

# GARDA CHILDREN'S WORKBOOK



## Buíochas/Acknowledgements:

**Text and Design/Téacs agus Leagan Amach:** Eileen Keane, Róisín Burke, Sharon Greene, Superintendent Damien Flanagan & Marie Mannion

**Illustrations/ Maisiúcháin:** Sara Nylund

**Proofreading/Profáil:** Marianne ten Cate

**Translation/Aistriúchán:** Europus

**Graphic Design/Dearadh Grafach:** Sara Nylund

**Printing/Arna chur i gcló ag:** KPW Print Management (Ballinasloe)

**Editors & Project Managers:** Superintendent Damien Flanagan & Marie Mannion, Heritage Officer, Galway County Council

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# Introduction

This workbook is aimed at giving 5th and 6th class children an insight into the founding and development of An Garda Síochána. It looks at how it was formed during a time of great social and political change on the island of Ireland and how it developed its own style of policing.

Since the foundation of the state, An Garda Síochána has contributed to building a safe and peaceful society, and Gardaí have worked to create strong relationships within their communities.

In this workbook you will learn about the roles Gardaí play in creating a safe and compassionate society by exploring the many ways in which they operate. You will also learn about the training they receive, their uniforms and the transport and animals (i.e horses and dogs) that help them to carry out their duties. Finally, we will look at how the force is evolving into a diverse, multi-cultural institution ready to meet the demands of the modern world.

# Garda timeline

1822 The Irish Constabulary was formed



**1822**

**1867**



They were given the title "The Royal Irish Constabulary"

Easter Rising took place and the Irish Republic declared



**1916**

**1919**



(July) War of Independence ended by a truce

(January) Sinn Féin formed a breakaway government (Dáil Éireann) and declared Irish independence

The Irish War of Independence began

(December) Anglo Irish Treaty signed and Irish Free State (Irish: Saorstát Éireann) formed.



**1921**

**1922**



(January) the Royal Irish Constabulary disbanded

(February) The Civic Guard was formed

(June) Irish Civil War began

(May) Irish Civil War ended  
(August) Civic Guards renamed An Garda Síochána.



**1923**

**1937**



(December) The Irish Free State took the name "Ireland" and adopted a new constitution.

# The History behind the Gardaí

## Part One

### **POBLACHT NA H EIREANN. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.**

**IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN:** In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty: six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE.

SEAN Mac DIARMADA.

THOMAS MacDONAGH.

P. H. PEARSE.

EAMONN CEANNT.

JAMES CONNOLLY.

JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

In April 1916, Irish republicans launched the Easter Rising against British rule and proclaimed an Irish Republic. Although it was crushed after a week of fighting, the Easter Rising and the British response to it led to greater popular support for Irish independence.

In the December 1918 election, the republican party Sinn Féin won a landslide victory in Ireland. On 21 January 1919 they formed a breakaway government (Dáil Éireann) and declared Irish independence. Events after this led to The War of Independence; a guerrilla war fought to achieve 'home rule'.



# The Royal Irish Constabulary

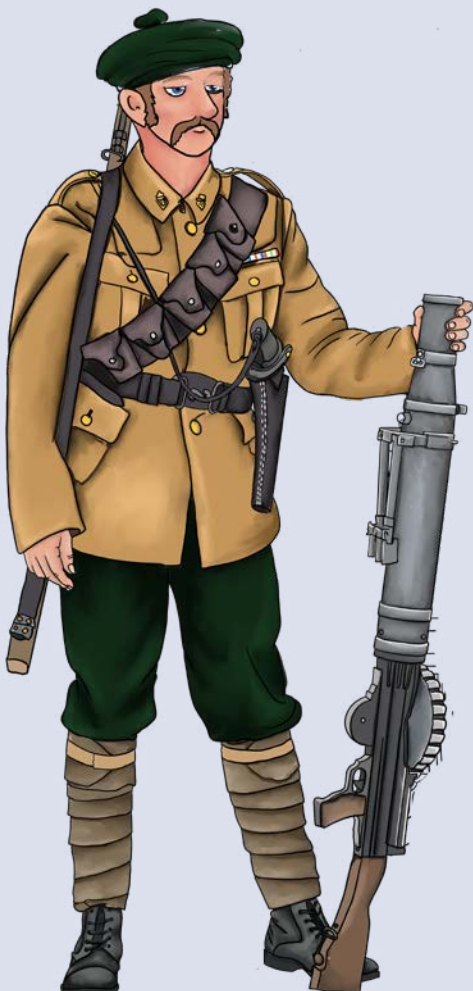
The Irish Constabulary/The Royal Irish Constabulary (also known as the RIC) was the police force in Ireland until 1922. This was when all of the island of Ireland was part of the United Kingdom.



