

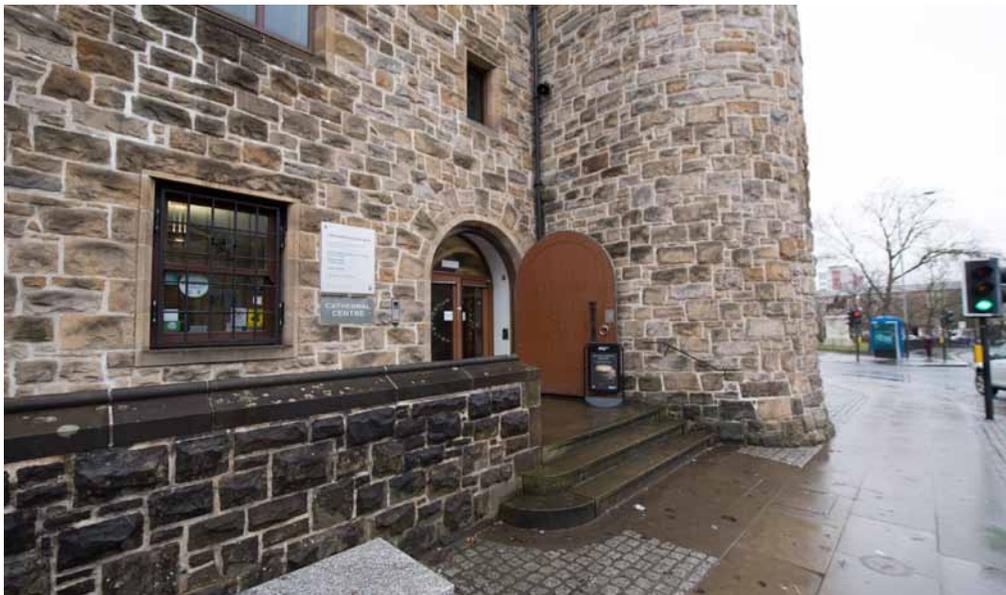
Welcome to the St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art Visual Storyboard





This is St Mungo Museum.

The main entrance is on Castle Street.





Come and have a look inside. A gallery assistant can help you.



Museum staff all wear a purple 'g' logo.



The accessible toilet is to your left, before the café entrance.



The café is to your left. Customers queue and pay at the till.



