



Oide

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim  
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí  
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional  
Learning of School Leaders  
and Teachers

# Movements for Political and Social Reform, 1870-1914

Case Study  
The GAA to 1891



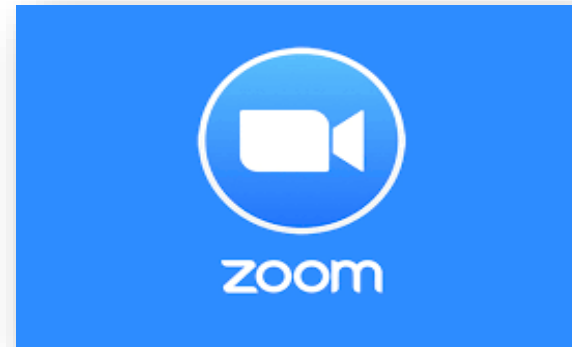
# Online participation



If you lose connection...



Please unmute to contribute to the conversation at any stage or use the chat function



- Use the link used from your email
- You will be admitted from the waiting room as soon as possible

This webinar is **not** being recorded



Oide

# Additional supports



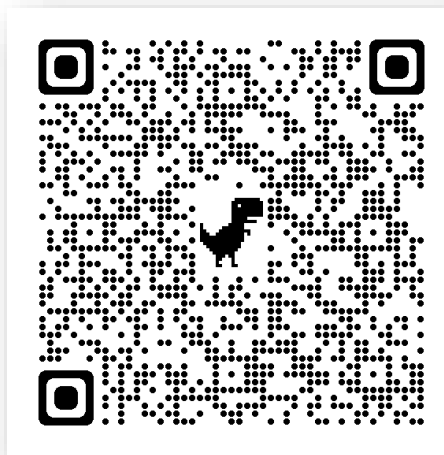
Oide

Visit our website

[www.oide.ie](http://www.oide.ie)

Contact:

[info@oide.ie](mailto:info@oide.ie)



Join our new  
mailing list to  
receive news  
and updates



Follow us on X  
@Oide\_History

# Focus of the webinar



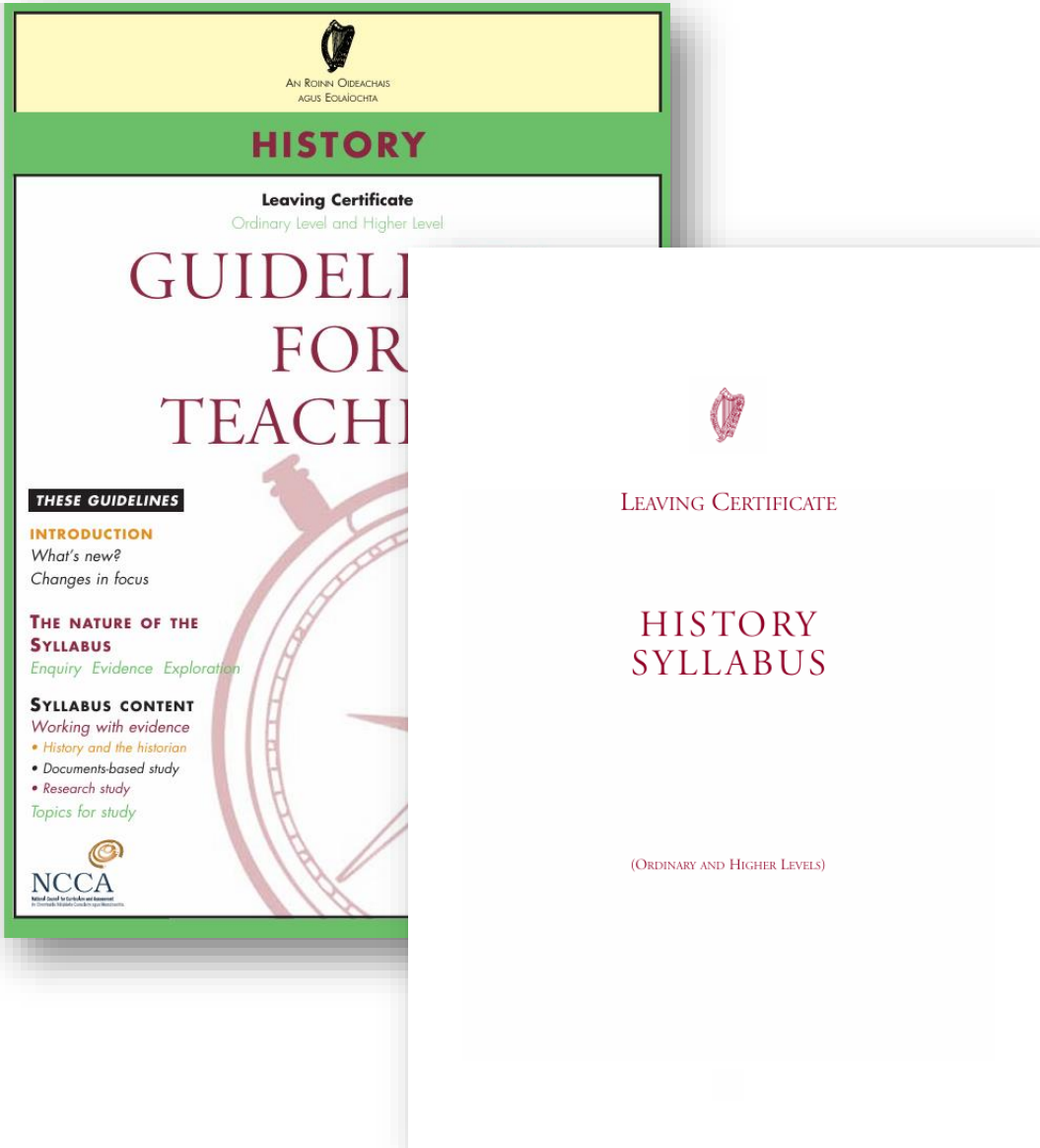
Oide

- To explore ways of developing students' analytical and critical thinking skills when working with a broad range of historical documents
- Supporting students to develop an understanding of the historical context of the case study and the wider themes and issues of the period through their engagement with a variety of historical sources

# Developing Critical Thinking



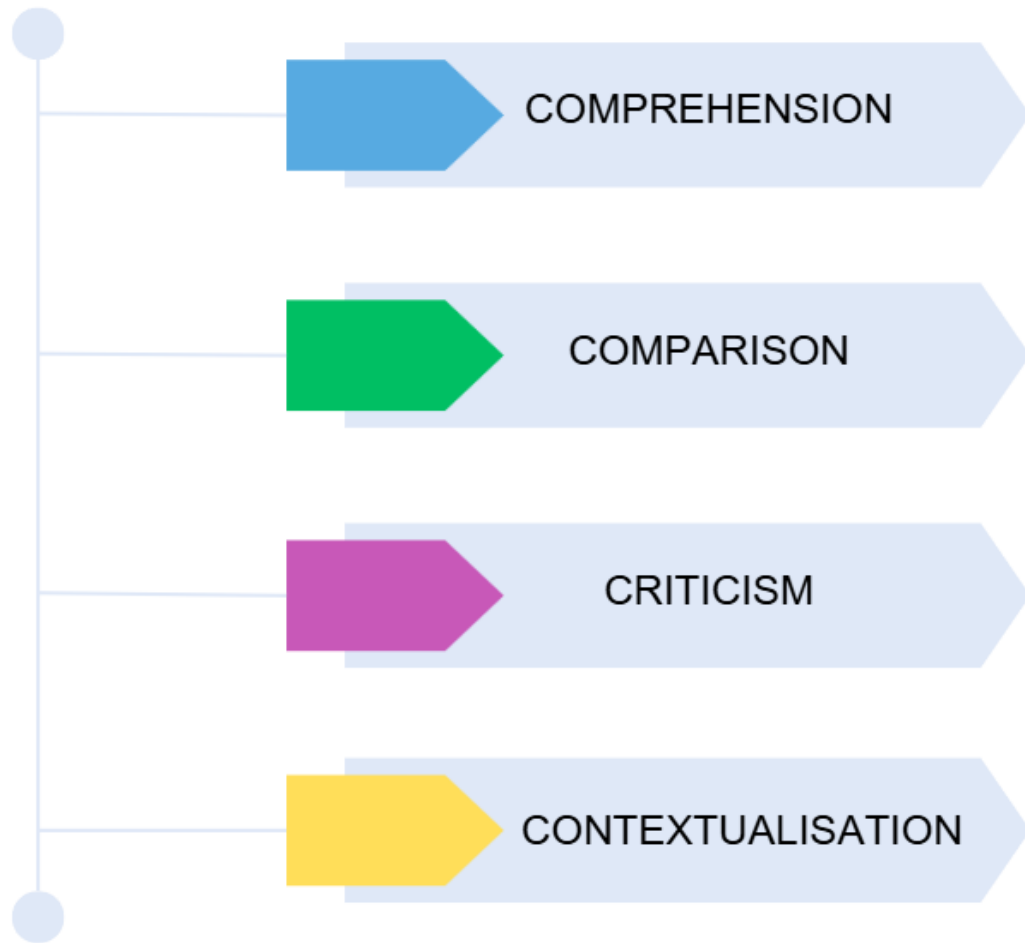
Oide



The study and writing of history is no more static than life itself. New evidence and new insights can lead to revision of the historical record and to a deepening of our historical understanding. This gives history a unique potential to develop the student's skills of critical thinking. Living within a changing world, the student of history will learn that his/her own judgements concerning the nature of historical events should be subjected to the most searching analysis and criticism.

Leaving Certificate History Syllabus, p. 2

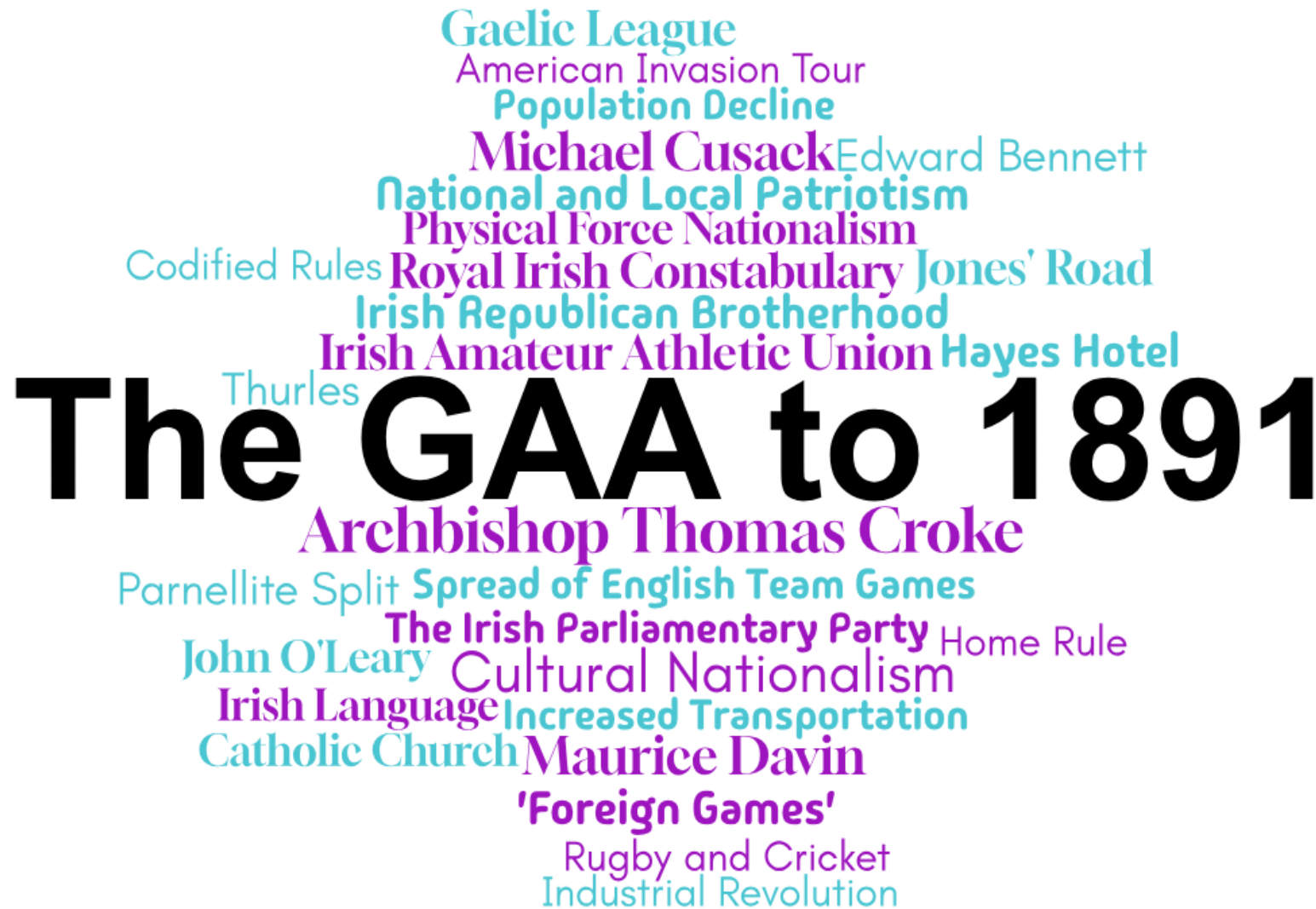
# The Documents-Based Study



The study of one of the topics will involve the structured use of historical documents. This will allow the student to develop expertise in the evaluation of evidence and the capacity to make reasoned judgements.