# The Black and Tans/Auxillaries

During the Irish War of Independence the RIC needed extra manpower so they brought in extra recruits from Britain. These were the Black and Tans/Auxillaries who became notorious for police brutality and attacks on civilians.

People boycotted all the police because of this brutality making it difficult for them to carry out their duties.



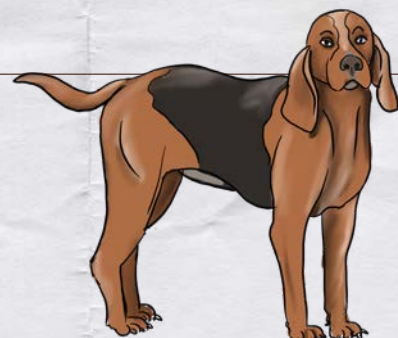
## Evidence

Facts to be read by authorised agents only

Did you know the Black and Tans got their name from their uniforms? There were not enough RIC uniforms to go around so they wore a mix of RIC and British army uniforms.

The nickname also derived from a fox hunting pack based at Scarteen House, Co Limerick due to the colour of the dogs.

Item of evidence:



## Case Study:

### Part One

## Policing in Galway during the War of Independence

The Black and Tans committed a series of atrocities across Galway during the Independence struggle. These included the burning of Tuam on 19 July 1920 and the murders of Father Michael Griffin, the Loughnane brothers, and Mrs Eileen Quinn.

Because of these actions, people no longer respected the police and would not even serve them in the shops. Some people even carried out revenge attacks on them.



*'The country is bleeding to death, bleeding at every pore.'*  
**The Tuam Herald**

*'The life of the police is scarcely bearable. They are shamed and boycotted and for the most part cannot get the necessities of life unless they commandeer them.'*  
**Connaught Tribune.**

While the RIC was being boycotted by the community, the Irish Volunteers began performing the role of the police and were known as the Irish Republican Police.

The Irish Volunteers carried out other important policing roles too. Irish Volunteer Thomas Mannion remembered later that, in north Galway,

*'Some disputes between neighbours never went into the courts but were settled by the Volunteers.... The people then had a very great regard for the sincerity of the Volunteers...'*

# An Independent Police Force for an Independent State



The War of Independence ended when a truce was reached on the **11 July 1921**. After some long and complicated talks, the British government agreed to an Irish Free State in the South.

The Anglo Irish Agreement was signed on 6 December 1921

## The Civic Guard

The Civic Guard was formed by Michael Collins in **February 1922** to take over policing in the Irish Free State.

**On 17 August 1922**, Dublin Castle, which had been the centre of British Rule in Ireland, was formally handed over and Commissioner Michael Staines led his new police force through the castle gates.



### Evidence

Facts to be read by authorised agents only

The Free State came to an end with the coming into force of the new constitution on 29 December 1937, when the state took the name 'Ireland'.

Item of evidence:

# Policing in the Civil War

The Civil War began in **June 1922**. It was fought between those who were 'pro-treaty' (agreed to the partition of Ireland into twenty-six Free State counties and six Northern Irish counties) and those who were 'anti-treaty' (believed the British should have handed back all thirty-two counties). This war created great sadness and bitter divides in the country - even among families.



