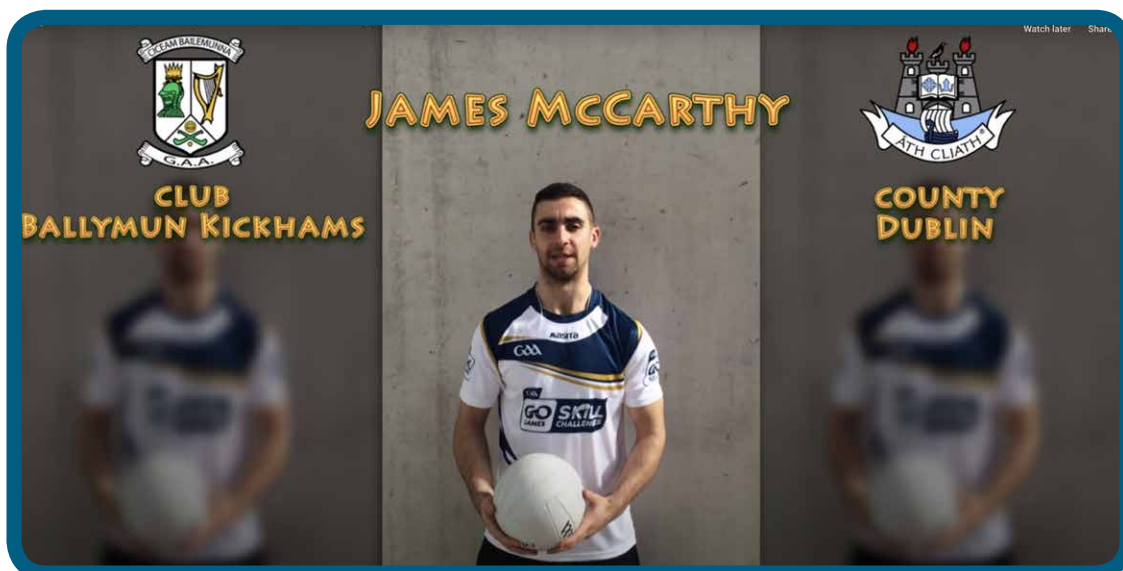
WORKSHEET

M1





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For more Skill Challenges, see learning.gaa.ie