Leaving Certificate History Syllabus, p. 2





# 140<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the GAA



Oide



Click image to play

The study of human experience in the past, its particularity and its variety, is indispensable to a student's developing understanding of the human condition and human motivation. In encountering, through the study of evidence, the past experiences of his/her own community, the student gains valuable insights into the roots of his/her own identity and inherited traditions.

Leaving Certificate History Syllabus, p. 2



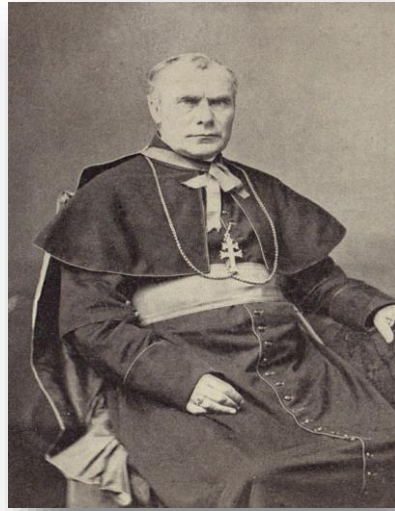
# Key Personalities



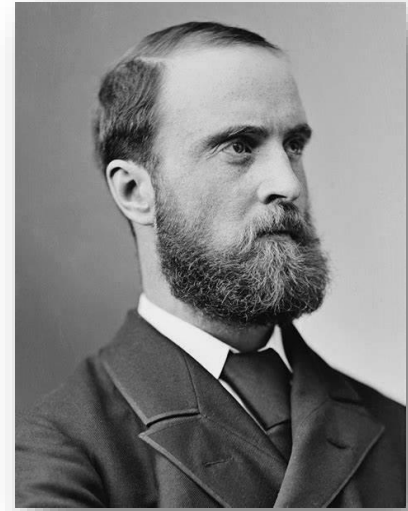
Oide



Micheal Cusack



Archbishop Thomas Croke



Charles Stewart Parnell



Maurice Davin



Micheal Davitt



Frank B. Dineen



## Archbishop Croke's Funeral

By William Corbett

On a crisp evening in mid September 1946 the pupils of all the schools of Thurles encircled Liberty Square in a guard of honour for the funeral of Archbishop John M. Harty who died on the 11th of that

er lines were the men of the town and district pay their respect. As he listened to the con- the older men who ed tones of the great Archbishop Croke which essed forty four years

Young minds these witnessed history and had for Archbishop John Croke who died July 1902 had played art in the history of e last quarter of the ntury and his funeral it tribute of apprecia- tude.

th was not unexpected, the archdiocese y were ready to show In those days both he rose magnificently asion and this one did wanting.

n Thomas Fennelly on Parish Priest of as appointed Coadju- ight of succession to Croke in April 1901 the new Archbishop, rst duty of being the the Requiem High presence of fourteen two hundred and with representatives and civic leaders of robes and chains of

nes were erected for ue of Armagh and Cardinal, the Arch- bney, Patrick Moran.

who as Bishop of Ossory (1872-1884) was well acquainted with Croke.

The music of the Mass, the solemn Gregorian chant of by-gone days was led by two priests who in later life were successively Vicars General and Archdeacons in Tipperary - the President of St. Patrick's College, Canon Arthur Ryan of Scarteen, Knocklong and Rev. Garrett Cotter a native of Tipperary Town.

With Dr. Fennelly at the bedside of the dying archbishop was his secretary, a priest from the college who had a major role in organising the funeral, Rev Innocent Ryan. If there were a list of the top ten priests of the archdiocese in the last century, Innocent Ryan would surely be among them. In later life as Dean of Cashel (1914-1941) he was a leader among men and like so many of his contemporaries was outspoken on the political platform. During the 1918 General Election, while personally admiring Pierce McCan, Dean Innocent Ryan was no admirer of Sinn Fein and threw all his energy and eloquence into the campaign of Tom Condon of Clonmel. Condon's defeat by Pierce McCan ended an unbroken term of 33 years as MP for Tipperary.

The promising eighteen year old clerical student Jerry Kinane of Upperchurch was among those drafted into Thurles to help out serving at the altar and afterwards in the college dining hall. His father would be forgiven for thinking that the young lad's help was more urgently needed in the meadow at Gurtmahalla, especially in showery weather, than in Thurles where help was more plentiful.

Croke was deeply involved in the political life of the country and was highly respected in life and in death. Among the representatives of the Irish Parliamentary Party



Archbishop Croke's funeral in Liberty Square, Thurles, 26th July, 1902.

were Sir Thomas Esmonde M.P. and William O'Brien M.P. (Mal- low); our Tipperary M.P.'s - Tom Condon, Clonmel; Kendal E. O'Brien, Golden; John Cullinan, Bansha; and P J O'Brien, Nenagh.

There in his dual capacity as President of Co. Tipperary INTO and representing the nascent co- operative movement was D.C. Maher, of Ardmayle (uncle of the late T.J. Maher). Among the strong G.A.A. delegation were Alderman Nolan, Kilkenny, President of the Association; Dick Cummins, of Fethard, Chairman of the County Board and John Bourke of Tinney.

### FAMOUS ATHLETE LAID TO REST.

#### Funeral Of Maurice Davin.

Carrick-on-Suir Friday.—The funeral of Mr. Maurice Davin, the world-famed athlete, took place to-day. Venerable Arch- deacon Sheehy, P.P., Carrick-on-Suir, pre- sided at the Office and High Mass. Rev. Father O'Shea, Carrickon-Suir, was celebrant.

The remains were borne to the hearse by Thomas F. Kiely, Larry Kiely (the famous athletes), Capt. Leahy (the well-known Tipperary hurler), Widger Meagher (Sec. Tipperary Co. Board, G.A.A.), Joe Muloghney (Treasurer Tipperary Co. Board), and Dan Fraher (Dongarvan).

The interment took place at Churchtown, Co. Waterford, and the funeral was large and representative:

The chief mourners were—Patrick Davin, solr (brother), Maurice F Davin (nephew), Miss Harding (cousin). All the County Tipperary G.A.A. clubs were represented.

### MICHAEL CUSACK DEAD.

#### FOUNDER OF G.A.A.

Michael Cusack—the founder of the Gaelic Athletic Association—passed away at Jervis street Ho-pital last evening. Gaels all over the world will mourn his loss. He had reached a ripe old age, and for some time past had been in failing health.

It was Michael Cusack, who, in conjunction with the brothers Davin, conceived the idea of establishing the Gaelic Athletic Association on good, sound, practical lines. In 1884, in company with the elder Davin, Mr. Cusack drew up rules and regulations governing hurling, football, and all other pastimes that are at present under the control of the G.A.A.

During his life he came into close contact with many of the leaders of popular movements in Ireland, and although holding advanced Nationalist views, was in close touch with the men of all parties who had their country's well-being at heart. He was a recognised authority on the Irish language, and took a great interest in the Gaelic movement generally. He was a native of County Clare, and occupied for a considerable time the position of first-of-first National teacher. He was also a well-known Civil Service grinder.



# Irish Newspaper Archives

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional Learning of School Leaders and Teachers



# Supports for Students



Oide

## Glossary for the GAA to 1891

**NB: It is not necessary for students to be familiar with all of terms listed below, you may include some other terms that you think are relevant**

- **Ballot Act of 1872** – was an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that introduced the requirement for parliamentary and local government elections in the United Kingdom to be held by secret ballot.
- **Crime Branch Special Files (1887-1920)** – Compiled by officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary, these records comprise analyses of the organisations and people thought to be involved in political crime. Members of the National League, the I.R.B. and the GAA figure prominently in some of the reports. Detailed files were maintained on all organisations seen as subversive while short biographies were kept on those individuals involved in land agitation and Home Rule politics. The files may now be consulted in the National Archives.
- **Croke Park**– Frank Dineen journalist and GAA member bought the grounds on Jones Road in 1908. In 1913 the GAA came into ownership of the grounds when they purchased it from Frank Dineen. The ground was then renamed Croke Park in honour of Archbishop Thomas Croke one of the GAA's first patrons.
- **Cultural Nationalism** – In the late nineteenth century political nationalism reached a crisis with the fall of Parnell. In its wake a new form of nationalism emerged in the form of Cultural Nationalism which was a movement to de-anglicise Ireland with a revival of Irish literature, Irish language and Irish sport.
- **DMP (Dublin Metropolitan Police)** – The Dublin Metropolitan Police was established in 1836 and served as a separate police force for Dublin City. Its Headquarters, like that of the RIC, was based at Dublin Castle, however, unlike the RIC the DMP was an un-armed force. In 1925, the DMP amalgamated into the new Garda Síochána.
- **GAA (Gaelic Athletic Association)** – The Gaelic Athletic Association was set up on the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1884 for the preservation and cultivation of Ireland's national pastimes including Gaelic football, hurling, handball, rounders and athletics.
- **Hayes Hotel Thurles** – This was the location of the meeting to establish the Gaelic Athletic Association. It was attended by seven men. Maurice Davin was elected as president and Micheal Cusack became one of the associations secretaries. It was at this meeting that requests were sent to Charles Stewart Parnell, Archbishop Croke and Micheal Davitt to become patrons.
- **Irish Amateur Athletic Union** – This was a British controlled governing body for athletic sports in Ireland between 1885 and 1923. They did not permit games to happen on Sundays as this was a day of worship.

## The GAA to 1891: Key Personalities and Symbols



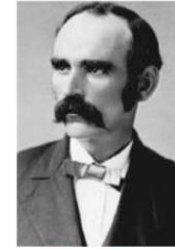
Michael Cusack



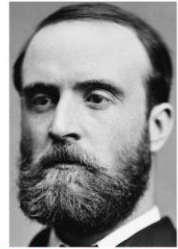
Archbishop Croke



Maurice Davin



Michael Davitt



Charles Stewart Parnell



LIMERICK COMMERCIALS, ALL-IRELAND CHAMPIONS, 1887.



Gaelic Football



Hurl



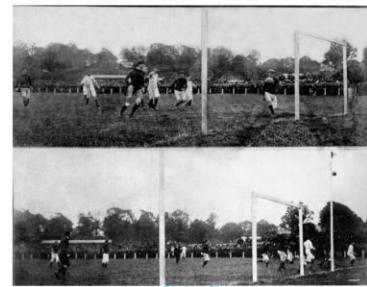
GAA Logo



All-Ireland Medal



Sliotar



Point Posts

How familiar are your students with the personalities, symbols and key terminology present in the GAA to 1891 case study?



# Timeline of Events


Padlet

Oide • 1d

## Timeline: The Early Years of the GAA (1870-1891)


Explore the founding years and early development of the Gaelic Athletic Association, from the cultural context of the 1870s to its establishment and growth until 1891.