## Evidence

Facts to be read by authorised agents only

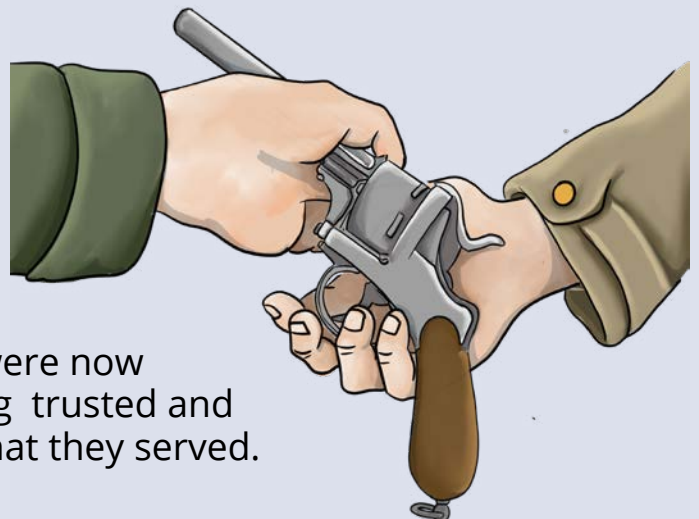
The first detachments of the Civic Guard in Galway were transferred from Dublin to the County Club, Eyre Square in Galway City and Ballinasloe during the last week of September 1922. On their arrival, the new commander stated to the papers:

*'We are an entirely civil force and do not carry any firearms. Our only weapon is a truncheon and our mission is to carry out the civil law quite irrespective of party or politics.'*

Item of evidence:

Five days after the hand-over of Dublin Castle, Michael Collins, who had planned the demise of the RIC and the creation of the Civic Guard, was shot dead at Béal na Bláth in county Cork.

It was intended that the new force would be armed but they were disarmed shortly after being founded for a number of reasons. The fact that they were now disarmed assisted in their being trusted and accepted by the communities that they served.



# Returning to law and order

By October 1923, over 600 of the planned 800 Civic Guard stations had been set up.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Kevin O'Higgins, gave a speech in Dún Laoghaire praising the work of the new police force.

**He said:**

They have done, and are doing splendid work, in restoring order and stability in the country. Their discipline is of a high order and gaining experience from week to week they bid fair to become as fine a force as any country in the world can show.



## What is in a name?



On 8 August 1923, the Civic Guards were renamed **An Garda Síochána**. This Irish name means 'Guardians of the Peace.' The full official title is rarely used - you will usually hear them called simply the Gardaí. They are also popularly referred to as "the Guards".

An individual officer is called a garda or, less formally, a 'guard', and that is how members of the public address them when they are on duty.

The first female recruits joined up in 1959 and were called *banghardaí*, 'female guards'. However, this term was abolished in 1990, and the gender neutral Garda is now used for all

members of the force.



## The Garda College

When An Garda Síochána was first founded they were initially trained in the Royal Dublin Society (RDS), Ballsbridge, Dublin and eventually moved to the former RIC headquarters in the Phoenix Park in Dublin; which remains the headquarters of An Garda Síochána today. In 1964 they moved to The Garda College at McCan (sometimes spelt McCann) Barracks, Templemore in county Tipperary.

# The Scott Medal

'Scott Medal for Valor' is a gift of the Garda Commissioner which is presented at a formal ceremony by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. Colonel Walter Scott was a wealthy philanthropist and an honorary commissioner of the New York City Police in 1923. He was so impressed with the newly formed Irish police force that he arranged funds to pay for an annual gold medal for An Garda Síochána.

The medal would be presented for outstanding personal bravery. In 1925 they also started to present silver and bronze medals. In 1942 the reason given for receiving the gold medal was changed to 'most exceptional bravery and heroism involving the risk of life in the execution of duty.'



## The Design of the Scott Medal

The medal was designed by John F. Maxwell, a woodwork teacher in Blackrock, Co Dublin who had also designed the Garda Crest.

It is in the shape of a Celtic cross. It's decorations are a combination of Irish and American symbols with the Garda Crest in the centre.

# Case studies: Brave (Galway) Gardaí

## Report

Facts to be read by authorised agents only

On the 27th of August 1938 at 1am, Garda Daniel Manley was on patrol with Garda Curran at Tuam, Co. Galway. They came across a man holding a shotgun. Even though he wasn't sure if the gun was loaded Garda Manley managed to disarm him. The man was arrested and sentenced to a period in prison. **Garda Manley received a bronze Scott Medal for his bravery.**

On the 4th of December 1970, Garda Michael McGann rushed to the scene of a fire at Church St in Gort. When he arrived he was told that there was a two-year-old boy still inside the building. Despite the fact that the ceiling was in flames and the house full of thick black smoke he entered the building, crawled across the floor and found the child, saving his life. **Garda McGann received a bronze Scott Medal for his bravery.**

