

## Light and architecture, sparkling throw the forms

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From the ancient times the Iranians considered seriously the material and spiritual aspects regarding the light and its applications. In the Iranian pre-Islamic and Islamic texts we can see how the Iranians saw their beliefs reflected in the holy texts, that during the centuries influenced the different aspects of life, arts, architecture and philosophy. If during the pre-Islamic era the Iranians were inspired by the content and instructions of Avesta (the Iranians holy text), in the Islamic era these educational process was substituted by the content of the Holy Quran, for example the Sura no.35 called the Sura of light, where the light and its content is treated. The philosophy and the light are two elements that influenced clearly the arts and architecture in their aspects. The light and its application is an inseparable element in the arts and architecture. In this relation we can assert that the light can be considered as a complete and universal element that unites the different cultures and civilizations, which begins to throw the belief that the sun is the Source. Studying the historical source we can assert that the Iranians are the first civilization that united the material and spiritual concept of light, and the Greek civilization and its philosophical school were clearly influenced by. Observing the application of light in the Christian and Islamic worlds, even though they followed different routes and concepts, but we can see that both of them tried to reach the same goal that is the spiritual world and perfection. In the Iranian architecture for example the architects used the art of mirrors application to give an ulterior content and perfection to the buildings that mostly were used for religious purposes. In this article we analyzed and studied the different aspects of the above mentioned arguments and assertions.