### 1366 Statutes of Kilkenny




One of the earliest written records for hurling is contained in the well-known **Statutes of Kilkenny**, enacted in 1366, which prohibited 'the games which men call hurlings with great clubs of a ball on the ground'

### 16th Century Hurling balls



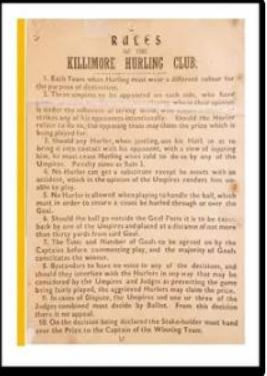
Hurling balls recovered at Tooreen and Toornageehy (Co. Kerry) and Lavally (Co. Sligo) ting from the late 16th Century.

### 1864



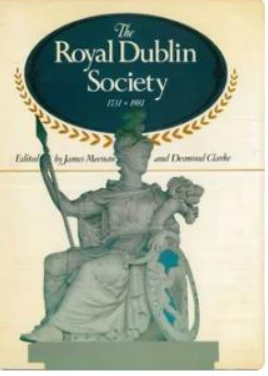
On April 16th 1864 Alderman Maurice Butterly leases a 21 acre area of land 'on the south side of Clonliffe Road in the parish of Saint George and County of Dublin'. The area becomes known as 'Butterly's Field' and refers to the area occupied by the current day Croke Park Stadium.

### 1869 The Killimor Rules




Killimor Hurling Club, Galway, produced the oldest published rules to the playing of hurling on record and have been in existence since 1869. The Killimor Rules make no mention of pitch dimensions or team sizes, as Davin's code (from 1885) does, with prohibitions on being under the influence of 'strong drink' and catching the ball among the most notable regulations. Substitutes are forbidden unless a hurler 'meets with an accident' which the umpire deems serious enough to prevent him playing on and 'the prize' is frequently mentioned.

### 1870-1875: The Cultural Context



During this period, Ireland experienced a strong revival of cultural nationalism. Traditional Irish sports and games were declining due to the influence of British sports and the aftermath of the Great Famine. The Royal Dublin Society had been promoting athletics, but these events were mainly accessible to the Protestant ascendancy and wealthy Catholics.

### October 1, 1880: Michael Cusack Opens His Academy



Michael Cusack, who would later become the GAA's founder, established his academy in Dublin. The academy focused on preparing students for civil service examinations, but Cusack's interest in athletics and Irish sports would prove crucial to the GAA's formation.

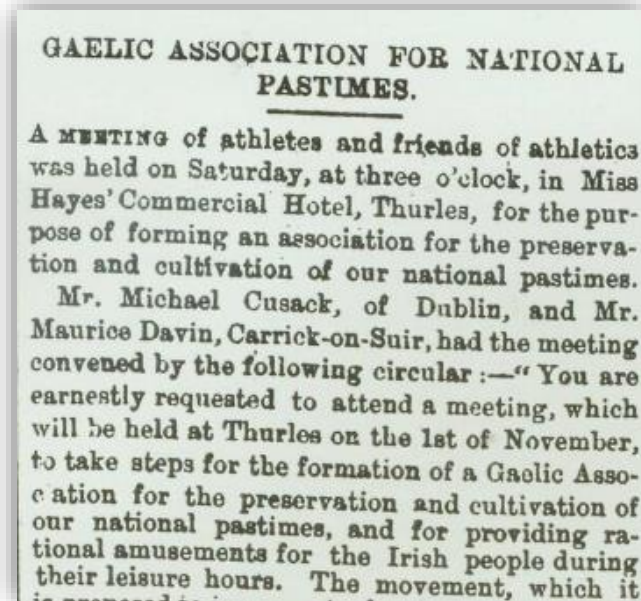




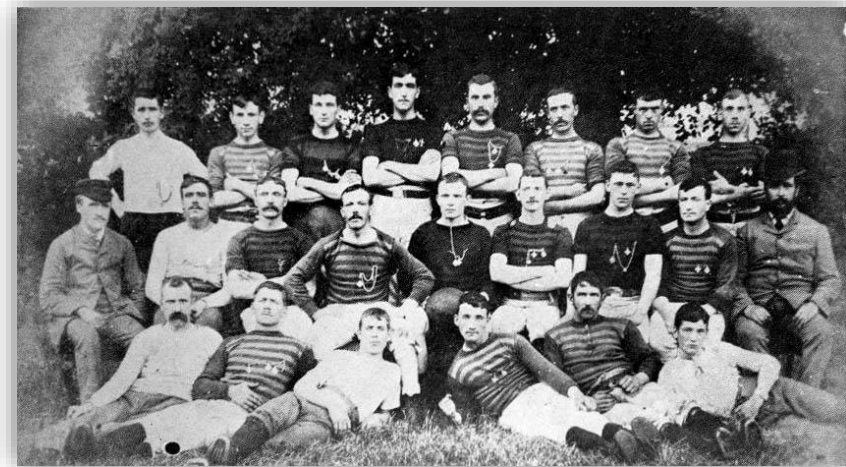
# What Type of Sources do Your Students Engage With?



Audio, film and documentaries



Newspapers, diaries and reports



Photographs, images and maps



# Prompting Enquiry



How might photographs such as these inform students' understanding of the background to the formation of the GAA?



Irish cricket team of 1858

<https://phoenixcricketclub.com/club-history/>



Irish rugby team of 1875

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_Ireland\\_national\\_rugby\\_union\\_team#/media/File:Ireland-First-Team-1875.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Ireland_national_rugby_union_team#/media/File:Ireland-First-Team-1875.jpg)



# Investigate your local GAA club



Oide



- What is the history of your student's local club?
- When was it founded?
- Who was it named after?

How seriously and profoundly National the Gaelic Athletic Association appeared to the young men of Dublin City and County may be inferred from the titles of the clubs that sprang into existence. Here are a few of them: - The Sarsfields, the Wild Geese, Smith O'Brien, Parnell, Fontenoy, Owen Roe, Hugh O'Neill, Brother Sheares, Feach MacHugh, Brian Boru, Grattans, Emmets, Tones, Geraldines, Faugh a Ballach, Kickhams, Ninety-eight, Rapparees, Green Flags, Dalcassians, Young Ireland, etc., etc.

The Rise Of The Gaelic Athletic Association  
By Michael Cusack  
Published in *The Shan Van Vocht*, August 2, 1897.  
**MO H-SEAN BHEAN BHOCHT DHILISH.**



# The Rise of English Team Games

## Rugby

What, then is all the fuss about “Rugby football?” Football had been in existence for many years, and has of late become enormously popular. Has it really grown more dangerous? Certainly, it is now more played, and there has been more accidents – just no the rinking craze, with its tumbles called attention to danger of skating in general.

Letter to Editor in Belfast Newsletter, 15 February 1884, page 3

## Cricket

“The development of progress of cricket in Ireland has been of such rapid growth during the last few years, and the game has now assumed a position of so much national importance, that no “Cricketers Companion” could fairly lay claim to the title, which did not devote a fair quota of its pages to place on record the doings of the Irish clubs”

Extract from "John Lillywhite's Cricketers Companion for the Present Year" published in Freemans Journal 30 March 1865

How might documents such as these develop students’ understanding of the background of this case study?

What other types of sources would be of use when exploring the background of this and other case studies?

# Student Led Enquiry



Oide

**Oide** The Office of Professional Learning  
Supporting the Professional Learning of School Leaders and Teachers

### Sentence Supports for Creating a Historical Enquiry Question

**Cause and Consequence:**

- What led ...?
- To what extent did ... influence?
- Why did ... happen?
- What role did ... play in ...?

**Continuity and change over time:**

- In what ways do the views of ... show continuity /change in ...?
- How does ... event show continuity/change in ...?
- How and why was there change/continuity between ... and ...?

**Comparison:**

- Why are ... and ... similar/different?
- In what ways are ... similar/different?
- What factors are responsible for the similarities/difference between ... and ...?
- What were the different views held by ... about ...?
- Why were perspectives on ... the same same/different?

**Significance:**

- Why was ... significant?
- What do the sources tell us about ...?
- What can we learn from ...?
- In what ways is this important to ...?

**Evaluate your questions:**

- Is the question clear? Does it make sense?
- Is it related to my topic?
- Does my question have multiple possible answers?
- Is it an important topic from a period in history or for today?
- Do I know where I can access sources that might help me answer my question?

**Oide** The Office of Professional Learning  
Supporting the Professional Learning of School Leaders and Teachers

### Crafting a Historical Enquiry Question

Topic/area of research:

Circle/highlight what you are hoping to learn from your research.

- Causes of your topic.
- Consequences of your topic?
- Why it was important at the time?
- How/why things changed?
- Comparing two things?
- Other
- How/why things stayed the same.

Write your first draft of the question:

Write your second draft of the question:

- o The question is clear and makes sense.
- o It is related to the topic.
- o There are multiple ways of answering the questions.
- o It is interesting and important.

Final research question:

- Formulating questions and students understanding
- Exploration and analysing of sources
- Drawing conclusions

# The Challenge of Finding Appropriate Sources



Oide



Click image to play

**GAELIC ASSOCIATION FOR NATIONAL PASTIMES.**

A MEETING of athletes and friends of athletics was held on Saturday, at three o'clock, in Miss Hayes' Commercial Hotel, Thurles, for the purpose of forming an association for the preservation and cultivation of our national pastimes.

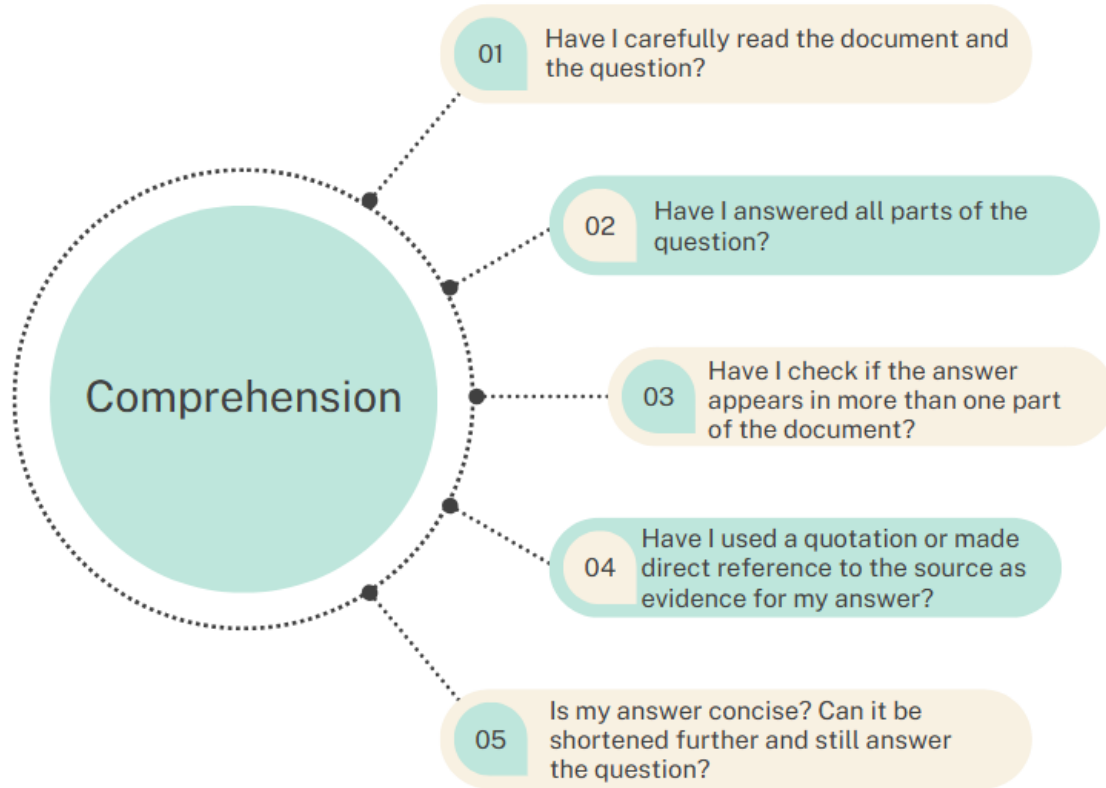
Mr. Michael Cusack, of Dublin, and Mr. Maurice Davin, Carrick-on-Suir, had the meeting convened by the following circular:—"You are earnestly requested to attend a meeting, which will be held at Thurles on the 1st of November, to take steps for the formation of a Gaelic Association for the preservation and cultivation of our national pastimes, and for providing rational amusements for the Irish people during their leisure hours. The movement, which it

Newspapers, diaries  
and reports

Off the Ball – Paul Rouse discusses obtaining information about the GAA from Newspapers for his book, *The Hurlers*



# Comprehension



## A WORD ABOUT IRISH ATHLETICS

By Michael Cusack.