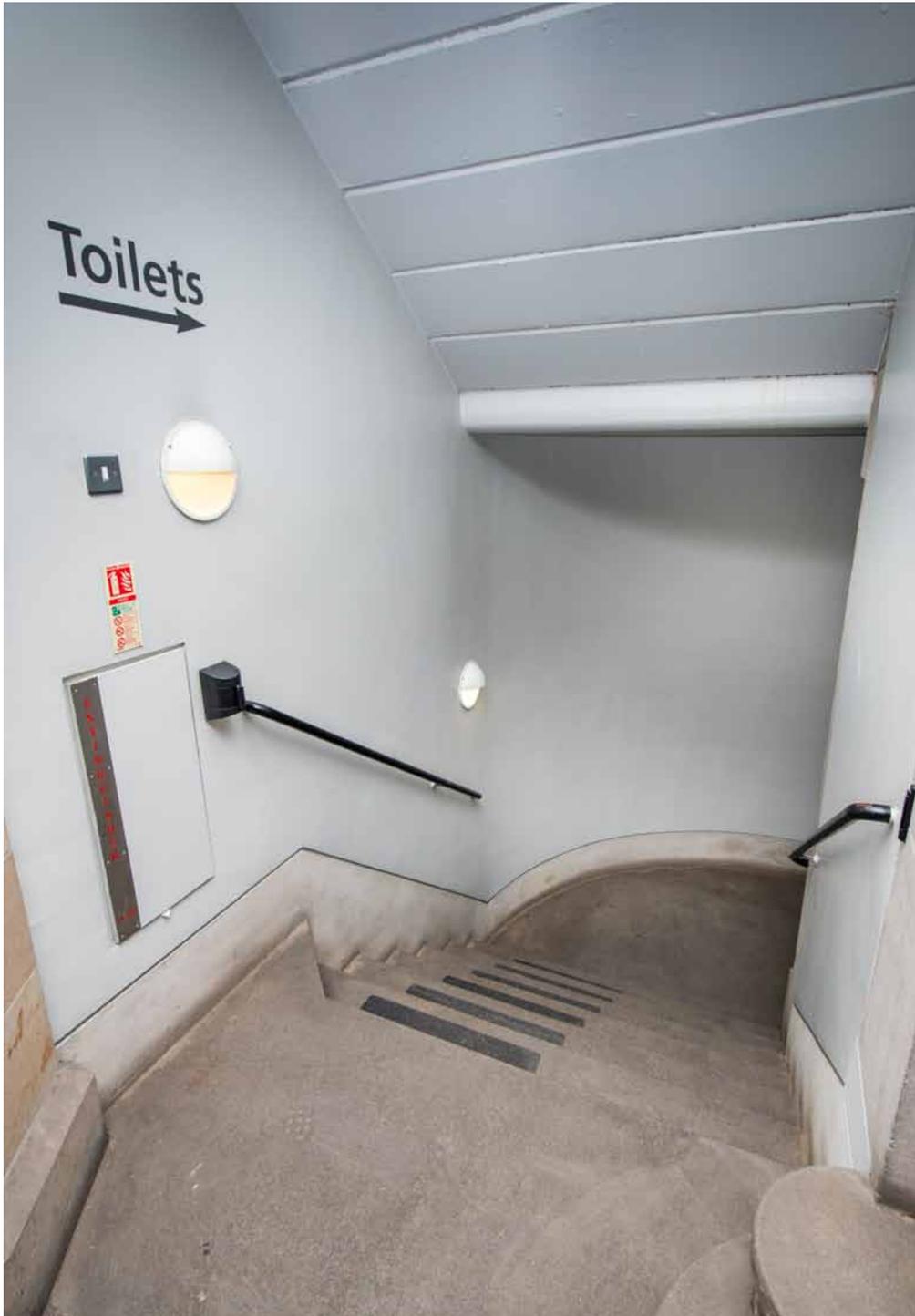
Straight ahead, there are two doors. The door on the left leads to the Zen Garden outside.



The museum shop is to your right. You can buy gifts here.



To your right, there are stairs and a lift to every floor.



Downstairs there are toilets to your left.



