

**Week: March 30<sup>th</sup> - April 3<sup>rd</sup>**

Hi everyone!! These are peculiar times we find ourselves in! We hope that you are all keeping well and that you are helping your family at home. It is important that you are getting enough fresh air outside to keep you fit and healthy, take advantage of the good weather while it lasts but please maintain a good social distance. Outlined below is some schoolwork designed to keep your brains active, it is a continuation of what you have been doing for the last 2 weeks. Do what you can manage and give it your best shot. Mornings are often the best time to get these done, that way you have the rest of the day still ahead of you to help at home, get out in the garden and relax in the sunshine. Your parents are obviously very busy at this time trying to look out for everyone's health in your family, so please do your best to help them in any kind way that you can think of. Every little gesture helps! Be safe 😊

Note to parents/guardians- We hope you are all in good spirits and not under too much pressure! We appreciate these are challenging times. Feel free to work away on this selected work to best suit your own circumstances. This work is not designed to add more stress to an already tense situation. You above all are the best judges as to what level/amount of work suits the needs of the children in your household. The 6<sup>th</sup> class teachers are available via email to provide support and guidance.

Be safe and see you all soon,

The 6th class teachers

**Maths:**

1. Continue with Mental Maths daily.
2. Practice your tables.
3. Try out some fun games on - <https://nrich.maths.org/9413>

**English:**

1. Continue to read your book daily- summarising what you have read and your daily reading diary in your handwriting copy. (Remember to take your time and have correct letter formation)
2. Complete a book review when the book has been read. (template provided on last day)
3. Women of the 1916 Rising- Read comprehension and complete questions.

**Gaeilge:**

1. Continue to learn the Aiste. (reading daily and writing out one paragraph of it each day. This will help you learn it quicker and it will also help boost your vocabulary and awareness of how to write a sentence in gaeilge.)

2. Verb sheets- fill in the blanks. (Try your best with 1-10)

**SESE:**

1. Complete projects on 1916 and then on the three main industries in Ireland. (we hope you found the WALT and WILF helpful when looking up key information)
2. Children of the 1916 Rising- Read and answer questions.
3. The Plunkett Boys- Read and answer questions.

**PE:**

1. Joe wicks PE sessions- Daily at 9am on his YouTube channel (The Body Coach TV- all of the ones so far are available to do online there also) <https://www.youtube.com/user/thebodycoach1>

**Art:**

1. Try out the simple design an Easter egg (yes there will be a prize when we go back for the best design in each class)

## **Other Activities (Optional)**

- a. <https://scratch.mit.edu/>
  1. Build a project or story of your choice
- b. <https://www.gonoodle.com/good-energy-at-home-kids-games-and-videos/>
- c. <https://rtejr.rte.ie/10at10/>
- d. <https://www.twinkl.ie/resources/roi-resources>

# The Children of the 1916 Rising

## The Easter Rising

Children played an important role in the 1916 Rising. Many children, despite their young age, were encouraged to fight for their country. Many died as a result. Some were sent looting in search for food and killed, caught in the crossfire. Other innocent children were killed whilst playing.

One such child was Seán Healy. Sean was one of ten children in his family. He lived in Phibsboro in Dublin. When he was 14, he left school to train as a plumber with his father, Christopher. The same year, he joined Fianna Éireann, a military training organisation for young boys.

Seán chose to fight during the 1916 Rising, despite Fianna Éireann deciding that their young boys should not be called to action. He travelled to Jacob's factory on the Tuesday of the Rising. He was sent to deliver a message to the commanding officer at Phibsboro Bridge. On his way to the location he stopped to check on his mother. He died after being shot in the crossfire.

Another child who played a role in the Rising was Charles D'Arcy. Charles joined the Irish Citizen Army when he was 13. On Easter Monday 1916, he reported to Liberty Hall to fight. From here, Seán Connolly led his army to City Hall. Charles took his position on the roof of a nearby shop. A British sniper shot him and he died. In 1941, he received a service-medal, posthumously, which his mother collected on his behalf.

It was not only children who fought during the Rising that died. Maggie Veale was an inquisitive child who wanted to see what was going on around Dublin. She used binoculars to look out of her window at home in Haddington Road. A British soldier shot her through the window. He had mistaken her binoculars for a gun.

Many other children were injured or killed during the Rising. James Hoare was the first recorded child to be taken by ambulance during the Easter Rising. Glass fell on him in the city. He was 13. In total, 41 children were killed during the events.

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during the events.

## Questions

1. Name two ways that children died during the Easter Rising.
2. What organisation was Seán Healy a part of?
3. Why do you think Healy defied his organisation's wishes for their boys not to fight?
4. What army did Charles D'Arcy join?
5. How did D'Arcy die?
6. Why do you think it took many years before D'Arcy was awarded a service medal?
7. Why do you think Maggie Veale's binoculars caused her death?
8. How many children died during the Rising?
9. Use your dictionary to explain the word 'posthumously'.
10. Why do you think children were sent looting during the Rising?

# Women of the 1916 Rising

While it is often men who are accredited with playing the important roles during the 1916 Rising, many women played just as vital a role. Just two years prior to the Rising, Cumann na mBan had been established which aimed to fight for women's rights.

Rosie Hackett was born in Dublin and worked in Jacob's Biscuit Factory. Before the 1916 Rising, the Irish Women Workers' Union encouraged the female staff of Jacob's to strike, resulting in better pay for workers. Hackett, however, lost her job in the factory as a result.

