



Scoil Mhuire Allenwood,

Naas,

Co. Kildare

20505S

SEE- History Policy 2026

Introductory Statement

We aim through this plan, drawn up in accordance with the history curriculum, to set out our approaches to the teaching and learning of history. It will form the basis for teachers' long and short-term planning. It will also inform new and temporary teachers of the approaches and methodologies used in our school. The plan was developed in the 2025/2026 school year by school staff.

Rationale

We recognise History as an integral element of Social, Environmental and Scientific education. We recognise the distinct role History has to play in enabling the child to explore and understand the natural, human, social and cultural environments in which he/she lives. We hope that historical education in our school will enable the child to investigate and examine critically significant events in their own immediate past, the past of their families and local communities and the histories of people in Ireland and other parts of the world. We believe that History develops an understanding of the actions, beliefs and motivations of people in the past and is fundamental to an informed appreciation of contemporary society and environments. We view history as having a distinct but complementary role together with geography and science within SESE and as a contributor to the wider child centred curriculum.

Vision

It is the ethos of our school to enable each and every child to reach his/ her full potential. We are aware of the contribution SESE makes to the harmonious development of the child. We hope that by creating opportunities for children to experience a rounded historical education that is not exclusively focused on the transmission of a body of knowledge but that allows children to work as historians children will help children to understand more fully the world in which they live, how events and personalities have shaped the home, locality and wider environments in which they exist. It is our vision that history in our school will enable children to understand the present by exploring the past before they begin to look towards the future.

Aims

We endorse the aims of the SESE History curriculum as outlined on Page 12 of the SESE History Curriculum Statement.

- To develop an interest in and curiosity about the past.
- To make the child aware of the lives of women, men and children in the past and how people and events had an impact on each other.
- To develop an understanding of the concepts of change and continuity.
- To provide for the acquisition of concepts and skills associated with sequence, time and chronology, appropriate to the developmental stages of the child.
- To allow the child to encounter and use a range of historical evidence systematically and critically.
- To provide opportunities for the child to communicate historical findings and interpretations in a variety of ways.
- To foster sensitivity to the impact of conservation and change within local and wider environments.
- To help the child recognise and examine the influences of the past on the attitudes and behaviour of people today.
- To encourage children to recognise how past and present actions, events and materials may become historically significant.
- To foster a willingness to explore personal attitudes and values and to promote an openness to the possibility of changing one's own point of view.
- To enable the child to acquire a balanced appreciation of cultural and historical inheritances from local, national and global contexts

Strands and Strand Units

Strands and Strand Units	
Infants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Myself and my family• Story
First and Second Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Myself and my Family• Change and Continuity• Story
Third and Fourth Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local studies• Story• Early People and ancient studies• Life, society, work and culture in the past• Continuity and change over time
Fifth and Sixth Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local studies• Story• Early people and ancient societies• Life, society, work and culture in the past• Continuity and change over time• Eras of change and conflict• Politics, conflict and society

Resources and ICT

- We will use textbooks as a resource in our teaching of History.
- We will stock history textbooks and use as an occasional resource in a bid to reduce the emphasis on the textbook as a primary resource.
- We will invite children to bring in artefacts from home to be displayed in a temporary school museum
- We will compile DVDs and digital videos that can support the strand units being taught.
- We have access to the internet so we can use the web as a historical resource, and we have identified some useful websites.
- We will seek to acquire the following resources and materials: documentary evidence- birth certs, marriage certs, old letters, postcards, census etc, historical maps and old photographs
- We will compile packs to support teaching of certain topics, e.g., the Vikings

Individual Teachers' Planning and Reporting

Teachers will consult this whole school plan and the curriculum documents for History when they are drawing up their long and short-term plans.

- Each teacher will have a long-term plan for the year
- In third and fourth classes two strand units will be selected from each strand along with a selection of stories. We will ensure that two of these strand units chosen will be in depth studies each year. One of these in-depth studies will have a local focus and the other will have a national/international focus.
- In fifth and sixth class we will select two strand units from each strand. We will ensure that two of these strand units chosen will be in depth studies each year. One of these in-depth studies will have a local focus and the other will have a national/international focus.
- We will also cover a selection of stories for fifth and sixth.
- Where it is meaningful and suitable history will be taught in a thematic way to integrate with the other SESE subjects
- Cúntas míosúil will assist in recording work covered in evaluating progress in history and in informing future teaching
- Parents are informed of children's progress in history at parent teacher meetings and in end of year report cards

Staff Development

Teachers will have access to reference books, resource materials and websites dealing with history.