From *The Irishman*, October 11, 1884.

No movement having for its object the social and political advancement of a nation from the tyranny of imported and enforced customs and manners can be regarded as perfect if it has not made adequate provision for the preservation and cultivation of the **National pastimes** of the people. Voluntary neglect of such pastimes is a sure sign of National decay and of approaching dissolution.

The strength and energy of a race are largely dependent on the National pastimes for the development of a spirit of courage and endurance. A warlike race is ever fond of games requiring skill, strength, and staying power. The best games of such a race are never free from danger. But when a race is declining in martial spirit, no matter from what cause, the national games are neglected at first and then forgotten. And as the corrupting and degrading influences first manifest themselves in capital towns and large cities, so, too, we find that the national pastimes and **racial characteristics** first fade and disappear from such large centres of population.

And further, as persons whose reason is unhinged often put off the substantial and decent clothes suitable to their condition, and deck themselves in gaudy frippery and fading flowers, thereby demonstrating that the throne of man's dignity is uncrowned, so, too, we find the deteriorating residents of cities and the thoughtless votaries of fashion ever impotently looking out with feverish anxiety for some change in their dreary pastimes after having abandoned those of the people. The **corrupting influences** which for several years have been devastating the sporting grounds of our cities and towns are fast spreading to our rural population.

<https://cartlann.org/authors/michael-cusack/>

How do you support your students' responses to comprehension questions?

# Reading with Purpose



Oide

## Reading With Purpose

- What is my enquiry question?

---

---

- What do I want to know?

---

---

- What do I need to know?

---

---

- What sources would best provide the evidence to support my enquiry?

---

---

- Key words I came across for further research

---

---

- Do I agree with the views of the sources I engaged with?

---

---

- When were the sources created? Consider the context of that time, have there been any new developments since they were written?

---

---

- Are there other opinions/viewpoints I need to be aware of?

---

---

‘Carefully framed questions can arouse the curiosity of students and focus attention on matters of key importance.’

Leaving Certificate Guidelines for Teachers, p. 37



# Reading with Purpose



One of the most painful, let me assure you, and at the same time, one of the most frequently recurring, reflections that, as an Irishman, I am compelled to make in connection with the present aspect of things in this country, is derived from the ugly and irritating fact, that we are daily importing from England, not only her manufactured goods, which we cannot help doing, since she has practically strangled our own manufacturing appliances, but together with her fashions, her accents, her vicious literature, her music, her dances and her manifold mannerisms, her games also, and her pastimes, to the utter discredit of our own national sports, and to the sore humiliation, as I believe, of every genuine son and daughter of the old land.

Ball-playing, hurling, football-kicking according to Irish rules, 'casting,' leaping in various ways, wrestling, handy-grips, **top-pegging**, leap-frog, rounders, **tip-in-the-hat**, and all such favourite exercises and amusements amongst men and boys may now be said to be not only dead and buried, but in several localities to be entirely forgotten and unknown. And what have we got in their stead? We have got such foreign and fantastic field sports as lawn tennis, polo, croquet, cricket, and the like – very excellent, I believe, and health-giving exercises in their way, still not racy of the soil, but rather alien, on the contrary, to it, as are indeed, for the most part, the men and women who first imported, and still continue to patronise them.

And, unfortunately, it is not our national sports alone that are held in dishonour and are dying out, but even our most suggestive **national celebrations** are being gradually effaced and extinguished, one after another as well. Who hears now of the **snap-apple night**, pan-cake night, or bon-fire night? They are all things of the past, too vulgar to be spoken of except in ridicule by the degenerate dandies of the day. No doubt, there is something rather pleasing to the eye in the get-up of a modern man, who arrayed in light attire, with parti-colored cap on and a racquet in hand, making his way, with or without a companion, to the tennis ground. But for my part, I should vastly prefer to behold, or think of, the youthful athletes whom I used to see in my early days at the fair and pattern, bereft of shoes and coat, and thus prepared to play handball, to fly over any number of horses, to throw the 'sledge' or 'winding-stone' and to test each other's metal and activity by the trying ordeal of 'three leaps' or a 'hop, step and hump'.

Letter from Archbishop Croke to the founding board of the GAA. Published in *The Freeman's Journal* on the 24th December 1884

What is my enquiry question

- To what extent did the Catholic Church have influence over the GAA?

What do I want to know?

- Why according to Archbishop Croke were English influences having a negative effect on Irish culture and identity?

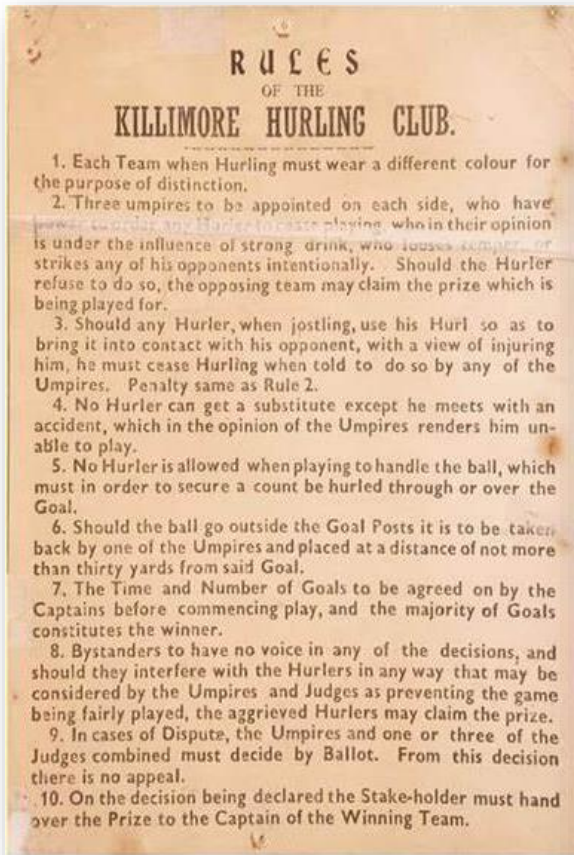
What sources would best provide the evidence to support my enquiry?

- Other correspondences from Archbishop Croke and members of the Catholic Church. Newspaper articles from the time

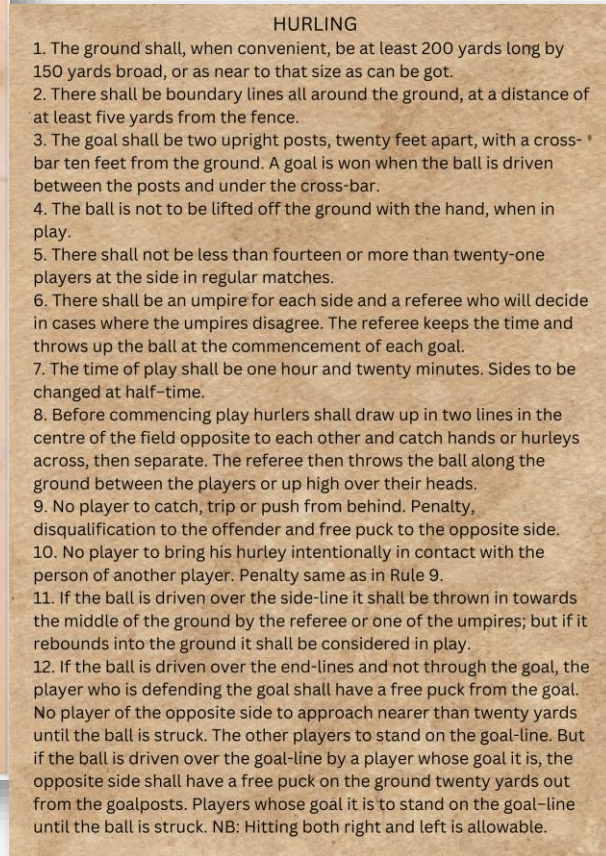
Key words I came across that I need to research further

- tip-in-the-hat, top-pegging, national celebrations, snap-apple night, broadcloths, England's bloody red

# Comparison



Letter to Editor in Belfast Newsletter,  
15 February 1884, page 3



GAA Hurling Rules 1888



For each question, write your response to both documents

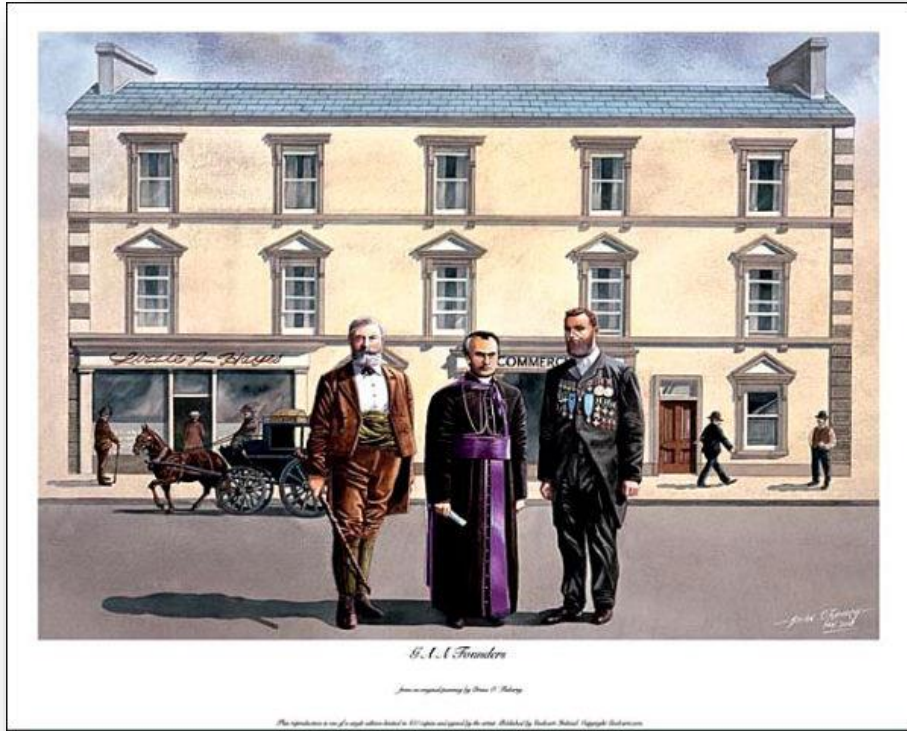
Questions	Source A Responses	Source B Responses
What is the format of each source?		
Who is the intended audience?		
Which source appears more informative?		
Which source more clearly communicates its message and why?		
What language/imagery is used in these sources?		
What perspectives/viewpoints are presented in each source?		
Which source provides greater factual detail? Give reasons for your answer.		



