



**Esplanade  
Presents**

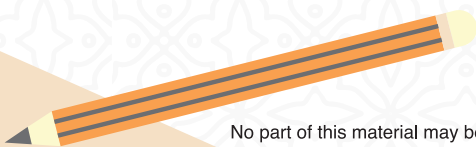


# Stay Home PLAYpack!

*Recommended  
for children  
aged 4 & up*



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# Stay Home PLAYpack!

If you miss going around the world, seeing new places and learning new things, don't worry. You can still travel the globe with this special printable Stay Home PLAYpack!

We start the journey right here at home. Our Muslim friends celebrated Hari Raya Aidilfitri or Eid al-Fitr on 24 May this year. Find out about the snacks people love to munch on during this celebration. Then, take a trip to different parts of the world to explore how people celebrate their lives with music, dance and theatre.

## FIRST STOP SINGAPORE

Hari Raya Aidilfitri is celebrated by Muslims in the month of Syawal. It is celebrated after one month of fasting. Around the world, Aidilfitri is a 3-day celebration where families come together. One of the things they like to do is to feast on yummy food!

For many people in Singapore, Aidilfitri is not complete without the many *kuih-muih* (desserts, cookies and snacks). Some are more traditional while others are more recent inventions!

### Find the Kueh!

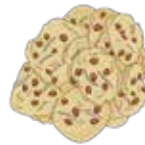
It's Hari Raya morning!  
Can you help the family  
find all the hidden snacks?  
Circle them.



*Kuih tart*  
(Pineapple tarts)



*Cornflakes madu*  
(Honey cornflakes)



*Rempeyek*  
(Crunchy peanut crackers  
with fried anchovies)



*Nasi lemak cupcake*  
(Salty-sweet nasi lemak  
flavoured cupcake)



*Kuih semperit*  
(Dahlia cookies)



# NEXT UP, ARABIC MEDIEVAL INSTRUMENTS



These instruments have been part of many cultures and traditions around the world but especially in areas like the Middle East and in some Arabic countries.

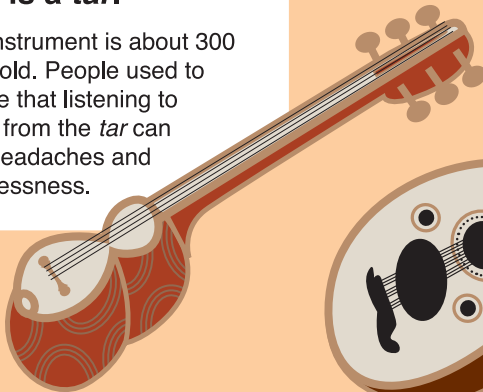
Some of the instruments have been around for more than a thousand years.

Some instruments are used in songs sung in praise of god, some were thought to be answers to medical problems, while others are used in celebrations where there are lots of dancing and music-making, like at weddings.

1

## This is a *tar*.

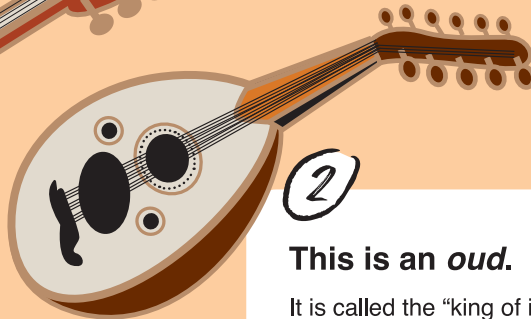
This instrument is about 300 years old. People used to believe that listening to music from the *tar* can cure headaches and sleeplessness.