**Garda Bernice Mulderrig**, Oranmore Garda Station. **Scott Silver Medal.** **Garda Alan Keane**, Oranmore Garda Station. **Scott Silver Medal.** On the 15th of February 2009, the above members confronted five armed men carrying a shotgun and hatchet at a private home at Lackagh, Turloughmore, Co. Galway. The culprits pointed a loaded firearm at the members and Garda Keane was struck with the hatchet. He then succeeded in grabbing the loaded shotgun from one of the individuals. Both members then gave chase to the males who were subsequently arrested and convicted.

**Did you know that ten Scott's medals were awarded to Galway based Gardaí since the awarding of this medal?**

## Community Policing: what is it?



Community policing is the modern term used for the kind of police work the Gardaí have been doing all along. From the very beginning, An Garda Síochána's relationship with the public was extremely important.

In its early days every effort was made to create a police force with a close connection with the communities it served. Most villages had a Garda barracks where the Sergeant and his

family often lived. The Gardaí mostly went about on bicycle and were an everyday sight. They were also encouraged to get involved in local sports clubs, community groups and community activities; something that continues to this day.

## Community Policing today

'Community policing' means providing a policing service to the whole community, both urban and rural. Today's communities are made up of individuals with all kinds of backgrounds and needs. To serve these needs, An Garda Síochána has had to change and modernise as an organisation. They work closely with communities to prevent crime and enforce the law and foster relationships.



# Garda Uniforms

The first Garda Síochána code in 1928 directed that 'members on duty are to be clean and regular in their person, clothing and equipment. They are to be properly shaved with hair properly cut and dressed. Their buttons, handcuffs, truncheon and truncheon case are to be clean and polished'.

**The Garda uniform has evolved over the last hundred years.**



**1922** The original uniform consisted of a formal, high-collared tunic and shirts with detachable collars.

*'This uniform could stand guard on its own'*

**1952** The first big change came in 1952 when they were given an open-necked tunic with the Garda crests on the lapels and a shirt and tie. This became known as the 'bulls-wool' as the material was stiff and notoriously hard to keep clean. The buttons were silver in colour and required regular polishing.



**1987** The uniform material was changed to a lighter blue and the cap with the plastic peak went out of use.

**1991** The formal tunic was replaced for outdoor duty with a more functional patrol jacket that was more comfortable and practical for Irish weather conditions.

*'You should have worn the new boots'*



**2005** The jacket was updated again in 2005 and Gardaí were given protective boots for the first time.

**2020** In 2020 members of the force are allowed to wear headgear associated with their religious and cultural beliefs.



**2021** In 2021 they got a full new uniform consisting of a practical polo-shirt and navy combats with extra pockets for day-to-day use. In 2021, Gardaí were permitted to wear beards for the first time too!

**Caps:** Despite the changes to the uniform over the years, the Garda cap hasn't changed much, apart from the material the peak was made of changing in 1987.

## Equipment

Most uniformed members of the Garda Síochána do not routinely carry firearms. Individual gardaí are issued with ASP extendable batons, pepper spray and handcuffs as their personal protective equipment.

### Specialist equipment:

In 2007 all Gardaí were issued with stab vests for their protection. Specialist Units such as Armed Support, Scenes of Crime, Mountain Bike, Motor-cyclists and Public Order Units are now issued with special uniforms and equipment suited to their duties.



# Special Garda Units

The Gardaí have units that specialise in particular roles and duties. The following are some examples:

## Garda Air Support Unit

**Established:** 1997

**Base:** Casement Aerodrome, Baldonnel, Dublin

**Transport:** Two helicopters, one airplane

**Roles and duties include:** Prevention and detection of crime, aerial photography, evidence and intelligence gathering, traffic management or monitoring.

The helicopters are fitted with state-of-the-art daylight and thermal image cameras, search lights and communication equipment.



# Garda Mounted Support Unit

**Established:** 1998

**Base:** Phoenix Park, Dublin

**Transport:** Horses

**Roles and duties include:** Searches for missing persons over rough terrain, public order and crowd control (for example at matches and festivals), community policing including school and community project visits

Garda horses work in busy places, often with large crowds of people. They need to be brave and able to deal with stressful and even violent situations without becoming distressed.