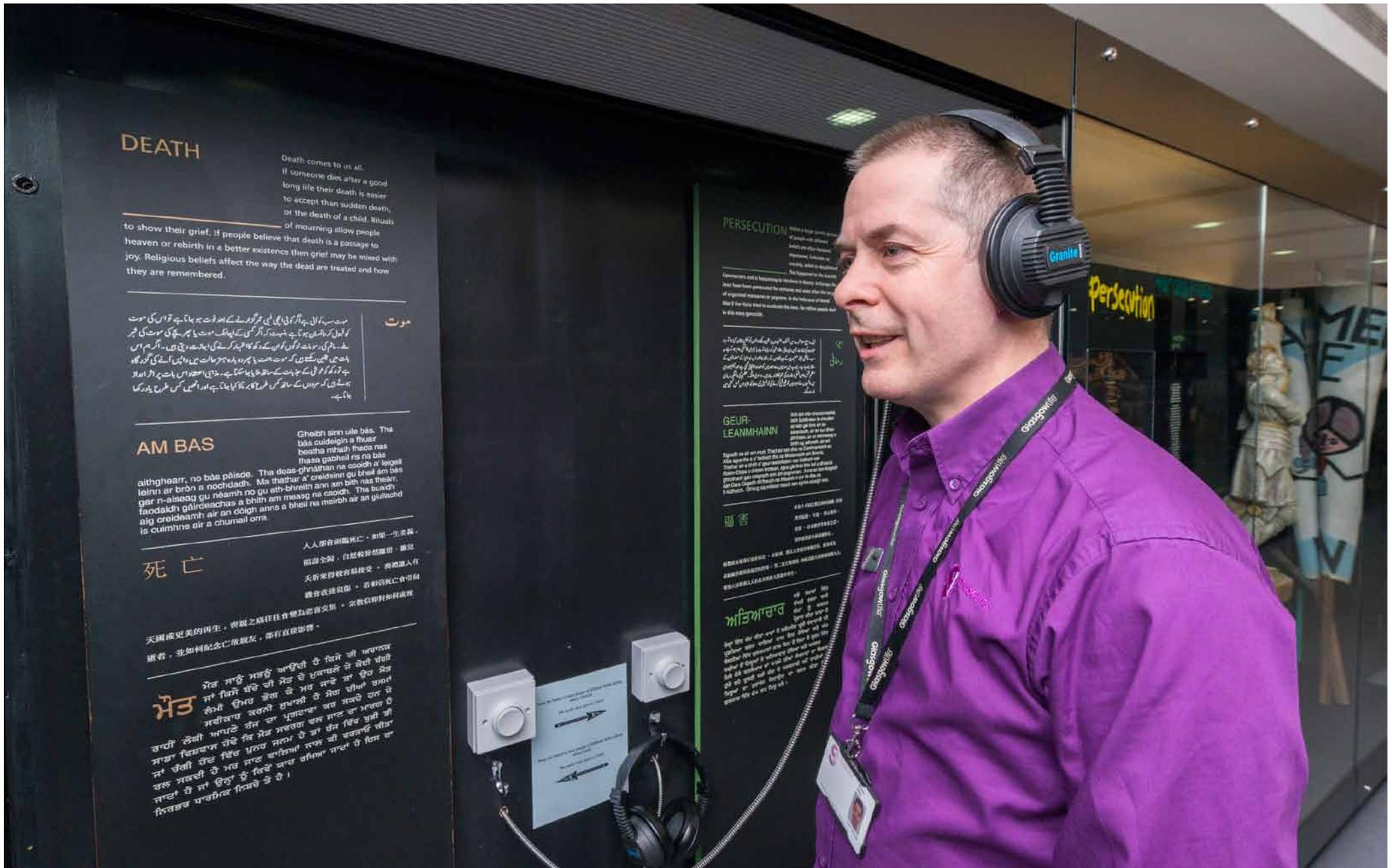
This is upstairs on the first floor. There is an information desk. A gallery assistant can help you.



This is the Gallery of Religious Art on the first floor. You can look at art on the windows, the walls, on plinths and in glass cases. The art work is fragile. Do not touch the art work.



This is the Gallery of Religious Life. This room is darker. You can look at the objects in the glass cases. You can hear noises like drumming and singing.



DEATH

Death comes to us all. If someone dies after a good long life their death is easier to accept than sudden death, or the death of a child. Rituals of mourning allow people to show their grief. If people believe that death is a passage to heaven or rebirth in a better existence then grief may be mixed with joy. Religious beliefs affect the way the dead are treated and how they are remembered.

موت
 موت سب کو آتی ہے۔ اگر کوئی اچھی طرح زندگی گزارے اور موت ہو جائے تو اس کی موت کو قبول کرنا آسان ہوتا ہے۔ جب تک کہ اگر کسی کے ایک نیک موت یا پھر کسی کی عمر طے۔ ہم کی رسمات کو ان کے دکھ کا علاج قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر ہم اس بات میں یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ موت بعد یا پھر وہ جہنم جاتے ہیں تو ان کے گریہ کا یہ تو دکھ ہے جو ان کی زندگی کے چریت کے ساتھ ملتا جلتا ہے۔ یہ طریقہ مسلمانوں کی بات ہے اور ان کو یہ بتاتے ہیں کہ ان کے ساتھ کس طرح لاکر آجایا جاتا ہے اور ان کو کس طرح یاد کرنا چاہیے۔

AM BAS

Gheith sinn uile bás. The bás cuidighin a fhuair beatha mhaith ris na bás mhaith gabhail ris na bás aithghearr, no bás páisde. The deas-ghnàthan na còidh a' lèigall leinn ar bròn a nochdadh. Ma thathar a' creidsinn gu bhèil am bás ger n-aiseag gu n-èamh no gu ath-bheith ann am bùth nas fhearr, faodaidh gairdeachas a bhith am maasg ns capadh. The buaidh aig creideamh air an dòigh anna a bhèil re marbh air an giùlaidh is cuimhne air a chumail orra.