- Staff will be encouraged to research and try out new approaches and methodologies.
- The ISM team will be responsible for keeping resource material up to date and will arrange for opportunities for resources to be assessed for purchase and for new approaches to be piloted in the school.
- Our school has a culture where teachers share their expertise, good experience and practice with others.

Parental Involvement

We will encourage parents to talk to their children about their personal and family history, this will also involve sourcing family photographs, lending artefacts for display and taking children to see historic places.

- Any special days, e.g., St. Brigid's Day 1st February
- Natives of other countries will be encouraged to share their heritage with their peers

Community Links

- People in the local community who have an interest and knowledge of its history will be invited to speak with the children
- Naas Library will be a source of historical knowledge for the children i.e., documentary evidence, maps.
- The work of some national agencies relates to aspects of the history programme and we will welcome visits by speakers from these organisations, Duchais, The Heritage Council, Local county council, Archaeological survey of Ireland, National Roads Authority (sites on routes)

Appendix A

Story			
Junior Infants	Senior Infants	1st Class	2nd Class
The Story of the Hedgehog	The Little Red Hen	The Enormous Turnip	The History of Clocks
The Halloween Party	Halloween Traditions	Hans Christian Anderson	The Hawthorn Tree
The Three Little Pigs	Mozart	The Teddy Bear	Alexander Graham Bell
Fionn's Snowman	The Legend of The Giant's Causeway	Christopher Columbus	Turlough O'Carolan and the Harp
Rosie's Christmas	Tom Crean	Pablo Picasso	Snowy Days- Now and Then
The Story of Play Dough	The Christmas Spider	The Brown Bull of Cooley	Famous German People
Town Mouse and Country Mouse	The Olympic Games	A Train Journey to School	Steven Roche and the Tour de France
Growing up in Dublin	Famous Irish Olympians	Keelings: A Family Business	The Winter Olympic Games
Saint Patrick	St. Brigid's Cloak	Stone Soup	The Legend of Setanta
Easter Eggs	Walt Disney		The Heron and the Hummingbird
Amelia Earhart	The Ugly Duckling		Space Travel Through Time
The Salmon Of Knowledge	Aesop's Fables - The Wind and The Sun		Chris Hadfield - An Astronaut
Frank The Fisherman	Neil Armstrong		The Titanic
Seán Óg and Fungie	The Lighthouse Keeper		The Submarine and John Phillip Holland
	The Children of Lir		Vincent Van Gogh
	We went Camping		
	A Holiday in the Past		

3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class
<p>Stories from the lives of people in the past: Florence Nightingale</p> <p>Poul la Cour</p> <p>Isambard Kingdom Brunnel</p> <p>Myths and Legends: Norse Gods</p> <p>Maori Myths and legends</p>	<p>Stories from the lives of people in the past: Conquering Everest</p> <p>Sybil Connolly</p> <p>Myths and Legends: Sun Gods</p> <p>Tír na Nóg</p> <p>Trials of the Fianna</p>	<p>Stories from the lives of people in the past: Traders, explorers and colonisers from the past</p> <p>Nicholas Callan and the Induction Coil</p> <p>Layers of History: Archaeology</p> <p>Myths and Legends: The Anemoi</p>	<p>Myths & Legends: Roman Planetary Gods The Firebird</p> <p>Stories from the lives of people in the past:: Changing Concepts of The Universe</p>

Myself and My Family - Local Studies			
Junior Infants	Senior Infants	1st Class	2nd Class
<p>Myself: I Grow and I Change Old and New Toys Old and New Transport My Summer Holidays</p> <p>My Family or the family of a person known to me: Young and Old Fionn's Home</p>	<p>Myself and My Family: When I was Born My Family</p> <p>Myself: My Favourite Place Look How Much I've Changed</p>	<p>Myself: My Summer Holidays My year in First Class</p> <p>My Grandparents Were Young: First Day at School A Cottage in the Past Christmas in the Past: An Interview The History Of Trains When Rosie was Young.. Seaside Holidays Today and in The Past</p> <p>My Family: Family Timelines</p> <p>Feasts and Festivals in The Past: Diwali The History of Halloween Winter Traditions around the World</p>	<p>Myself: All About Me A Timeline of Possessions When I lost my First Tooth Memories of Second Class</p> <p>My Grandparents Were Young: The Farm Long Ago Telephones in the Past A Winter Interview Dear Rosie ... The First Moon Landing Seán the Boat Builder Postcards From the Past</p> <p>Feasts and Festivals in The Past:</p>