# Garda Dog Unit

**Established:** 1960

**Main base:** Kilmainham Garda Station

**Transport:** Cars or vans alongside their handlers

**Roles and duties:** Searching for suspects of crimes and for evidence, controlling serious public order disturbances like riot, assisting in making arrest, work as “detector” dogs, for example to locate drugs or explosives.

Dogs have one very special piece of equipment that no other human or machine has - their noses! Dogs have an incredibly keen sense of smell which makes them very important in searches for people, drugs and explosives.



# Garda Water Unit

**Established:** 1973

**Bases:** Santry Garda Station and Athlone Garda Station

**Transport:** Patrol boats and inflatable boats (RIB).

**Roles and duties:** Diving/under water searches, searching in confined spaces like sewers, underwater photography.

The Water Unit are mostly involved in searching for missing persons, evidence and conducting security searches in water, whether it's in rivers, lakes or in the sea around the Irish coastline.



# Garda National Cyber Crime Bureau

**Established:** 1991

**Roles and duties:** Examination of computers for evidence during any criminal investigation, investigating internet crimes like website hacking and online scams.

Computers and the internet have become an important part of modern policing. As well as helping Gardaí to carry out some of their jobs, the internet is also yet another place where crimes are committed. The skills of the Cyber Crime Unit are valuable for helping to solve many serious crimes in the real world and online.



## Garda Armed Support Unit

The Armed Support Units (ASU) were established in 2008 are specialist regional firearms units of the Garda Síochána. They are based in all four Garda regions in the country. Gardaí attached to an ASUs unit are highly trained, operate in modified vehicles, carry firearms as well as a range of other equipment.



## Crime Scene Examiners

Crime Scene Examiners play a vital role within An Garda Síochána, operating across all Garda Divisions to respond to scene requests. They work closely with the Garda Technical Bureau in Dublin and Forensic Science Ireland. Crime Scene Examiners are often the first responders to serious crime scenes, tasked with carefully documenting findings, using notes, sketches, photos, videos, and mapping while recovering potential crime-related items to maximize physical evidence collection.

Their mission is to detect and gather evidence, including the often invisible traces left behind at crime scenes. These experts have both detective skills and scientific knowledge. They keep learning and adapting to new developments in Crime Scene Examination and Forensic Science.

The evidence found at the crime scene, like blood, DNA, papers, drugs, and more, is sent to Forensic Science Ireland for examination. This evidence can be really important for the whole investigation. It includes things like fingerprints, tyre marks, and even marks from tools.



## Garda Reserve

Reserve Gardaí have certain garda powers while on duty and perform their policing duties as determined by the Commissioner under the supervision of, and supported by, regular garda members.

The principal role of the Reserve consists of local patrols and crime reduction initiatives.

Members of the Garda Reserve are also involved in policing major incidents and events, and in providing other operational support to regular garda members on the basis of an individual garda reserve member's skills or local knowledge. They are expected to provide a quality service at all times and are a clear sign of partnership between An Garda Síochána and the community.

The first intake of Garda Reserves began training at the Garda College, Templemore, Co. Tipperary on 30 September 2006.



## Garda Public Order Unit

The Garda Public Order Unit is a unit of specially trained members of An Garda Síochána who deal with incidents of major public order, including protests and riots should they arise. Gardaí assigned to Public Order Units are uniformed members who are normally attached full time to normal policing duties.

These Gardaí are based in all Garda Divisions and are trained in peaceful crowd management and public order tactics. When assigned to Public Order Units duty, they wear flame-retardant overalls along with other protective equipment such as helmets, gloves and body armour, depending on the level disorder present, and making them clearly identifiable. When on duty they will also carry shields.

They will regularly be placed on standby for major events such as parades, matches, concerts and VIP visits.

A Divisional Public Order Unit is made up of 21 members under the control of an Inspector.



# Garda Regions

For policing purposes the country is divided into 4 regions, each of which is commanded by an Assistant Commissioner.