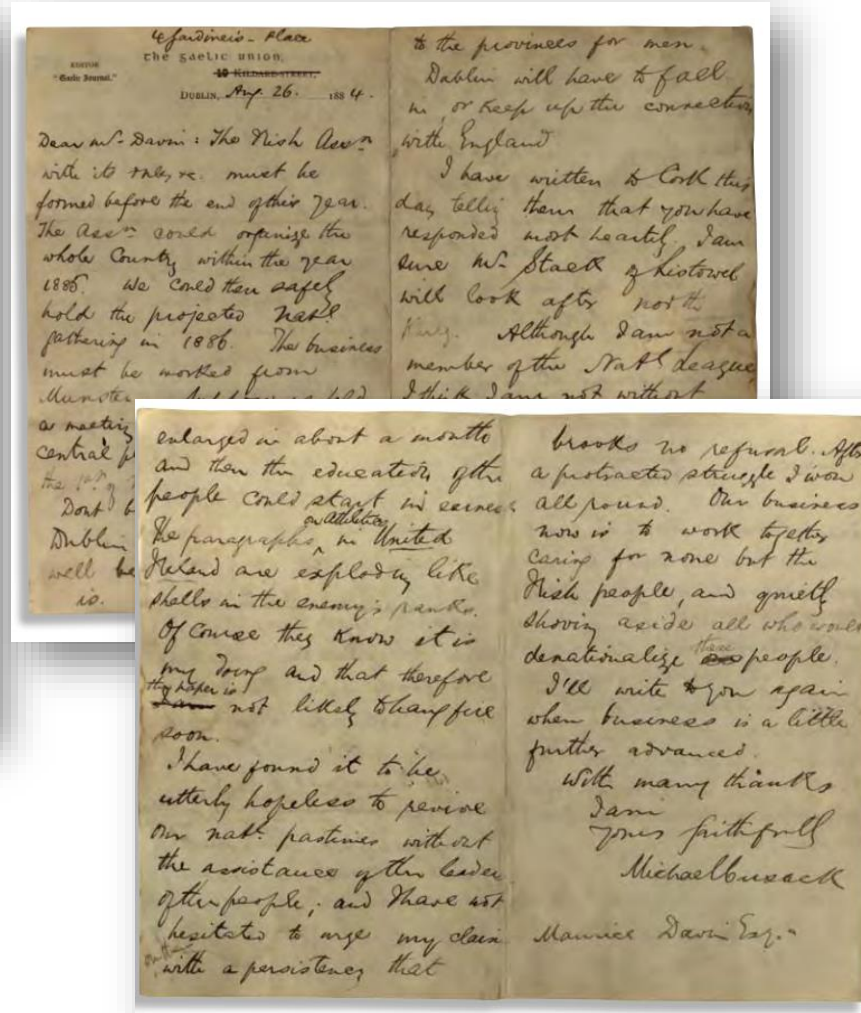
# Evaluating the Credibility of a Source



Oide



<https://gaelicart.ie/product/gaa-founders/>



Lateral reading is searching for information about a source as you are reading it.

Letter from Michael Cusack to Maurice Davin suggesting the first meeting of the GAA – 26th August 1884

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim  
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí  
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional  
Learning of School Leaders  
and Teachers

# An Example of Lateral Reading



Oide

Dear Mr. Davin, The Irish Association with its members must be formed before the end of this year. The Association could organize the whole country within the year 1885. We could then safely hold the projected national gathering in 1886. The business must be worked from Munster. Suppose we held a meeting of delegates in some central place in Tipperary on the 1st of November next. Don't bother your head about Dublin. The place couldn't well be worse than it is. We'll have to look to the provinces for men. Dublin will have to fall in or keep up the connection with England. I have written to Cork this day telling them that you have responded most heartily. I am sure Mr. Stack of Listowel will look after North Kerry. Although I am not a member of the National League, I think I am not without influence with several of its leading members. The national press will give me room for signs when I am ready. The shamrock is also at my disposal. I hope to see it enlarged in about a month and then the education of the people could start in earnest. The paragraphs on athletics in 'United Ireland' are exploding like shells in the enemy's ranks. Of course, they know it is my doing and their paper is not likely to hang fire soon. I have found it to be utterly hopeless to revive our national pastimes without the assistance of the leaders of the people and I have not hesitated to urge my claim with a persistence that brooks no refusal. After a protracted struggle I won all round. Our business now is to work together caring for none but the Irish people and quietly shoving aside all who would denationalise these people. I'll write to you again when business is a little further advanced. With many thanks. I am yours faithfully.

Michael Cusack

Letter from Michael Cusack to Maurice Davin suggesting the first meeting of the GAA – 26th August 1884

Mr Davin – Co founder and first president of the GAA

Micheal Cusack – Founder of the Gaelic Athletic Association

Irish Association – The Gaelic Athletic Association

National League- Irish National League political party founded by Parnell

National Pastimes – Irish sports e.g. hurling and Gaelic football

National press – Nationalist newspaper

Shamrock – Irish literary newspaper

United Ireland – William O'Brien's Irish Nationalist newspaper



Title of document:		
Type of document:		
	Considerations	Answer
Purpose	<p>Why was this source created?</p> <p>You might consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Was this produced for a public or private audience?</li><li>Is the source designed to create an emotional response?</li><li>Whose viewpoint is the source from?</li><li>Was the source created to inform, entertain, or create an emotional response?</li></ul>	
Usefulness	<p>What does it contribute to your understanding of the case study?</p> <p>How useful is this type of source to someone studying this case study?</p>	
Limitations	<p>What does this source not tell you?</p> <p>What are the limitations of this type of source?</p>	
Accuracy	<p>Is the information in this document, correct?</p> <p>Are there identifiable inaccuracies in this source?</p> <p>Does the document present a balanced or imbalanced account?</p>	
Reliability	<p>Is this source trustworthy?</p>	

How do you support your students' critique of documents?

How might this support be used to develop students' critique of documents?

# Supports for Analysing and Comparing Sources



## Useful Words for Analysing Sources

Valid	Limited	Balanced	One-sided	Informative
Biased	Exaggerated	Emotive	Omits	Generic
Objective	Useful	Misleading	Dubious	Impartial
Subjective	Credible	Reliable	Persuasive	Accurate
Honest	Dishonest	Unreliable	Detailed	Trustworthy
Deceitful	Realistic	Sensational	Dramatic	Tone
Authentic	Pragmatic	Revealing	Propaganda	Vague
Specific	Critical	Insightful	Perspective	Viewpoint
Alternative	Disinformation	Factual	Verify	Context
Incomplete	Satirical	Disseminates	Genuine	Shrewd

## Useful Words and Phrases for Comparing Sources

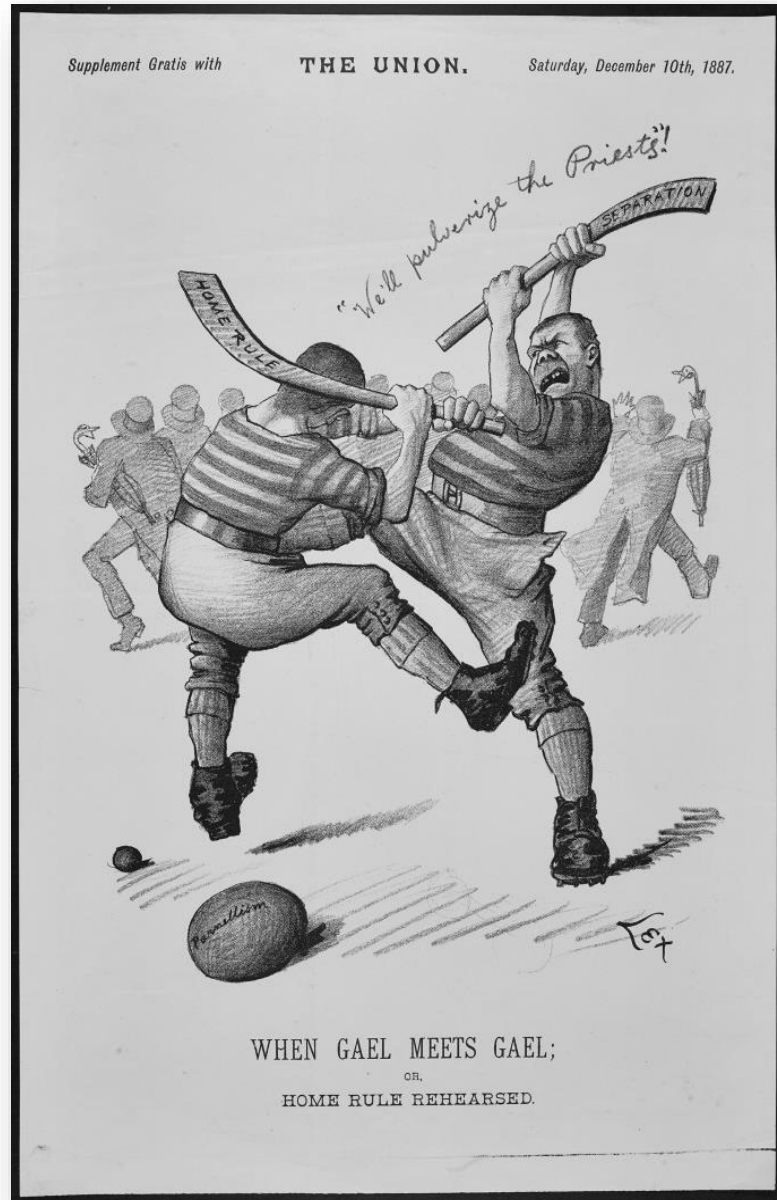
Similar	Akin	Indistinguishable	Different	Incompatible	Varying
Likewise	Identical	Both	Opposite	At odds	Whereas
Close	Equivalent	Furthermore	Distinct	Inconsistent	Clashing
Corresponding	Parallel	This is mirrored	Contrasting	Contradictory	Conflicting
Related	Matches	Moreover	Contrary	Differs from	Alternatively
In addition	Specifically	Therefore	Resembles	The reverse	Consequently
Implies	Disputes	Additionally	Initially	Originally	Highlights
Ultimately	Although	Alongside	Equal	Duplicates	Complementary



# Evaluating visual sources



Oide



What can a cartoon such as this tell us about the issues of the time?

“When Gael Meets Gael” The Union, 10<sup>th</sup> December 1887


Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim  
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí  
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional  
Learning of School Leaders  
and Teachers

# Cartoon/Image Analysis

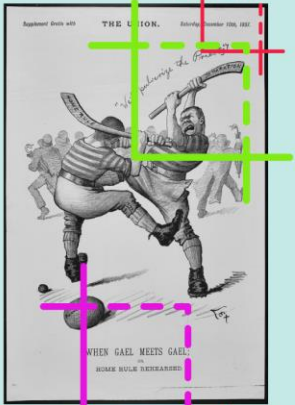


Oide

 **Oide** Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí Scoile agus Múinteoirí Supporting the Professional Learning of School Leaders and Teachers

### Step 1:

- When was the source made and by who? Does this reveal any issues?
  - Who was the source made for? What does this tell us about the potential bias?
  - Are there details in the source that can be compared with other sources to help verify its authenticity or accuracy? Are there names, dates, places etc. that I can use to investigate this source?
  - Separate claims from opinion. Some opinion can't be checked, but claims can.



Source: *The Union*, 10th October, 1887

### Step 2:

- Identify reputable sources that can be used to cross check the information from my source?
  - Compare the details identified in Step 1 with the information gathered from the reputable sources. What matches? Are there differences?

By the end of 1886 the IRB had tightened its grip, temporarily at least, on the Association. Davin, disliking the influence of the IRB, resigned from the GAA in April 1887 only to be re-elected the following year. Source: <https://crokepark.ie/BlankSite/media/Images/secondary-schools-resource-pack.pdf>

Extract from an account of the AGM Split in 1887. "At this period things got very threatening. The crowd swayed backwards and forwards; the priests were sometimes nearly driven off the table." Source: *Nenagh Guardian* 12th November, 1887

In reference to the depiction of figures in the cartoon, British conceptions of Ireland led to the simianization of the Irish in comic art such as this. Source: *Irish Literary Supplement*, Volume 16, Number 2, 1 September 1997

### Step 3:

- Having cross checked your information, evaluate the accuracy of your original source. Present the information you have gathered to support your claim.
  - Are there parts of the source that remain difficult to verify?

The cartoon references the annual convention of the Gaelic Athletic Association at Thurles, Co. Tipperary where on 9 November, 1887, where "a split occurred between "Fenians" and "priests". (National Library of Ireland) The image is an unflattering depiction of two sportsmen attacking each other. The cartoon is similar to other unflattering portrayals of the Irish during this period and suggests that the Irish are unfit for Home Rule.

The cartoon references the annual convention of the Gaelic Athletic Association at Thurles, Co. Tipperary where on 9 November, 1887, where "a split occurred between "Fenians" and "priests". (National Library of Ireland) The image is an unflattering depiction of two sportsmen attacking each other. The cartoon is similar to other unflattering portrayals of the Irish during this period and suggests that the Irish are unfit for Home Rule.