		Spanish Festivals St. Patrick's Day Long Ago Games in The Past: Games from the Past Toys 100 Years ago and Today	Spring traditions Near and Far My Family: Favourite childhood places
3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class
Homes: Homes in the Past Towers Houses in My Area Local Studies: Buildings, sites or ruins in my locality My locality through the ages: workhouses Electricity in our Homes	My School - Schools through the Ages Schools in 1960s Ireland Feasts and Festivals in The Past: Celebrating the Harvest My Family: My Family Tree Games and Pastimes in the Past: My Grandparents Horse racing in The Past The History of Hurling	Homes in The past: Homes, housing and Urban Development	Feasts and Festivals: Feasts and festivals and games of the world

Change and Continuity			
1st Class		2nd Class	
In Our Local Environment: Household Items from The Past Explore Local Landmarks Weather Instruments Now and Then Famous Irish Bridges Newgrange and Carrowkeel		In Our Local Environment: Croke Park and the GAA Limerick Then and Now	
3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class

Food and Farming: Scarecrows Vaccines Transport	Pigeon Post Clothing through the ages	Homes in the Past The History of Energy and Power	-Taking to the Skies -Nomadism
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Early People and Ancient Societies			
3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class
The Stone Age The Vikings Viking Towns The Maori	The Ancient Egyptians The Legacy of the Ancient Egyptians The Aztecs	The Kingdom of Benin Bronze Age People The Land of Saints and Scholars	The Greeks The Incas

Life, Society, Work and Culture in the Past			
1st Class		2nd Class	
3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class
Life in Medieval Irish towns Ireland in the 18th Century Life in the 18th Century	The Normans How the Normans changed Ireland Life in Ireland in the 1990s	Early Christian Ireland: Life in medieval towns and countryside in Ireland and Europe	World War II Life During World War II (Research Project)

Eras of Change and Conflict	
5th Class	6th Class
Traders Colonisers and Explorers The Renaissance The Great Famine	-Changes for Irish Women in the 19th and 20th Century -The Long Road the The Rising -Modern Ireland

Politics, Conflict and Society	
5th Class	6th Class
Revolution and change in America Revolution and change in France Revolution and change in Ireland O'Connell and Catholic Emancipation	-Northern Ireland -1916 Easter Rising and The Foundation of the State

Appendix B - Resources for the Teaching of History

Junior Infants: Explore With Me teacher manual, Explore With Me pupil book, Posters, Aistear linked resources - The beach. Hedgehog etc

Senior Infants: Explore With Me teacher manual, Explore With Me pupil book, Twinkl, powerpoint presentations, blank timelines, storybooks, photographs, display chart 'old v modern', old/new toys

1st Class: Explore with Me Teacher Manual, Explore With Me pupil book, iPads, Kiddle, Nat Geo Kids, Twinkl, timeline templates, photographs, posters, non-fiction books in library, display charts, artefacts from home, video clips (youtube.com), props for storytelling, audio and video clips

2nd Class: Explore with Me Teacher Manual, Explore With Me pupil book, Websites, scoilnet. You tube, Britannica, Map of Ireland/Map of the World, Twinkl, small collection of books in library, videos clips, photographs, Timelines (blank/picture format), posters

3rd Class

Explore with Me Teacher Manual, Explore With Me pupil book,, Twinkl, Youtube,Kiddle, photographs, artefacts, Scoilnet, Britannica, Ask about Ireland, Map of Ireland / Map of the world, local area (Hill of Allen), local history reference books/materials, display charts, timelines, posters, props for storytelling, guest speakers (where possible), audio and video clips ,

4th Class - Explore with Me Teacher Manual, Explore With Me pupil book, Twinkl, youtube, scoilnet, various history reference books from the class library, reference books for local history, pictures, map of Kildare, map of Ireland, map of the world, atlas, powerpoint showing artifacts, Kiddle, kids Britannica, real historical artifacts

5th Class Explore with Me Teacher Manual, Explore With Me pupil book, History reference books, local history reference books, children's library books (such as *Horrible Histories book series, History encyclopedia*, books based on the lives of individuals from history), wall display charts and pictures, map of the world, atlases, Google Docs and Google Slides, history information slide shows, class chromebooks, Youtube, Scoilnet, Kiddle, Britannica, Hello History app and desktop site, costumes for history based drama, real historical artifacts and drama props.