The 4 regions are:

- Dublin Metropolitan Region
- Eastern Region
- North Western Region
- Southern Region



## Garda rank structure in descending order:



**Commissioner**



**Deputy  
Commissioner**



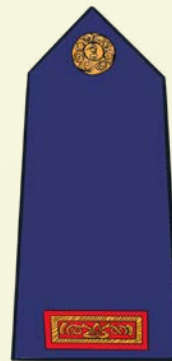
**Assistant  
Commissioner**



**Chief  
Superintendent**



**Superintendent**



**Inspector**



**Sergeant**



**Garda**



**Reserve Garda**

You can tell what the division the Garda is in based on the writing on the epaulettes eg GA is Galway.

# Further sources of Information:

## Info

Facts to be read by authorised agents only

An Garda Síochána Homepage

<https://www.garda.ie/en/>

The Guardians: 100 Years of An Garda Síochána

- read an extract

<https://www.rte.ie/culture/2022/0915/1321538-the-guardians-100-years-of-an-garda-siochana-read-an-extract/>

The history of the uniforms of An Garda Síochána since 1922

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=846960629068477>

MUSEUM EYE: Garda Museum

<https://www.historyireland.com/museum-eye-garda-museum/>

An Garda Síochána Galway

<https://heritage.galwaycommunityheritage.org/content/category/topics/an-garda-siochana-galway-gaillimh-1922-2022>

Garda History – Policing in Ireland

<https://www.gardahistory.com/patrick-campbell-first-station/>

Garda Síochána na hÉireann - Ireland's National Police

<http://www.policehistory.com/garda.html>

The Garda Mounted Support Unit

<https://www.garda.ie/en/about-us/organised-serious-crime/operational-support-services/the-garda-mounted-support-unit/>

Garda Síochána Retired Members Association

<https://www.gardaretired.com/>

<https://www.facebook.com/p/Garda-S%C3%ADoch%C3%A1na-North-Western-Region-100066974528653/>

# Further sources of Information:

## Info

Facts to be read by authorised agents only

An Garda Síochána Recruitment Campaign

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HunfYN2KR4M>

Garda Training

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PDLvlk9B-uw>

The Attestation of An Garda Síochána :Garda College 15th Dec 2023

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H9avi2aGcaw>

Careers in An Garda Síochána

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UFIZG1HmgDk>

Inside the Garda Dog Unit

[https://youtu.be/xwjx7ldDiOg?si=5-hh1teg4WS4K\\_iL](https://youtu.be/xwjx7ldDiOg?si=5-hh1teg4WS4K_iL)

Garda Mounted Unit - Going on patrol

[https://youtu.be/gG\\_0dU\\_e7jM?si=jBf\\_TDB4aYSrXNrQ](https://youtu.be/gG_0dU_e7jM?si=jBf_TDB4aYSrXNrQ)

An introduction to the Garda Air Support Unit

<https://youtu.be/Qm0BWtr0IKQ?si=8B-CA-OnPH1ozKUh>

Garda Reserve

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mOLeQBnQdQ4>

Century of Keeping People Safe

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=od2k2SJEch4>

## Worksheets

### Activity 1: Independent police Force

Look these words up in your dictionary and discuss the questions below.

### Independent - Republic - Democracy

#### Questions:

What does it mean to have an independent police force?

Answer:

Why do you think is it important to have an Independent Police Force?

Answer:

What is a Democracy?

Answer:

What is a Republic?

Answer:

### Choose one of the words you looked up and

a) Write three sentences about it or

b) Draw a picture to represent the word

## Activity 2: Word Search

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

Independence

Bicycle

Peace

British

Community

Pepper Spray

Guard

Uniform

Civil war

Republic

Truncheon

Irish

Squad Car

Sniffer Dog

Blue Light

War

Horse

Barracks

Ireland

## Activity 3: Word investigation

### Words to look up in your dictionary

Notorious

Boycott

Farce

Philanthropist

Guerrilla

Truce

Atrocity

## Activity 4: Multiple Choice Quiz

Answer the following questions by circling the correct answer

### What was the Irish Free State?

- A. time when all goods containing sugar were free
- B. time when Ireland gained its Independence from Britain
- C. time when everyone was free to do whatever they wanted

### What do the letters RIC stand for?

- A. Royal Iced Cake
- B. Radios In Cars
- C. Royal Irish Constabulary

### What does Garda Síochána mean?

- A. Shiny Guards
- B. Guardians of the Universe
- C. Guardians of the Peace

### What is the Scott Medal?

- A. A medal awarded for bravery
- B. A swimming medal
- C. An Irish Dancing medal

## Activity 5: Group Activity

### Design a new medal for the Guards

- Consider what the medal will be awarded for.
- Pin up all your designs and hold a private ballot vote for your favourite.
- Now using crafting materials make a model of the winning medal.