During the 1916 Rising, Hackett was one of the people in the Liberty Hall when the first 1916 Proclamation was printed. She helped rebels to fight in St. Stephen's Green and was subsequently arrested. She spent ten days in Kilmainham Gaol. After her release, Hackett went on to work for 40 years in Liberty Hall. In 2014, a bridge was erected in her name across the River Liffey in Dublin, just outside Liberty Hall.

Countess Constance Markievicz is often considered the most famous woman of the 1916 Rising. Originally from London, she came to Dublin with an interest in politics, joining the Sinn Féin party. Before 1916, she established soup kitchens in Dublin to help feed the poor.

Markievicz fought during the 1916 Rising, near St. Stephen's Green. She was arrested and sentenced to execution. However, many were astounded that a woman would be sentenced to death. As a result, she was told she would spend life in prison. In reality, she would only spend a year imprisoned. She died ten years later in 1927.

Elizabeth O'Farrell was a nurse, born in Dublin. She spent the week of the Rising in the GPO caring for the wounded, notably caring for James Connolly. O'Farrell is most famous for delivering the surrender note on Saturday 29th April, the sixth day of the Rising. She was arrested and imprisoned for some time for her part in the Rising. Other female doctors and nurses were also arrested for their part in the Rising.

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### **Questions: Think and Respond**

Work in groups or pairs to discuss these questions before answering them:

1. Why do you think women are sometimes forgotten about when discussing the 1916 Rising?
2. Name the three women discussed in the story.
3. Why do you think Rosie Hackett had a bridge named after her?
4. Why was it special that this bridge was built near Liberty Hall?
5. Why was there outrage that Countess Markievicz was to be executed? Why do you think this was?
6. Why do you think Markievicz only spent a year in prison?
7. Why do you think O'Farrell was sent with the surrender note?
8. Which of the women do you consider to have played the most important role in the 1916 Rising?

# The Plunkett Boys

The Easter Rising

Joseph, George and Jack Plunkett were brothers who fought as part of the 1916 Rising.

Joseph was the eldest boy. He was a sickly boy, often having to spend time in hospital or nursing homes. During the 1916 Rising he was particularly weak. However, he was determined to fight for his country. He left his nursing home on Easter Monday and made his way to Liberty Hall, with his gun in hand. Joseph marched to the GPO with Pádraig Pearse. He was stationed inside the building for six days. He was eventually captured by the British and imprisoned. He was executed on May 4th 1916.

George was 22 when the Rising began. He had joined the Irish Volunteers two years before and was the Captain of an army in South Dublin. On Easter Monday, George led his group of Volunteers into the city. En route, they stopped a tram. The driver was very scared because the men had weapons. However, George paid for all 52 tickets and instructed the driver to take his group to the city. Once there, he met with Joseph and their younger brother Jack to march to the GPO. George was almost killed during the Rising when he stopped to help a wounded British soldier.

Both George and Jack, along with their mother and father spent time in prison for their roles in the Rising.



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### **Questions**

1. Who was the eldest Plunkett child?
2. Why do you think Joseph left his sickbed to fight?
3. Where was Joseph stationed during the Rising?
4. What important role had George during the Rising?
5. Why do you think the tram driver was scared?
6. What sort of person do you think George was? How do you know?
7. Why do you think the Plunkett's parents were also imprisoned?

## Ag maisiú ubh Chásca

**Léigh na treoracha agus maisigh an ubh Chásca.**

- Cuir ribín timpeall an ubh Chásca.
- Cuir spotaí ar an ribín.
- Cuir dath corcra agus bándearg ar na spotaí.
- Cuir stríoca buí agus dearga ag barr an ubh Chásca.
- Tarraing coinín le boinéad glas ag bun an ubh Chásca.
- Tá ciseán le bláthanna ina lámh aige.
- Tarraing ubh Chásca eile in aice leis an ubh Chásca mór.
- Maisigh an ubh Chásca i do stíl féin.

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... de mhacalla bás agus thosaigh tu

**Líon na bearnaí thíos, ag baint úsáid as an bhfocal ceart.**

1. Bhí brón \_\_\_\_\_ nuair a fuair do mhadra bás agus thosaigh tú ag caoineadh.
2. Bhí fearg \_\_\_\_\_ nuair a chaill sí a mála.
3. Bhí brón \_\_\_\_\_ toisc gur chaill mé mo chuid airgid ar fad!
4. Tá slaghdán ag teacht \_\_\_\_\_ agus tá siad chun fanacht sa bhaile.
5. Bíonn ocras an domhain \_\_\_\_\_ na páistí nuair a thagann siad abhaile ón bpeil.
6. 'Féach \_\_\_\_\_, tá tú thar barr!' arsa an múinteoir le hAoife.
7. Beireann na gardaí \_\_\_\_\_ ghadaithe agus iad ag teacht amach ón siopa.
8. Ní dhéanfaidh mé dearmad \_\_\_\_\_ nuair a théann siad ar ais go Meiriceá.
9. D'iarr an múinteoir \_\_\_\_\_ (sí) an fhuinneog a dhúnadh.
10. 'Tá tinneas cinn \_\_\_\_\_' arsa Pól.
11. Bhí áthas \_\_\_\_\_ an bpáiste nuair a bhuaigh sí an duais.
12. 'An raibh \_\_\_\_\_ bhur n-obair bhaile a dhéanamh arís?' arsa Mamá.
13. Bíonn eagla \_\_\_\_\_ mo mhadra roimh na finte eataine ag Oíche Shamhna.