6th Class Explore with Me Teacher Manual, Explore With Me pupil book, History reference books, local history reference books, children's library books, wall display charts and pictures, map of the world, atlases, PowerPoint presentations, Google Docs and Google Slides, history information slide shows, class chromebooks, Youtube, Scoilnet, Kiddle, Britannica, Hello History app and desktop site, costumes for history based drama, real historical artifacts and drama props.

Resource/Learning Support

Suggested Websites

scoilnet.ie

twinkl.com

britannica.com

AskaboutIreland.ie

Ducksters

National Geographic kids

BBC Bitesize History

Appendix C

Class Group	Places of Interest
Junior Infants	<p>The Original School Buildings of Allenwood - 1929 - Present (2 Buildings)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 2 school buildings in Allenwood<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Original Boys' school - closer to the road - Towards the front of Front Building2. Allenwood GNS - (The Back Building long corridor)• Original Boys' school:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It was built 100 years ago (in 1929)• There was 2 big classrooms• There were 2 teachers• There was a fireplace in each room• The children had to bring coal/turf to school each day for the fire• The boys wore a navy tracksuit and a navy uniform with light blue shirt.• Old Girls' School building:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It was built in 1957 (extension added 2015)• There was 4 classrooms• There was a fireplace in each room• The children had to bring coal/turf to school each day for the fire• The girls wore a navy jumper and a light blue shirt with a navy tie. The PE uniform was navy and sky blue with a hood.• Current school<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It was built in various stages• There were 6 classrooms added in total• The girls moved to the back of the church in 2014 after the school prefab roof blew off!• Removal of 'old' prefab in back building and addition of 'New Part' of back building in 2015
Senior Infants	<p>The Canals and Allenwood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allenwood was named after a forest area that separated Newbridge and Allen from the bog lands in central Kildare - Bog of Allen, and a dense forest now mostly cleared.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The canal in Allenwood is part of the Grand Canal. It is man-made. The Barrow line can also transport you to Rathangan and beyond towards Athy. • Canals were built to move/transport goods like coal and logs to different parts of Ireland before there were large lorries. The boats were called barges. • People transported goods like turf from Dublin down towards Tullamore and vice versa. The Grand Canal connects Dublin to the River Shannon.
<p>First Class</p>	<p>St. Brigid *</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Brigid was believed to be born near Monasterevin, Co. Kildare around the 450's to 460's. • In St. Brigid's time people lived in monasteries where the church was the most important building. • Monasteries were self-sufficient communities where the inhabitants would grow their own food, rear their own livestock, pray, complete metal work and write holy books. • She was very kind and generous to those who were poor or ill. • She gave her father's sword to a peasant so he could barter it for food. • Definition of Cill Dara - The Church of the Oak. • Brigid was a nun who established her own convent. • The Legend of how St. Brigid acquired the land to build her monastery/convent - St. Brigid's Cloak • St. Brigid's monastery was unusual because both nuns and monks lived there together. • St. Brigid is the patron saint of cows and dairy workers. Some areas of Kildare (The Curragh - Brigid's Pastures, the Land between Dunmurry Hill and Grange Hill - Brigid's Milking Yard) were given names to honour and remember St. Brigid. • The Story of St. Brigid's Cross. • We put the cross in our homes to protect us from fire and illness. • We Sing a Song To Brigid, Brigid brings the Spring
<p>Second Class</p>	<p>The Church of the Immaculate Conception - Allenwood Church and the Power Station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1954 • Replaced the 'tin chapel' built in 1890 that previously served as church and the school until 'Boys School' built in 1929 next door. • Cost £70,000 to construct • Interior renovated in 2012 - Alter used to face the school entrance door. <p>Allenwood Power Plant</p>

- Construction began on Allenwood Power Station in 1949 and became operational in 1952. It was designed to use peat fuel produced on the adjoining bogs at Timahoe.
- Helped support hundreds of jobs in the surrounding community (including with Bórd na Móna) right up to the decision to decommission the plant in the early 1990s.
- The cooling tower dominated the landscape of mid-Kildare for decades, until the demolition in late June 1997.
- A big part of why Allenwood and Coill Dubh became populated.
- <https://www.rte.ie/archives/2022/0523/1300603-esb-tower-demolition/>