死亡

人人都会面临死亡。如果一生幸福，福寿全归，自然较容易接受。然而人有时不幸来得较有后续交。因此有人有痛苦哀悼哀悼。若相信死后会有轮回，天福或更美的再生，丧亲之痛往往容易忘却交。宗教信仰对如何处理逝者，並如何纪念亡故亲友，都有直接影響。

ਮੌਤ

ਮੌਤ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਭਾਨੂੰ ਯਾਦਿਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਅਧਾਰਤ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਬੰਦੇ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਣੇ ਨੇ ਕੋਈ ਚੰਗੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਮਰ ਭੋਗ ਕੇ ਮਰ ਜਾਣੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਮੌਤ ਸੁਖੀਕਾਰ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਮੌਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਸੁਖੀਕਾਰ ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ ਮੁਰਦਾਵਾਂ ਵਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਚਾਹੀਂ ਲੋਕੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੋਣੇ ਕਿ ਮੌਤ ਸਵਰਗ ਵਲ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਮਾਰਕ ਦੀ ਸਾਡਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ ਮੌਤ ਸਵਰਗ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੋਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਨਕ ਸਮਝਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੋਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਨਕ ਹੈ ਵਲ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਮਰ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਰਤਾਓ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਯਾਦ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਨਿਯਮ ਤੇ ਹੈ।

PERSECUTION

Persecution is a form of mistreatment or oppression. It is the treatment of someone because of their race, religion, or ethnicity. Persecution can be physical, mental, or emotional. It can be a result of a person's beliefs, actions, or appearance. Persecution is a violation of human rights. It is a form of discrimination. It is a form of oppression. It is a form of mistreatment. It is a form of abuse. It is a form of violence. It is a form of terror. It is a form of fear. It is a form of pain. It is a form of suffering. It is a form of death.

GEUR-LEANMHANN

Geur-leanmhann is a form of persecution. It is the treatment of someone because of their race, religion, or ethnicity. Geur-leanmhann can be physical, mental, or emotional. It can be a result of a person's beliefs, actions, or appearance. Geur-leanmhann is a violation of human rights. It is a form of discrimination. It is a form of oppression. It is a form of mistreatment. It is a form of abuse. It is a form of violence. It is a form of terror. It is a form of fear. It is a form of pain. It is a form of suffering. It is a form of death.

福害

福害 (Fukugai) is a form of persecution. It is the treatment of someone because of their race, religion, or ethnicity. Fukugai can be physical, mental, or emotional. It can be a result of a person's beliefs, actions, or appearance. Fukugai is a violation of human rights. It is a form of discrimination. It is a form of oppression. It is a form of mistreatment. It is a form of abuse. It is a form of violence. It is a form of terror. It is a form of fear. It is a form of pain. It is a form of suffering. It is a form of death.

ਅਤਿਆਚਾਰ

ਅਤਿਆਚਾਰ (Atiachaar) is a form of persecution. It is the treatment of someone because of their race, religion, or ethnicity. Atiachaar can be physical, mental, or emotional. It can be a result of a person's beliefs, actions, or appearance. Atiachaar is a violation of human rights. It is a form of discrimination. It is a form of oppression. It is a form of mistreatment. It is a form of abuse. It is a form of violence. It is a form of terror. It is a form of fear. It is a form of pain. It is a form of suffering. It is a form of death.



There are stairs up to the Exhibition Gallery.



This is the Exhibition Gallery.

There is art on the walls and art on plinths.

The art work is fragile.

Do not touch the art work.

There is a video with sound
and there is music playing.

There are information touch-screens.



There is a full-length mirror.



This is upstairs on the second floor. There is a large window.