# Working with Audio Sources



Oide



The History of the GAA

Oide

## Listen Identify Expand

Prior knowledge of the topic	What topic and events are this clip related to?	Dates	Key historical figures	Key historical terms	Learning from podcast	Area for further research



# Working with Documentary and Interview Clips



Oide



Click image to play

Extract from the Wednesday Report, RTÉ 1970

Oide For all our colleagues: School and Post-Primary Learning Support and Training

Name of Documentary

---

What is the specific scene/topic?

Scene Summary	Format
Historical Value	Historical Accuracies/Inaccuracies
Supporting Sources	

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim  
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí  
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional  
Learning of School Leaders  
and Teachers

# Working with Statistics

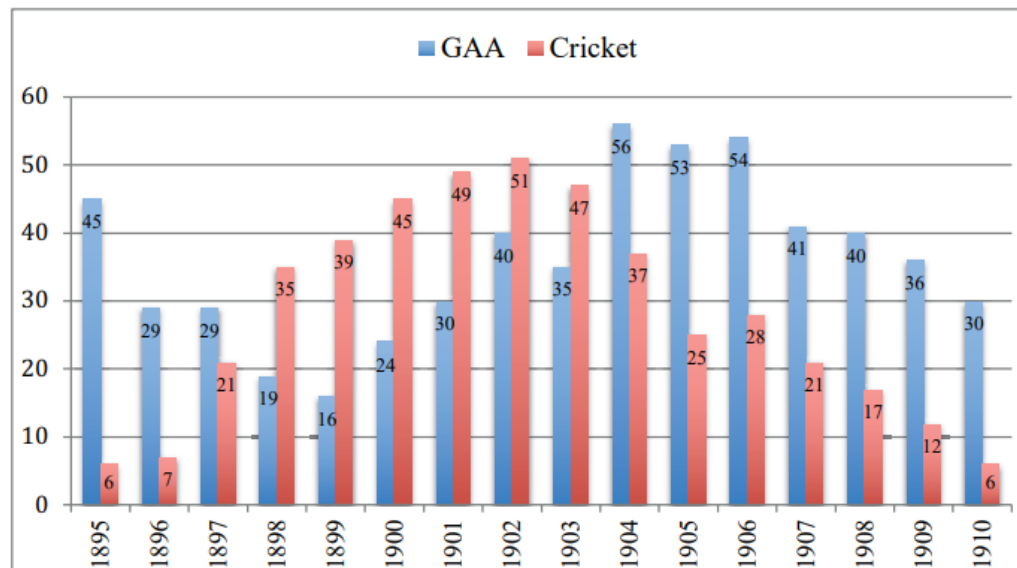


Table 4.1: Occupations of GAA players, 1900–1916

	Ireland 1886–1905	Tipperary 1898–1902	Kerry 1888–1916	Meath 1900–1915
Sample Size	500	96	910	382
Farmer/son	53.4	64.6	27.9	20.2
Farm labourer	4.8	18.8	10.3	18.1
General labourer				14.9
Other Agricultural				6.5
Un/semi skilled	7.6	4.2	11.5	7.9
Skilled	12.4	6.2	21.0	18.8
Shop asst/clerk				
Professional				
Merchant				
Others				
Total				

Statistics for Ireland 1886–183–202; statistics for Tipperary profile' pp 115–128; Kerry from this research.

Figure 3.1: Numbers of GAA and cricket teams in Meath, 1895–1910



Source: Drogheda Independent 1895–1910, Meath Chronicle 1897–1910.

What strategies do you use to support students' engagement with numerical data?

How might these sources support students' understanding of the topic?

# Cultural References



Oide

## TALES OF THE GAELS

When Cusack looked for famous names  
For his first great meeting place,  
He thought of Maurice Davin  
The greatest athlete of our race.

Who was this man called Cusack?  
Silent still, was Doctor Croke;  
Athletes wept with pride, and were overjoyed  
When Maurice Davin spoke.

Maurice, Pat, Tom, Denis Davin  
Were known from shore to shore  
And their nephew Tom F. Kiely  
We'll remember evermore.


They broke all English records  
And America had to bow  
Before Ireland's greatest athletes  
Those great giants of Knocknagow.

The first Gaelic rules Maurice Davin wrote  
As chairman, he well knew  
What those games had meant, for our temperament  
And for those athletes of Roisin Dubh.

Gd rest you, Maurice Davin!  
Your true spirit will live on  
While Deerpark, Suir and Kickham's name  
Is linked with Slievenamon.

Tipperary Star, Saturday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 1983

Have you used any particular song or poem with your students when studying the GAA?

 **Oide** Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí Scoile agus Múinteoirí Supporting the Professional Learning of School Leaders and Teachers

### CULTURAL RESEARCH

Step 1 - Choose a key personality mentioned in the poem  
Step 2 - Explain why you chose this person  
Step 3 - Research their contribution to the success of the GAA

Name of person:

Their contribution to the success of the GAA

Sources I engaged with as part of my research

Other songs/poems/ quotes

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim  
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí  
Scoile agus Múinteoirí


Supporting the Professional  
Learning of School Leaders  
and Teachers



# Contextualisation



Oide

 **Oide** Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí Scoile agus Múinteoirí Supporting the Professional Learning of School Leaders and Teachers

What is the question asking me?	
What is the question not asking me?	
What aspect(s) of the wider context of the case study does it refer to?	
What are the main points needed to respond to the specific question?	

	Main Point	How does this answer the question?
Paragraph 1		
Paragraph 2		
Paragraph 3		
Paragraph 4		

Reflection and Feedback	Is there any unnecessary information include?	Is there any information that would strengthen my response to the question?
Student comments		
Teacher comments		
Next steps		

What Contributed to the Decline of the GAA in the early 1890s?

# What Contributed to the Decline of the GAA in the early 1890s?



Oide

What can we learn from these sources about the nature and the reasons for the decline of the GAA in the 1890s?

## THE KILLARNEY GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Killarney, Thursday.

Last night, shortly after eight o'clock, a general meeting of the Killarney (Dr. Croke) branch of the Gaelic Athletic Association was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of re-organisation. There was a large attendance, the chair having been occupied by Mr. John J. Lennon. Since its inception this club has, from time to time, played a prominent part in the Gaelic annals of Kerry. Owing to emigration and other causes, the Crokes lost some of its crack-players, and did not, in consequence, come much under notice during the past season.

Kerry Sentinel, November 1st 1890

## GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

### THE GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION IN CORK COUNTY.

An esteemed correspondent from Cork's own county has sent me the following:—

Cork county is now the premier Gaelic county of Ireland. The fierce and bitter struggle which has raged from '87 to '90 is over at last, and has ended in a complete triumph for "The Ould County Board." We will not enter into the details of that bitter fight, now happily past and gone. Suffice to say the G.A.A., like an oak from which the branches were lopped, has received new life. Cork is now the only *original Gaelic county* retaining its pristine vigour. Tipperary, the cradle of the G.A.A., has no affiliated clubs. Limerick has but few. In Clare the clash of the *camán* is nearly a thing of the past. In counties like Kerry, Longford, Westmeath, Down, and Roscommon, which have only lately taken up the Gaelic, it is, of course, all the rage; but good old Cork, the first to enter the association, still towers above them all. They have 63 clubs entered for this year's championship—22 hurling and 30 football; and 75 clubs have affiliated. The hurling clubs are—Aghabob-

Nation, March 21st 1891

clubs. It is a pity your correspondent did not suggest the form of government that would make the association what we all desire to see it. In my opinion it passes the wit of man to devise any scheme for keeping the clubs in order. My reasons for saying so are as follows:—In every game it is necessary to have a referee or umpire whose decisions must be implicitly obeyed if the game is to be carried on with any sort of order or regularity. Now I have never seen a Gaelic Club willing to abide by the decision of a referee if it was unfavourable to their side. Very often if the referee does not look at things from their point of view they stop play and walk off the field; at best they sullenly comply with his ruling, but when they go home the pen of the local ready writer is let loose and the executive is flooded with silly, pointless objections. There seems to be an entire absence of the admirable faculty of being able to bear a beating and of setting to work to wipe out an unfavourable record. Again the referees, even when chosen with the utmost care, are assailed with the utmost violence, and the basest and most corrupt motives are attributed to them. Nor has the executive an immunity from charges of a like nature. It seems curious that a ruling body elected on the freest possible basis should be so violently assailed by the very men who placed it in power; but such, nevertheless, is the fact.

There is one evil to be feared from the Gaelic Athletic Association, which I think has not been dwelt on sufficiently by your correspondents. That is the danger that it will revive the old factions between parish and parish, and family and family, that have cursed the Irish people for so many years. I have known such a bad feeling to exist between adjoining districts on account of a miserable football match that it was positively unsafe for the members of one club to enter their opponents' district for the purpose of transacting their ordinary business. Surely in an organisation which brings about such lamentable result as this, the abuses must be very deep seated. —I am yours,

A NATIONALIST FIRST AND A  
GAEL AFTERWARDS.

Letter to the Editor of the  
Nationalist published in  
Nationalist and Leinster Times  
on 3rd August 1889

selves. One of the resolutions passed at the Kerry Convention of Gaels in 1891 attributed the decline of the Association in a large measure to the manner in which the appointments in hurling and football in the All-Ireland matches were held throughout the year at the most unseasonable times, to the discouragement of every other form of athletics, and to the ultimate injury of the hurling and football pastimes, on account of the obvious trouble and difficulty in playing in a series of matches extending over sixteen months, which, according to the rules of the Gaelic handbook, ought to be finished in one. From the remarks of several speakers at the subsequent general Convention at Thurles, it would appear that this resolution went straight to one of the chief defects in the administration of the G.A.A. The only result of the time was the passing of a resolution which merely went to affirm a previously existing rule on the matter. But no enforcement of the rule, and the resolution was attempted, with the result, that the All-Ireland matches for '93 which ought have been finished on the 25th of April had not even been yet commenced. To

