Here is a storyboard that we have compiled for you with objects displayed in the gallery.

Many years ago, a powerful person called Alauddin Bahman Shah fought a battle to conquer a kingdom. He was an ambitious general who was not content with being only a general and wanted to be king!

This, he surely achieved by beginning the Bahmanid kingdom in South India.

Over time, many smaller kingdoms grew up in regions of the south like Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golconda, Berar and Bidar.

Today, we call them the “Deccani Sultanates”. These were very talented and well-informed people. They produced beautiful paintings, textiles, arms and metal wares. They even travelled to far away regions to trade objects and learn from other cultures. Sailing for many days on their ships, they reached South East Asia, Africa and Europe.

You can add more images that you like. Just look around to find something interesting, and add them in the boxes here.

Collect as many as you can, and when you go home today, can you imagine a story around them?

Share your story with us at nationalmuseum.events@gmail.com and see it on the National Museum website!

The activity sheet is around the temporary exhibition, Nauras: The Many Arts of the Deccan. Through this activity children are encouraged to explore and understand the exhibition by finding objects and learning something new about the art and culture of Deccani Sultanates.

Would you like to know more about the Deccan Kingdoms?

Then let’s begin this fascinating journey into the past!
The first treasure you are about to seek is a kalamkari coverlet.

Wondering about this big word "kalamkari"? Well, it is a beautiful technique of hand-painting on cotton cloth. Kalamkari come from the Persian word, where "kalam" means a pen.

This coverlet is especially important because of many-many things, but what we are looking for is a pineapple!

Can you spot the pineapple in this coverlet?

Did you know India of the 17th century did not know about this fruit at all. It was brought to India by the Portuguese.

There are some more pineapples in this room. To find them you would have to go and find an object called "Qanat". Read the panels to look for this object.

How many did you find?

You surely cannot miss this huge temple hanging on a right wall!

This is from the Vijayanagar Empire and depicts the coronation of Rama.

Now, look at the top and bottom panels. Can you recognize any scene or character from Ramayana here?

1. Rama kicking the skeleton of Dushtha and shooting an arrow through seven trees, stepping on a snake.

2. Hanumana, encountering the ten-headed Ravana asleep in his palace.

3 People all around the world wear headgears and turbans at festivals, rituals and celebrations. Different headgears are one of the ways to identify the wearer's nationality or community.

This painting depicts a scene of a market with men wearing colourful turbans. Few of the buyers depicted here are not Indians!

Some of them have lost their turbans! Can you find them and place them on the right person? The description below are your hints.

An Abyssinian man with a falcon.

Two Turkish men wearing turbans that look like pumpkins.

An Armenian man with a hat that has a pointed top.

Now we walk over to the Arms section in the room.

The Mughal rulers lived in the Deccan for many-many years and the arms you see here belong to them.

Feel free to draw the arms and armour on this figure and let's make him a warrior! But you will have to select arms from the cabinets.

Remember to pick all his regal weapons but do not overload him with extra arms!

You can read about various techniques of making art here.

Oh! But someone has jumbled up the images. Can you look at the labels of these objects and match them with their right techniques of production?

(a) Kalamkari – A technique of painting on cotton cloth with a fine pen and natural dye.

(b) Marbling – A technique of painting by applying wax on paper and floating colours on water.

(c) Gold-leaf painting – A technique where gold leaf is used for colouring.

(d) Bidri – A technique of alloying copper and bronze, and inlaying it with silver.