## Activity 6: The Puzzle of History - Brain Scrambler

In groups of four use the Timeline at the beginning of your workbook to match each of the events with the correct date.

To make this even more fun set a timer for 10 minutes.

### Ready set go....

Check your answers with your classmates to see how you did.

#### Date:

#### Event:

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>a.</b> 1916             | <b>1.</b> The Irish Free State became 'Ireland'                                    |
| <b>b.</b> 21 January 1919  | <b>2.</b> Sinn Féin formed a breakaway government and declared Irish independence. |
| <b>c.</b> 1919-1921        | <b>3.</b> Anglo Irish Treaty signed.   |
| <b>d.</b> 6 December 1921  | <b>4.</b> Irish Civil War  |
| <b>e.</b> January 1922     | <b>5.</b> The Civic Guard was formed   |
| <b>f.</b> 22 February 1922 | <b>6.</b> Easter Rising  |
| <b>g.</b> 1922 – 1923      | <b>7.</b> The Irish War of Independence  |
| <b>h.</b> 17 August, 1922  | <b>8.</b> The Royal Irish Constabulary disbanded                                   |
| <b>i.</b> 8 August 1923    | <b>9.</b> Civic Guards renamed the Garda Síochána.                                 |
| <b>j.</b> 29 December 1937 | <b>10.</b> Dublin Castle was formally handed over to the Irish.                    |

## **Activity 7: Community Policing**

**1. Discuss as a class the different groups and people that make up your community. Here are some things to consider:**

### **People**

Is there a hospital, an old peoples home, secondary school, a hospice, a Post Office, Bank, a shopping centre, a medical centre, a community centre or playing pitches in your area?

Think about the events that take place in your area like the St Patricks Day Parade, community parades, horse races and festivals.

Have you been to road races (running or cycling, or car rallies), football matches and other sporting events where Gardaí are present. Have you seen them? What were they doing? Were they on foot, in a car, on horseback, on a motorcycle.