2

## This is an *oud*.

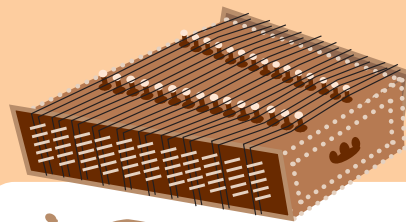
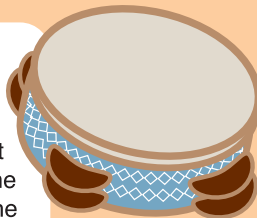
It is called the "king of instruments". Oud music is a big part of Middle Eastern culture. It can be played on its own or to accompany other instruments.



3

## This is a *dayereh*.

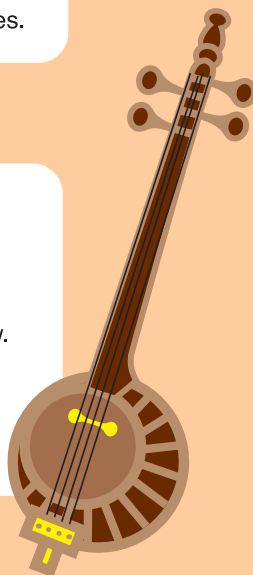
The *dayereh* is a drum with jingles. It goes by many different names in other places around the world across Central Asia and the Middle East. In Macedonia, it is used in traditional Macedonian rituals, like wedding ceremonies.



4

## This is a *kamancheh*.

The word "kamancheh" means "little bow" in Persian and the instrument is played with a bow. It was one of the musical instruments frequently used in celebrations during the Safavid period (about 600 years ago).



5

## This is a *santur*.

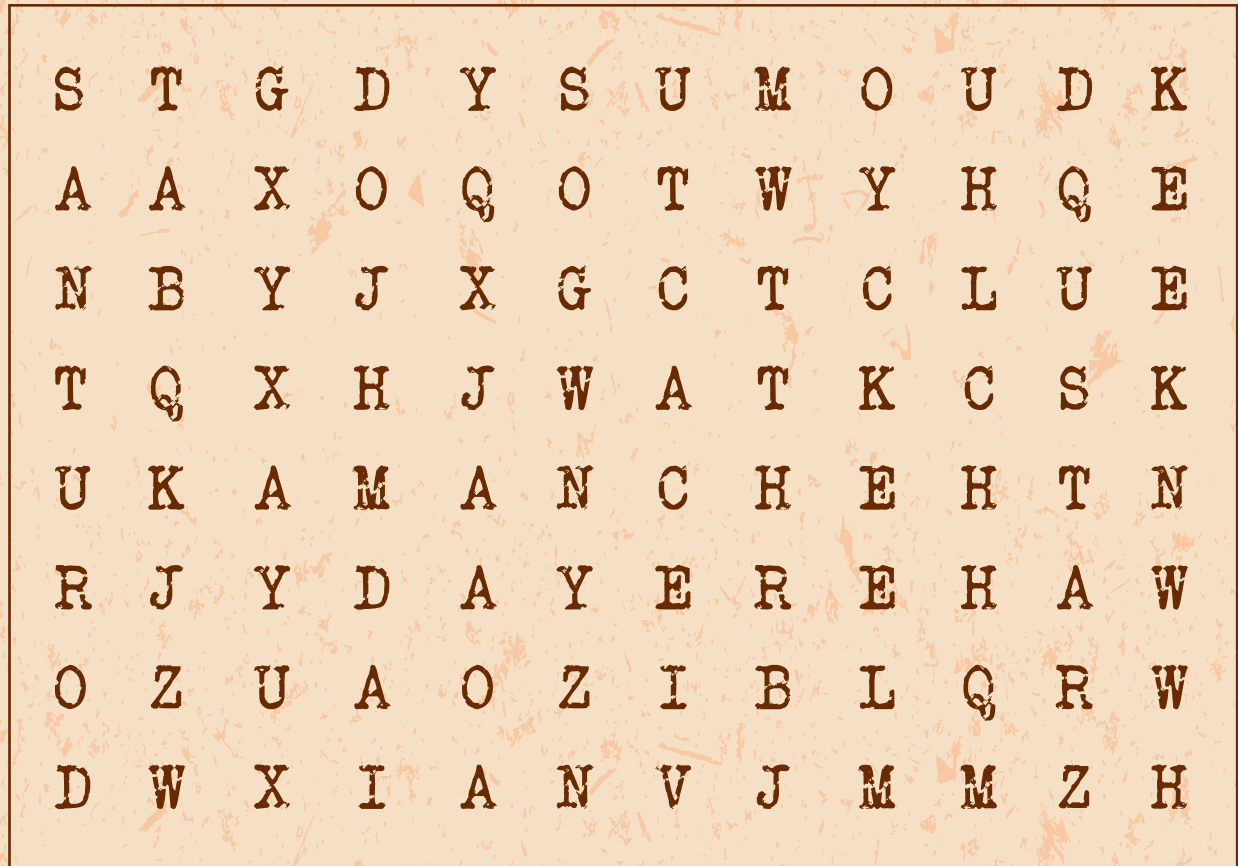
The *santur* is quite a traveller! It was believed to have come from Iran and Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) but has since travelled the world to places like Armenia, China, Greece and India and has become part of the musical traditions of these places.