Third Class

The Hill of Allen

- The Hill of Allen is a volcanic hill, surrounded by the Bog of Allen, situated beside the village of Allen.
- According to Legend, hunter-warrior Fionn Mac Cumhaill had a fortress on the hill and used the surrounding flatlands as training grounds for his warriors in The Fianna.
- In 722 A.D., The Battle of Allen was fought between the Leinstermen led by the King of Leinster, and the forces of the High King of Ireland in close proximity to the hill.
- In 1859 Sir Gerard George Aylmer, the 9th Baronet of Donadea, began building a circular tower on top of the hill, which was completed in 1863.
- The names of the men and women who built the tower are inscribed on each step.
- The tower is also known as 'Aylmer's Folly'. It is built of limestone and has an internal staircase leading to the top where you enter the upper platform which is now covered by a glass canopy. A folly means it had no real purpose (Some believe Aylmer wanted it as a relief source to the poor people living on his land after the famine)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the construction of the tower, it is believed that a large coffin containing human bones was unearthed, which was said to be Fionn Mac Cumhaill. • As of 2008, the ownership of Roadstone and much of the western side of the hill has been quarried. An agreement has been made between Roadstone and Kildare County Council to continue for 50 years from 2008, but cannot come within a certain proximity of the tower.
<p>Fourth Class</p>	<p>The Curragh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Curragh (<u>Irish: An Currach</u>) is a flat open <u>plain</u> of almost 2,000 hectares (5,000 acres) of common land(land on which two or more farmers have grazing rights) near Newbridge in <u>County Kildare</u>. • The Curragh was formed more than 12,000 years ago at the end of the ice age. As the glaciers in the Wicklow mountains melted, the torrents of water carried with them debris and outwash material that was deposited in an area between Kildare, Naas and Kilcullen and became known as the Curragh plains. It is composed of a <u>sandy soil</u> formed after an esker deposited a sand load and as a result it has excellent <u>drainage</u> characteristics.This makes it a popular location for training racehorses. • Underneath the Curragh is an aquifer (a body of permeable rock which can contain or transmit groundwater). • While the land is owned by the Department of Defence. About 150 people hold rights to graze the commonage under the Curragh of Kildare Act, 1870. • The <u>Curragh Camp</u> is located there, where the Irish Defence Forces undergo training. • Military graveyard on the Curragh of Kildare. There are approximately 104 graves in the cemetery according to records, mainly British servicemen who died at the camp during World War I • On one side of the plains lies Pollardstown Fen nature reserve with its own unique blend of flora and fauna and which is fed by more than 30 springs. This is the largest Fen in Ireland. • The Legend of how St. Brigid acquired the land to build her monastery/convent - St.Brigid's Cloak. • Braveheart Hill in the Curragh featured in the movie "Braveheart" in 1995. <p>Sport in the Curragh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Curragh golf club was founded in 1858 and is notable for being the oldest golf club in Ireland. (Royal Curragh Golf club name reinstated in 2013) • Donnelly's Hollow - At a natural bowl-shaped amphitheater on the Curragh known locally as Donnelly's Hollow the Irish champion boxer Dan Donnelly defeated the English champion George Cooper in 1815, before a large crowd. Donnelly had a famed reach and the remains of his arm were on show until recently in the Hideout Pub in the nearby town of <u>Kilcullen</u>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curragh racecourse - The Curragh comes from the Irish word <i>Cuirreach</i>, meaning "a place for running horses". The first recorded race on the plain took place in 1727. The <u>Curragh Racecourse</u> on the plain is Ireland's Premier Flat Racecourse. Every year, it hosts all <u>five classic races</u> in the racing calendar.
<p>Fifth Class</p>	<p><u>The Fen in Pollardstown and Fr. Moore's Well</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fen is an area of alkaline peatland (not acidic) that gets its nutrients from calcium rich spring water. The springs are found mainly at the edge of the fen. • Pollardstown Fen is the largest remaining spring-fed fen containing calcium in Ireland. • The area of the fen is 220 hectares and a large portion of it is owned by the government, and so is state owned. • Pollardstown fen is recognised as an internationally important fen ecosystem with unique, one of a kind and endangered plant communities. It contains a number of rare vegetation types and invertebrates (a cold-blooded animal with no backbone). • The fen was declared a National Nature Reserve in 1986. • An Aquifer is a body of rock and/or sediment that holds groundwater. • A water table is the boundary between water-saturated ground and unsaturated ground. • Pollardstown Fen is maintained by groundwater from the Curragh Aquifer, a natural underground store of water. The Fen is one of the main places where the aquifer's water table meets ground level. • A boardwalk route has been installed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service to allow visitors to experience the fen up close. • Undisturbed fens are rare in Ireland. <p>Orchids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orchidaceae is a diverse and widespread family of flowering plants, with blooms that are often colourful and often fragrant, commonly known as the orchid family. • Look out for the Fly Orchid in the Fen • Other vegetation in the Fen includes Western Bladderwort, Sphagnum Moss and Broad-leaved Bog Cotton <p>Fen Birds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The summer in Pollardstown Fen is a good time to visit and see lots of birds on the lake, with Sand Martins swooping low over the open water hunting for insects. The fens, reeds and grasslands are also home to Skylarks. • It is sometimes easier to hear some bird species rather than see them, as they call and sing loudly, defending their territories. • In winter these birds are joined by migrating wildfowl. • Birds in the Fen include Mute Swans, Herons and Little Grebes. • You might also see Coots, which have mostly black plumage (feathers), along with Moorhens / Marsh Hens, which are members of the Rail family. • You will also find Reed Buntings, Skylarks, Water Rails, Snipe, and Sedge Warblers. • And there are Pintail Ducks and Tufted Ducks.