Kerry Sentinel, January 13th 1894

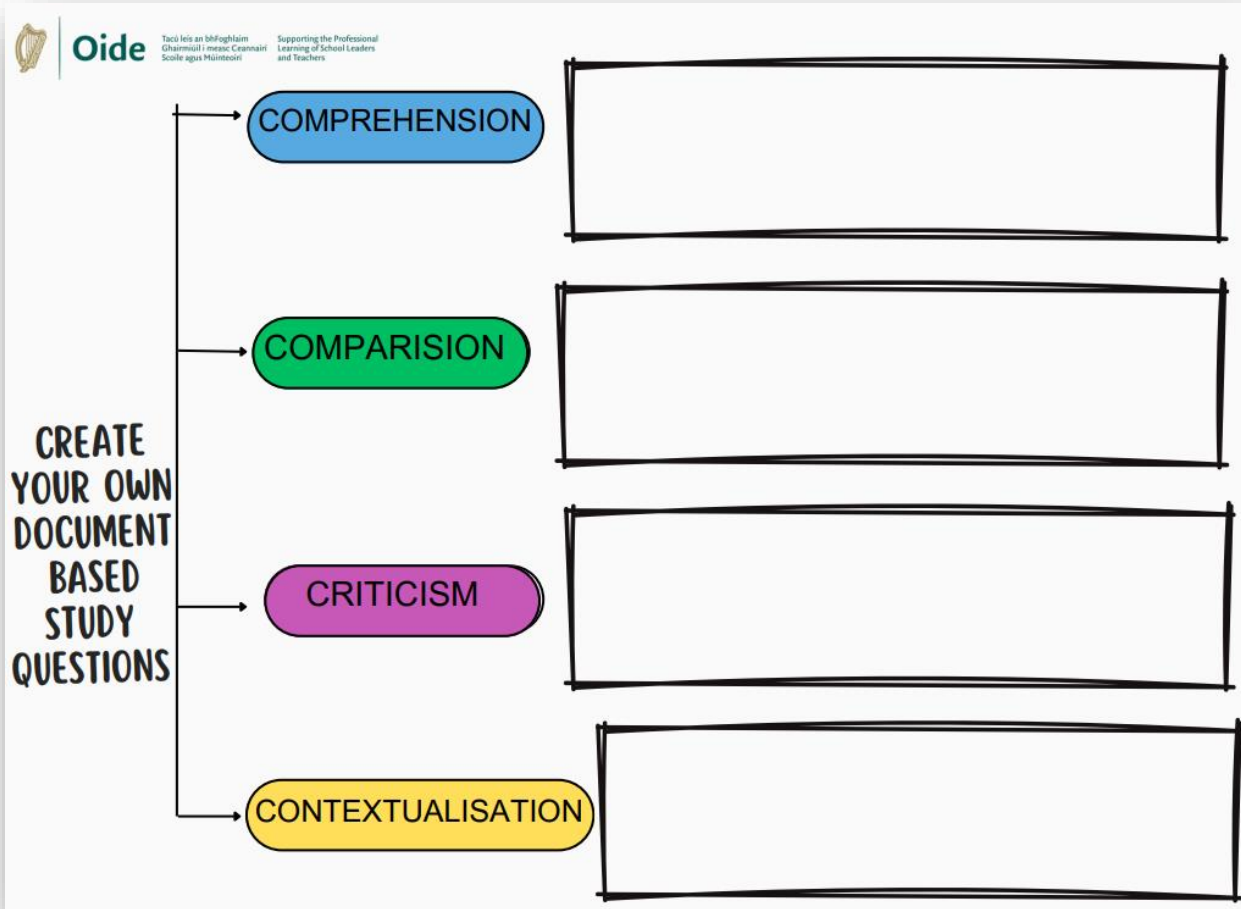
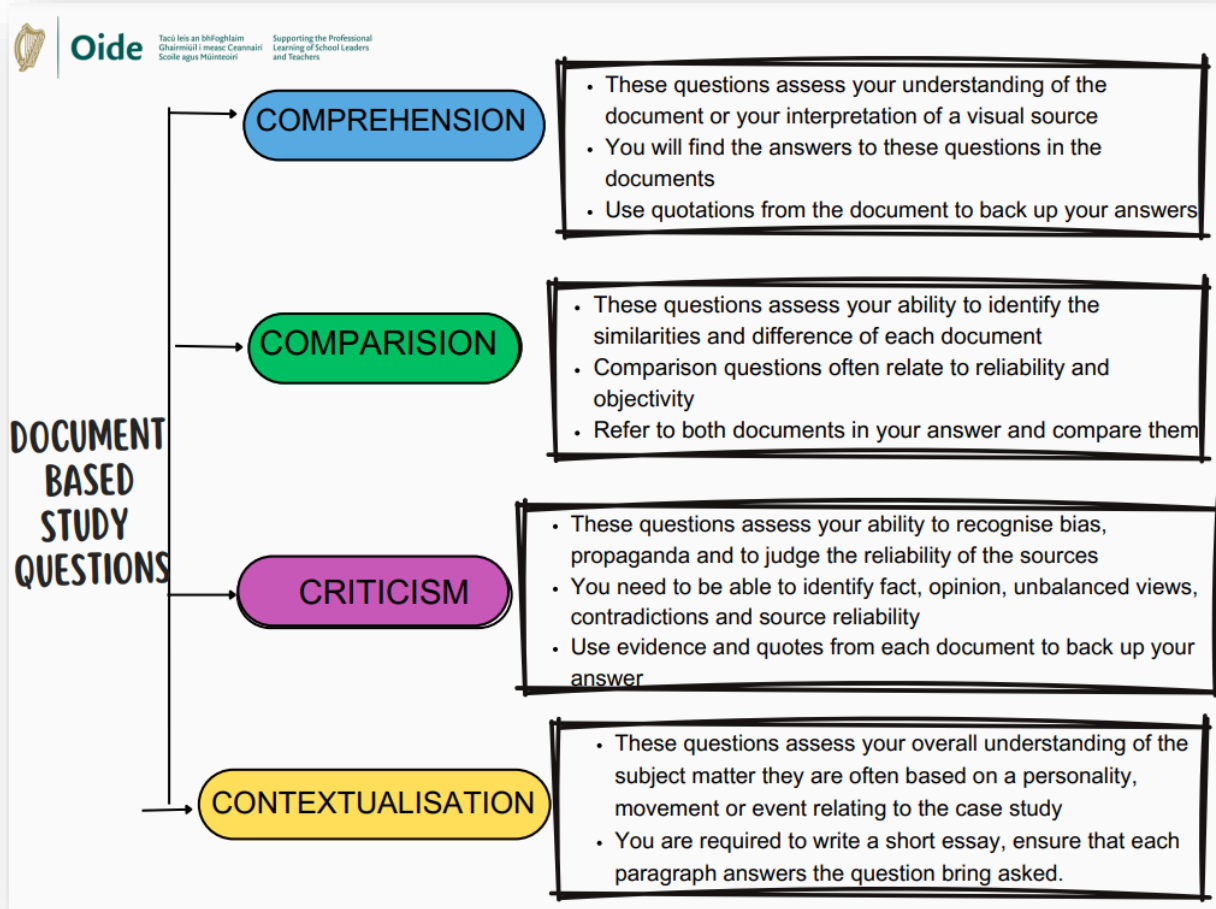
Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim  
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí  
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional  
Learning of School Leaders  
and Teachers

# Documents-based Questions



Oide





# Documents-based Questions

## Group Activity



Oide

New York Irish History

### THE NEW YORK GAA: ORIGINS TO GOLDEN JUBILEE

By Joseph Milkovits

Joseph Milkovits graduated Magna Cum Laude in 1986 from the University of Michigan with a degree in mechanical engineering, and received his Masters in English in 1988, also from the University of Michigan. He is currently employed by Hewlett Packard in San Diego. Mr. Milkovits wrote the following history of the New York Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) while a student.



The Gaelic Athletic Association was formed in Thurles, Co. Tipperary in 1884. It was a body meant to regulate and promote Irish games, such as handball, football, and hurling, among Irishmen of all backgrounds and status. The two men who presided over this infant group were Michael Cusack and Maurice Davin. Cusack was an athlete, and entirely represented the Anglicization of sports in the United States. He was a Fenian (taking the oath in 1867), and while he was an athlete his national dreams and goals manifested itself in his writings and recorded associations. Davin was the greatest athlete of his time, equally proficient at Irish games as well as competition with the English. At the first meeting in Thurles, Cusack, Davin and five other men were the only delegates. Two of the others, Wynne-Power and Beaden were Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) men, instilling a continuing trend of national political involvement in the GAA. But this was not the only support for the movement; Parnell, Davitt and many of the leading Irish newspapers came out in favor of the resolutions adopted at Thurles.

The first American-exile connection to the Gaelic Athletic Association in Ireland was the so called "Invasion of America". Cusack, Davin, and especially Michael Davitt supported the idea of sending Irish athletes to America to display their prowess at Irish games, and also spread the games among a greater audience. Davitt was also familiar with the greater financial means of Irish-Americans, as the Land League itself had been greatly supported by American donations. Since the association was in debt \$450, and \$1000 was the estimated expense, the "Invasion" must have had a profit motive as well.

On September 18, 1888, 27 hurlers, 18 athletes and 5 officials, including Maurice Davin, left from Cobh for New York on the liner Wisconsin. The initial response to their arrival was great, including glowing newspaper reports about the athletes. "They were literally the flower of Erin's Manhood". Once the ballroom had died down, it was obvious that little had gone on as far as concrete planning for the tour. Also, the Manhattan Athletic club and the New York Athletic club, two large clubs on whose cooperation a tour depended, had split into separate groups, each trying to take control. The Manhattan AC won out, but this type of factionalism was a recurring theme in Irish-American politics and social life.

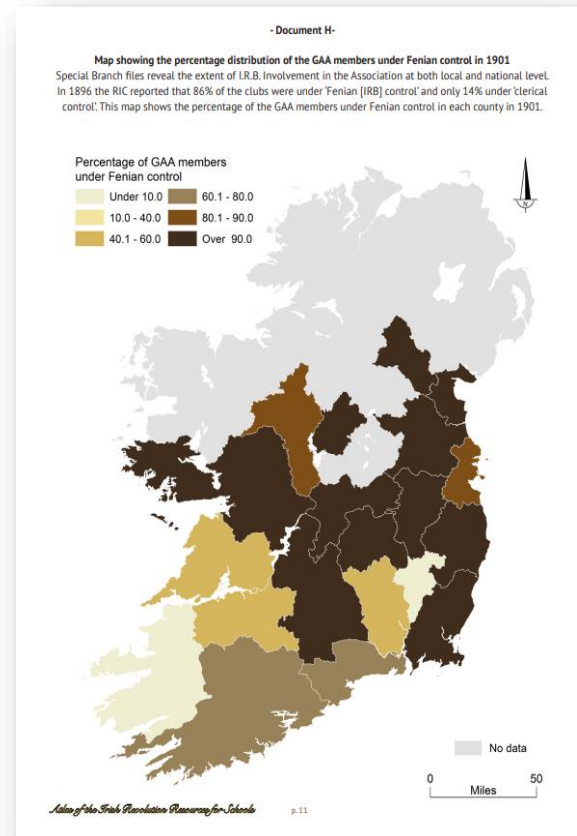
On September 29, 1888, without much advertising, there were hurling, track, and field events played at the Manhattan AC's home grounds. The tour continued to Brooklyn, Boston, Trenton, and Lowell, with poor attendance except in Boston, where the crowd numbered over 5000. There was a soccer game "leg" of the tour, which visited Yorkers, Newark, Paterson, and Philadelphia. Once more, except in Philadelphia, this leg was a failure, attendance-wise. The "Invasion" left the GAA in Ireland with a sizable deficit, and all they could hope for was that the tour planted a seed out of which an organization could grow.

The first sprout was the formation in New York City of the "GAA of America" by 22 Gaelic clubs in September of 1889. Unfortunately for the New York Gaels, the organization was caught up in the factional struggles among Irish-Americans after Parnell's fall, and recorded information on this group is scant. But the clubs survived, and they kept the games alive. These clubs arose out of the social and benevolent organizations that had been formed along county lines. The Cavantenn's club was the first to form, (they claim as far back as 1848), and considered themselves to be "an oasis in the urban desert". It is from this background that the failed "GAA of America" came, and next arose the "Irish Counties Athletic Union". On Sunday, September 11, 1904, in Grace and Coffey's Hall on 1st Ave. and 25th St., the Kilkenny Social and Benevolent Association called a meeting of twenty-four of these county clubs, and resolutions were made and accepted on this day to form the I.C.A.U. "to promote the Irish games of football and hurling". Before the end of 1904, a parallel organization was formed along the same lines by the county boards for the promotion of social and benevolent activity, the United Irish Counties Association (U.I.C.A.).

These organizations loosely controlled the Gaelic games in New York, but records and word-of-mouth information on these early days are minimal. They are known, however, for a failed attempt to create an official sportsfield for the games. In 1908, a lot in South-East Yorkers was acquired, and bonds were sold to finance the project. No one really knows if the amount was raised, but it is felt by later observers that the poor location of the park and distance from mass transit, coupled with the refusal of the Yorkers City Council to allow play on Sunday, caused the venture to fail in 1910. Championships were held at this venue and others, including Celtic Park, but with no ruling body, the claims are not relevant. However, this is not to say that the interest was low. The Gaelic-American would advertise and report on at least one hurling and football "outing" per week. These were sponsored by the county boards, and always included a social hour after, with music "of course". Also, the ad would mention the rules to be followed at this meet.<sup>14</sup>

The need for a strong central authority began to be realized by leading members of the clubs, and newspaper writers such as Martin Hurley of the Irish Advocate paper. In December of 1914, Billy Snow, manager of the Cavan F.C. (football club) called for a meeting among the county teams at his hall on 8th Ave. and 119th St. The Advocate published comprehensive minutes of the two formative meetings on December 12 and 26, 1914.<sup>15</sup> These meetings have been called "as important to New York as Thurles was to Ireland". That conclusion is well taken, because these were the first concrete steps taken to form a central authority to control Gaelic games in New York. The spirit of unity present here,

(Continued next page)



### Parnell and Sport

W. F. MANDLE  
(University of Canberra)

Parnell's participation and interest in sport is not an outstanding feature of his career. But at a crucial, indeed terminal, time a sporting connection had an important influence on his political life. Just as importantly, his involvement with Ireland's premier sporting association, the GAA, had almost devastating effects upon that organisation. But there may be a case that the consequences of Parnell's involvement with the GAA were ultimately beneficial to it. The relationship between Parnell and the GAA, for so long vestigial to the point of nullity, became, by force of circumstance and choice, one so close that as the one fell it took the other along with it – almost, in the case of the GAA, to the fate of Parnell himself – at the time at least.