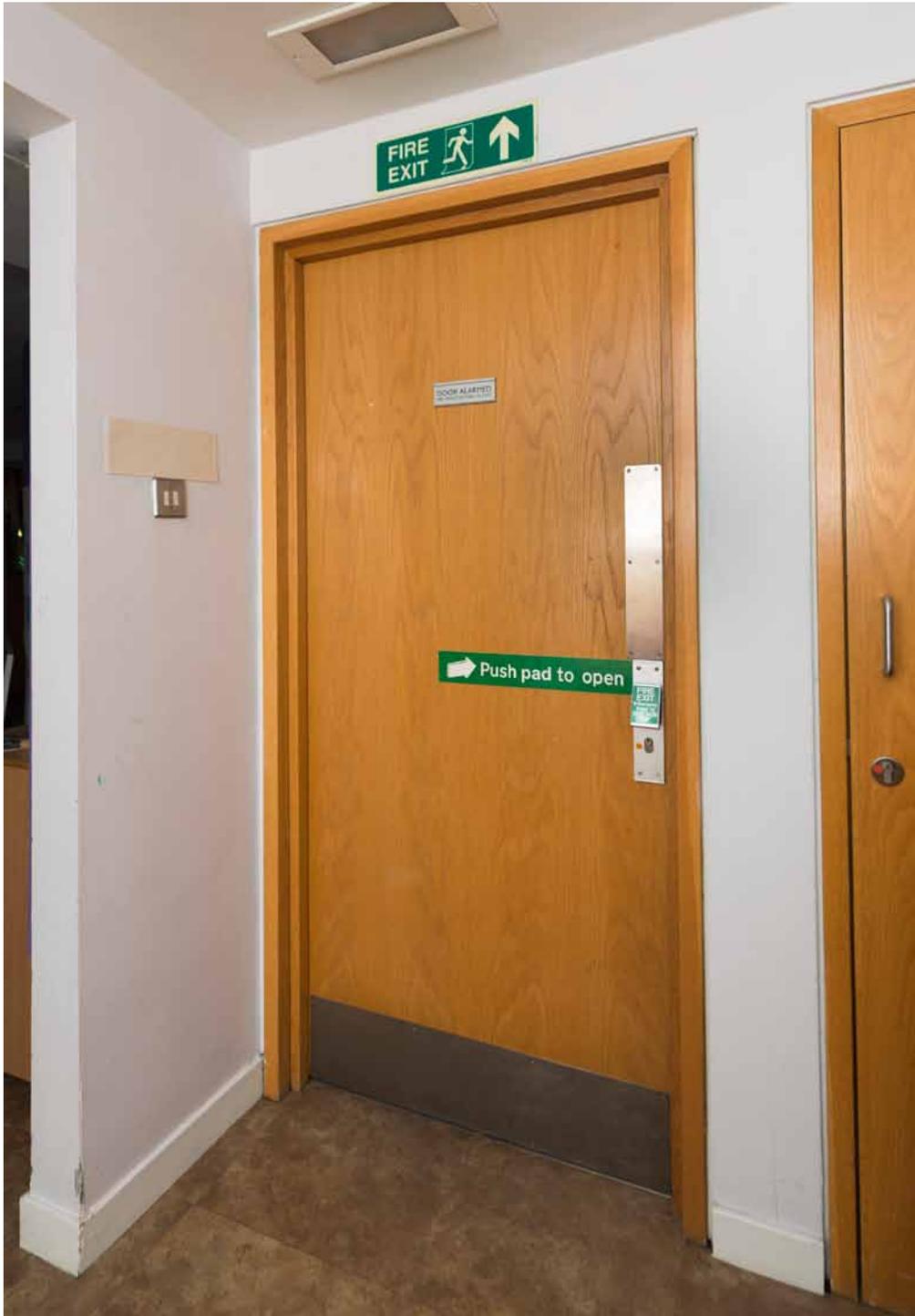
This is the Scottish Gallery on the second floor. There is an art cart where children can complete activity sheets and read books. You can use the phones to listen to stories. You can look at objects in glass cases.



This is the art cart in the Scottish Gallery.



This is the Education room. Schools visit this space with a learning assistant. Sometimes this space is closed.



The fire alarm makes a loud siren noise.

Museum staff will guide you out of the building through a fire exit.

Do not go back inside the building unless a member of museum staff tells you that it is safe.

Thank you and see you soon.

The museum is busiest during weekends and school holiday times.

This visual storyboard was up to date in March 2018.

Please check our website www.glasgowmuseums.com for changes, and information on opening hours, public transport, parking and wheelchair access.

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