Location of the Fen

Pollardstown Fen National Nature Reserve is located 3km west of Newbridge in Co. Kildare.

Safety on the Fen

- Watch where you are walking
- Stop walking while watching birds
- Children should be strictly supervised.
- Enter the fen only by the main entrance
- Stick to the walking track.
- Do not pick plants and do not disturb animals.

Fr. Moore's Well



- Fr. Moore's Well is one of the best known holy wells in Co. Kildare
- It has had a huge number of pilgrims visit over the past hundred years (a pilgrim is a person who makes a journey to a sacred place for religious reasons).
- The patron of the holy site was Fr. John Moore.
- He was born in 1779 in Rathbride, Milltown.
- John Moore went to college in Maynooth in 1799, and was ordained a priest on 26 May 1804, before being appointed as curate to Allen (Kildare diocese).
- Many traditions are connected with Fr. Moore's Well and some say the site was a Holy Place even before Fr. Moore's time, having associations with St. Brigid.
- It is said that Fr. Moore's Well used to be known as a "Black Well", where mass was said during the sixteenth century.
- Fr. Moore was known to have healing powers. He blessed the well, so that after his death, those who believed in God and His healing powers might still be cured.
- A parish priest Fr. P. MacSuibhne, published special prayers traditionally recited when making a visit to the well.

What to Do:

- 1) The protocol or traditional behaviour when visiting Fr. Moore's Well is as follows: -
- 2) Visits are usually made on a Friday or Sunday. -
- 3) A decade of the rosary is recited. -
- 4) Prayers are said for Fr. Moore, his parents and then one's own intentions. -
- 5) One may bathe with the blessed water of the well to cure afflicted parts of the body. -

	<p>6) Finally, three Hail Mary's are to be recited. (A total of three visits should be made, including communion and confession.). Fr. Moore is buried at the west end of the chapel ruins at Allen.</p>
<p>Sixth Class</p>	<p>Allenwood/Ballyteague/Na Fianna GAA</p> <p>Allenwood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The club was founded in 1956. They wear blue and navy ● The pitch was named Seán Tierney Park after the first secretary and founding member of the club. ● Allenwood players formerly played with Ballyteague, Robertstown and the now dormant Allen club. The club played at McNally's field, Walshe's field, and Lullymore before moving to Heather Park (now Seán Tierney Park). ● After years of moving around to various locations - Station Road or 'the back road' became their forever home in 1970. ● Promoted to Senior Championship in 2023 after winning the Intermediate Kildare and Leinster championships in 2023. Losing out to eventual All-Ireland champions Cullyhanna of Armagh in All-Ireland semi final. ● Ballyteague had won the Kildare Intermediate Championship in 2022 ● Competing at Senior Grade after winning the 1990 Intermediate Championship ● Won the 2004 Senior Kildare Championship for the only time in their history. ● First Ladies team fielded in 1991 under the name Na Fianna (Amalgamated with Ballyteague and Robertstown originally) ● Installed the first set of floodlights in Kildare in 1999

* The following information will be shared with the children but they will not be expected to recall the detailed facts. Local studies is not a strand of focus in the infant classes.