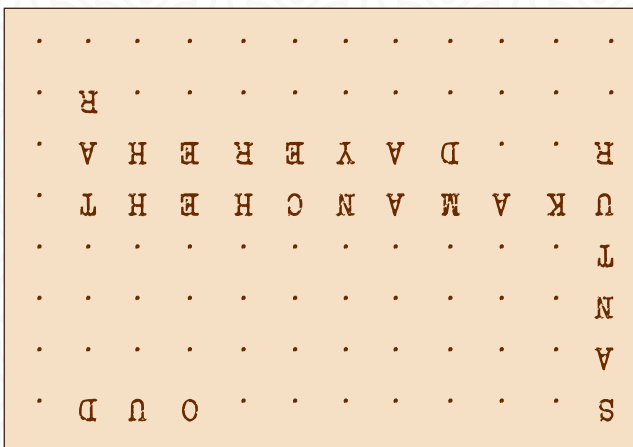


# Word Search

Find the names of the five medieval instruments in the puzzle!  
Words are hidden → and ↓.



Don't take a peek at the answers unless you have tried!



# SPINNING INTO TURKEY

In Istanbul, Turkey, there are a group of devotees who perform a ceremony where they whirl around in circles. Sometimes they can do it for hours, and yet, they still don't seem dizzy.

The ceremony is only performed by a special group of people called the Mevlevi Sufis and they are known as "whirling dervishes". They spin around and around as a way to meditate and remember their god. The ceremony that they perform is often accompanied by beautiful music that helps the dervishes focus.

Join the dots to form a picture of a whirling dervish.

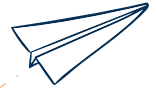




Our last stops are India and Indonesia where we find out about masks.

Masks are important to many dance-theatre traditions around the world. Let's take a look at two masked dance forms. Then, colour the masks below.

It's a Mask-querade!



## Indonesia

- *Barong* animal mask dance is a story-telling dance form from Bali. It tells of the fight between good and evil.
- There are many type of *barongs*. One type of *barong* is *barong kek*, a mythological lion-like creature.
- *Barong kek* is popularly featured in traditional dances in battle with Rangda, an evil queen of witches.

This is a mask of the *Barong Ket*, the lion-like creature that represents good and is the king of spirits.



# India

- *Kathakali* is a story-telling dance form from Kerala. In its early days, *Kathakali* performers would tell stories of Hindu gods and deities through *Kathakali*.
- Actors paint their faces and wear elaborate masks, colourful costumes and headdresses.
- *Kathakali* used to be performed in palaces and temples and at religious festivals.

This is a type of painted face mask in *Kathakali*. *Pacha* (green) is a noble male hero character.