The consequences of the brief, hectic, unlikely alliance have not been fully explored, historians' concentration focusing naturally upon the political aspects of Parnell's tragedy.<sup>1</sup> In the lesser world of sports history there were equally long-lasting results. The reshaping of the GAA and the direction of its programmes were in large part due to the nature of the trauma it endured during and after the period of support for Parnell. First, though, let us see how inherently improbable any connection between the squire of Avondale and the GAA was in the first place.

Parnell ceased to have any sporting interests once he became involved in politics. Up to that time he was, for those who know him only as the Chief, surprisingly active over a wide range of sporting activity. But such activities were traditional Anglo-Irish, if not indeed purely English ones. If one were to choose a single sport in which Parnell displayed most interest, it would be cricket. There is a cricket ground at Avondale, by all accounts in Parnell's youth a good one, level, well-maintained, much in use. Parnell played the game avidly from his childhood, with boys from the estate and with his family, his father being particularly keen on cricket, indeed dying as a result of an unwise indulgence in it. At both Avondale and Chipping Norton, where he was sent, by then an orphan in his teens, to cram for Cambridge, he obtained a good reputation as a batsman and wicketkeeper. At Cambridge, he seems to have

<sup>1</sup> Neither F. S. L. Lyons, *The Fall of Parnell 1890-1891* (London 1960) nor F. Callanan, *The Parnell Split 1890-91* (Cork 1992) have the GAA in their indexes

12

SECRET

187. (P.)  
2.35  
15670

SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION,  
Crime Department—Special Branch.

SUBJECT: *modus operandi of seducing one of the G.A.A. into the I.R.B. society.*

Cork. 14th April 1890.

Sir,  
Hints are given to the member of the G.A.A. intended to be practised on that the person addressing him belongs to a higher club. The Manchester hantys are enlarged, & other fabrics praised up such as Emmet, Lord Edward Fitzgerald &c.

At the same time a close watch is kept on the patient to observe how the bait takes. If it appears successful the next step is to ask him if he would not wish to do likewise? If the answer is in the affirmative the questioner then admits he is a follower of these fabrics. The candidate is then asked to see if he would be willing to be treated to plenty of drinks & to see whether he can hold his tongue. If found all right, he is requested to accompany the person who first breached the subject to a place named to him. The place is always dark, & when there he is asked by the unknown whether he is satisfied to join the I.R.B. & fight for the Republic when called on. On answering in the affirmative, he is duly sworn.

D. J. Parnell  
2768

<https://nyirishhistory.us/article/the-new-york-gaa-origins-to-golden-jubilee/>

Atlas of the Irish Revolution

Parnell and Sport, p103 WF Mandle

National Archives (S.P.O. CBS 2701/S)

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional Learning of School Leaders and Teachers



# Finding Sources



Oide

## THE GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP ATHLETIC MEETING.

TO BE HELD AT LIMERICK ON MONDAY, 6<sup>TH</sup>  
AUGUST NEXT, IN THE MARKET FIELDS.

### PATRONS OF THE G.A.A.

Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel;  
Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq., M.P.; Michael  
Davitt, Esq.; John O'Leary, Esq., and William  
O'Brien, Esq., M.P.

### THE PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme as approved at  
a special meeting of the Championship Committee  
held on the 5th July:—

#### JUMPING EVENTS.

Running Long Jump—standard 20 feet; Run-  
ning High Jump—standard 5 feet 5 inches;  
Running Hop, Step and Jump—standard 43 feet;  
Standing Hop, Step and Leap—standard 31 feet;  
Standing Long Jump—standard 11 feet; Three  
Leaps—standard 33 feet (weights allowed in last  
three events), and Running High Pole Jump—  
standard 9 feet.

#### FOOT RACING EVENTS.



From *United Ireland*, 18 October, 1884.

DEAR SIR – I am much pleased to see that you take an interest in Irish Athletics. It is time that a handbook was published with rules, &c., for all Irish games. The English Handbooks of Athletics are very good in their way, but they do not touch on many of the Irish games which, although much practised, are not included in the events on programmes of athletic sports. Weight-throwing and jumping appear to be going out of fashion in England; but such is not the case in Ireland, although those events are too often left out of programmes of what might be called leading meetings I have some experience of those things, and see numbers of young men almost daily having some practice. It is strange that for one bystander who takes off his coat to run a foot race, forty strip to throw weights or try a jump of some kind. Irish football is a great game, and worth going a very long way to see, when played on a fairly laid-out ground and under proper rules. Many old people say that hurling exceeded it as a trial of men. I would not care to see either game now, as the rules stand at present. I may say there are no rules, and, therefore, those games are often dangerous. I am anxious to see both games revived under regular rules. I cannot agree with that you that Harrier Clubs are a disadvantage, as I believe they are a good means of bringing out long distance runners, and we want some more good men at this branch of sport. I am sorry to hear that it became necessary to make some other remarks, which appear in the article on "Irish Athletics" in UNITED IRELAND of the 11<sup>th</sup> inst. I thought we in Ireland were pretty free from the abuses you mention. I know they are said to be a great blot on the sport in England, but I understand the management there are doing all they can to remedy it. If a movement such as you advise is made for the purpose of reviving and encouraging Irish games and drafting rules, &c., I will gladly lend a hand if I can be of any use.

Yours truly,  
MAURICE DAVIN.  
Deer Park, Carrick-on-Suir, Oct. 13, 1884.



Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim  
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí  
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional  
Learning of School Leaders  
and Teachers

# Padlet for Sharing Further Supports



Oide

The Padlet board is titled "GAA to 1891" and features several resource cards:

- National Library of Ireland/NCCA documents pack**: A PDF titled "LEAVING CERTIFICATE HISTORY CASE STUDY: The GAA to 1891" with the subtitle "LATER MODERN IRELAND, TOPIC 2: MOVEMENTS FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORM, 1870-1914".
- Articles**: A card from gaa.ie titled "The foundation of the GAA" featuring a photograph of a man in a green suit.
- Dictionary of Irish Biography**: A card from dib.ie for "Davin, Maurice" featuring a stylized eye logo.
- Podcasts**: A card from historyhub.ie titled "What actually happened at the founding meeting of the GAA?" featuring a historical photograph of a group of men.
- Audio visual**: A card from YouTube titled "Céim Ar Aghaidh: History of the GAA" featuring a video player.
- GAA celebrating 100 Years 1984**: A card from rte.ie with a loading spinner.
- Croke Park document pack**: A PDF titled "Further Reading" from the GAA Museum, discussing the development of nationalism.
- Dictionary of Irish Biography**: A card from dib.ie for "Cusack, Michael" featuring a portrait of Michael Cusack.
- Podcasts**: A card from goloudnow.com titled "the-history-of-the-gaa-433837" featuring a podcast player interface.
- Audio visual**: A card from rte.ie titled "GAA Founder Michael Cusack" featuring a portrait of Michael Cusack.

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí Scoile agus Múinteoirí

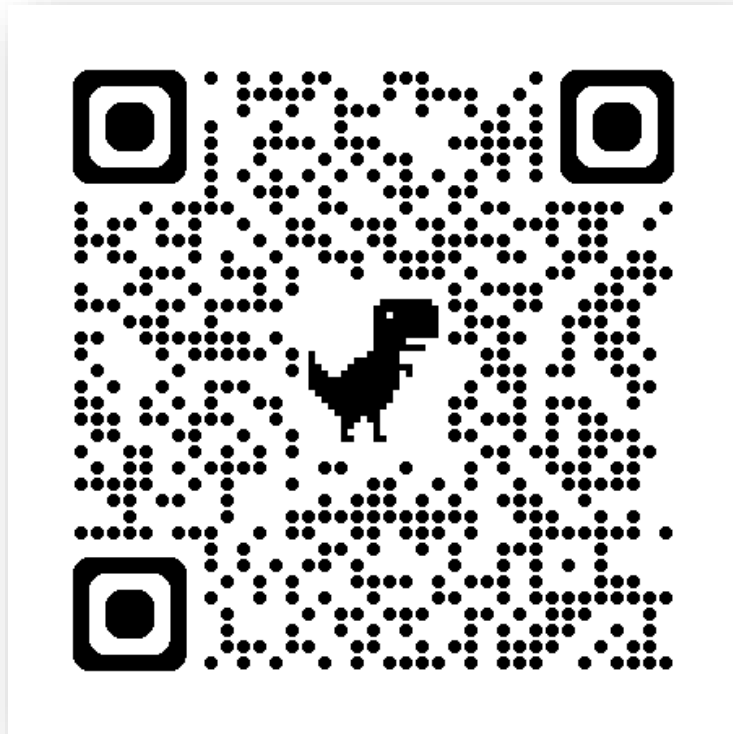
Supporting the Professional Learning of School Leaders and Teachers



# Further Supports



Oide



Oide History Home Sessions Leagan Gaeilge

## Enhancing Student Engagement with Historical Sources



Click for Session Activities and Supports

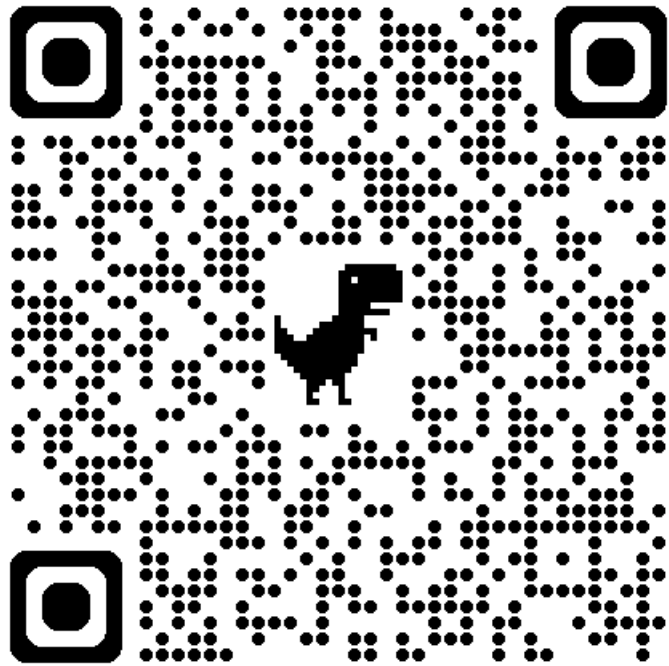
Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim  
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí  
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional  
Learning of School Leaders  
and Teachers

# Further Supports



Oide



Ireland Topic 2: Documents-Based Study Home ▾ 🔍

## Movements for Political and Social Reform: 1870-1914

Documents-Based Case Studies

**Oide**  
Movements for Political and Social Reform, 1870-1914  
Case Study  
The elections of 1885 and 1886: issues and outcomes

The elections of 1885 and 1886: issues and outcomes

**Oide**  
Movements for Political and Social Reform, 1870-1914  
Case Study  
The GAA to 1891

The GAA to 1891

**Oide**  
Movements for Political and Social Reform, 1870-1914  
Case Study  
Dublin 1913: strike & lockout

Dublin 1913: strike and lockout

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional Learning of School Leaders and Teachers



Oide

# Additional supports



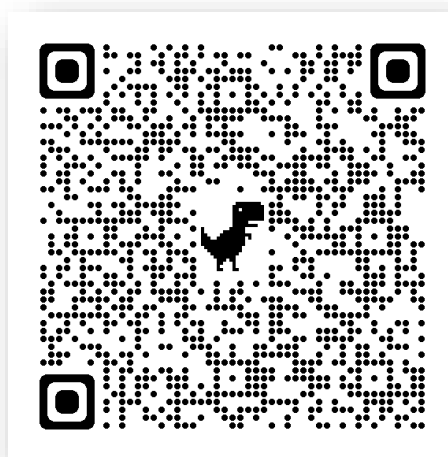
Oide

Visit our website

[www.oide.ie](http://www.oide.ie)

Contact:

[info@oide.ie](mailto:info@oide.ie)



Join our new  
mailing list to  
receive news  
and updates



Follow us on X  
@Oide\_History