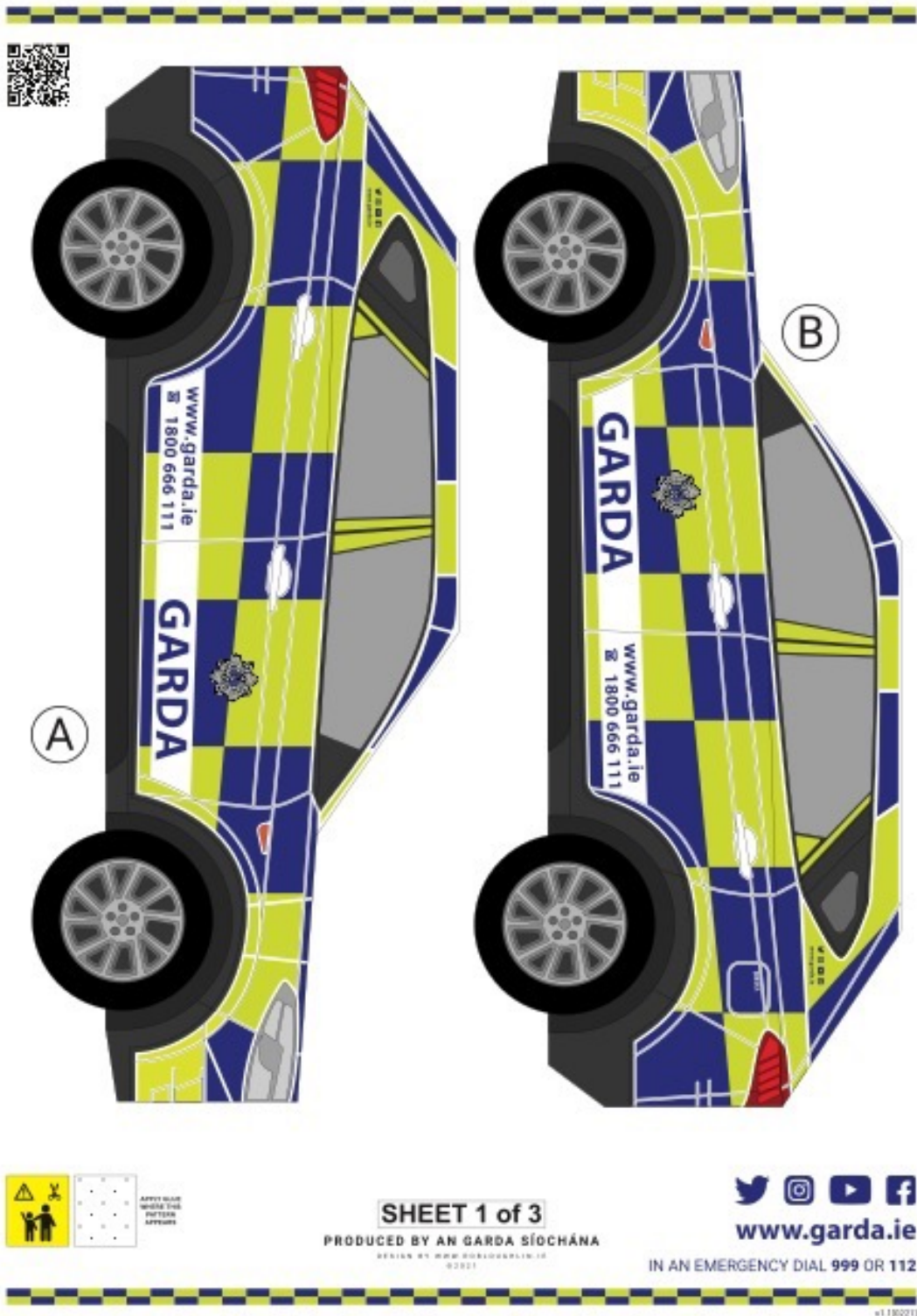
**2. In groups of four make a visual representation of your community.**

At home collect magazines, newspapers and any images you can get (ask your parents/guardians permission before you tear up their magazines!)

In school working together spend 15 mins tearing out images that represent all the people and situations you have talked about. If you can't find a picture of something you want to include, draw one instead. Using large cardboard sheets (recycled is good) or white card build a collage to represent all the different people in your community.

**3. Now have a discussion as to how the Gardaí support your community. Do you have a story you would like to share with the group?**

## Activity 8: Garda Car Cut Out



- Use the link to print out and make a model Garda Car <https://www.garda.ie/en/crime-prevention/children-s-corner/papercraft-garda-car.html>
- What would your favourite mode of transport be if you were a guard?
- Draw yourself as a guard using this mode of transport

## Activity 9: Day In the Life of a Trainee Garda

Follow the link and watch the video about a day in the life of a trainee Garda with your classmates. Then discuss the questions below.

<https://www.garda.ie/en/careers/day-in-the-life-of-a-trainee-garda/>

- A.** What you would like about being a guard?
  
- B.** What you think would be difficult?
  
- C.** Which Garda Unit would you most like to be part of and why?
  
- D.** Would any of your pets be useful to the Garda and why?

## Activity 10: Quiz

1. In which year was the Irish Republic proclaimed?  
Answer:
2. What was the War of Independence?  
Answer:
3. When did the War of Independence take place?  
Answer:
4. What was the Civil War about?  
Answer:
5. What does the name Garda Síochána mean in English?  
Answer:
6. Who were the RIC?  
Answer:
7. What is the Scott Medal?  
Answer:
8. What were women gardaí called before 1990?  
Answer:
9. Name three types of Garda transport?  
Answer:
10. Name the two types of animals that assist the guards with their work?  
Answer:
11. Name two Specialist Garda Units?  
Answer:
12. In what county is the Garda Training College?  
Answer:
13. Name two pieces of equipment carried by or worn by most Garda?  
Answer:
14. What is the one piece of Garda uniform that over the years has stayed more or less the same?  
Answer:

**CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS**

**CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS**

**CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS**



**THE DIFFERENCE IS YOU**

