

Professional scientific sessions for art, architecture and urban planning Thursday evenings

Held in: Conference hall of Herampey Consulting Engineers

Date: 17.09.2015

Title: Iran & Iranian, where & who it is?

Speakers and panel members: Mrs. S. Birashk, Mrs. K.C. Keshavarzi, Mrs. G. karamati and Mr. M.R. Soltandoust

The first speaker was Mrs. S. Birashk who began her speech talking about the immigration of the Iranian people from the plateau of Palmir to the Iranian central plateau, where they are divided in three groups that are the Parse, The Maad and the Indo-Europeans that continue their immigration toward east.

All these races have organized local governments where they were established and did the same in a country that we call it Iran. The problem is that the exact definition of the Iranian borders, because for example Cyrus called his land Persia, or when Dario connects the channel of Suez to the Persian Gulf, he calls these lands Persia.

Mrs. S. Birashk believes that the written history of Iran goes back to 7000 years ago, this means that the Iranians in crucial periods were able to write and when a nation can write that means civilization. In the Iranian plateau the civilization of Silk has been identified, that crossing Iran and arriving to Babelonia they formed the kingdom of Kas. The civilization of Silk has its central nucleus in the plain of Kashan, where one of the oldest statues found goes back to 4200 B.C. Mrs. Birashk talked about the different archeological sites in Iran like Shush, the Marlik ,Ghiyan, Zivuyeh, Hesar, Kelardasht... hills. She believes that the Aryan people came to the Iranian plateau in 2250 B.C. forming the Achehemenian Empire.

Mrs. Birashk talked about the presence and organization of the roads and communication ways, that are important tools for the spread of culture and civilization. She ended her speech talking about the two centuries of silence after the Islamic era, because after the invasion and conquest of Iran most of the written sources had been burned and destroyed.

The second speaker was Mrs. K.C. Keshavarzi began her speech making a question, where Is Iran? She talked about the creation era and a sacre book entitled Boundhesh that reflects the believes of the Zoroastrians and must be decoded.

After the Zoroastrians the earth has been created for the third time, and during the creation of the Earth a star called Tashtar made the rain covering all the surface of the Earth of humidity (this is

what the geographers asserted that one the Earth was completely under water). In this book has been reported that the world was divided in seven parts(meanwhile actually there are just five continents) talking about a place called Khouniras where all the goodness is concentrated. A place that in the literature is called the lost paradise, where the land of Iranvich is located.

According to the ancient believe there were six directions:

Khorassan: the place where the sun rises.

Khavaran: where the sun sets.

Mikhgah: where there is the polar star.

Sedouisgah: where there is the star of Sedous.

The first hemisphere.

The second hemisphere.

In the past the hemispheres crossed the regions of Sistan and Khorassan. The place that the Iranians selected was exact and precise, because the sunrise and sunset always happened in the land, meanwhile considering the Greenwich the sunrises and sunsets happen in the oceans and we can't really feel and see them. This can testify that the Iranians knew that the Earth was spherical. They knew the geographical positions, the existence of the poles that permitted them to discover the hemispheres.

Ending her speech she talked about the Arab invasion and what happened after the conquest of Iran. In this period the Iranians accepted Islam as official religion forgetting the Zoroastrian believes. After the conquest for about two centuries there is a cultural silence, because the Iranians had to learn Arabic, and there were no historian able to report the history of Iran as it really happened. It seems there is a black hole in this period of two hundred years.

The third speaker was Mrs. G. Karamati. She began her speech talking about the Shahname of Ferdowsi . She explained that in Qajar era many Iranians knew about the history of Iran by Shahnameh, where the poet talk about the Kianian, Solukian and Sassanian dynasties, ignoring the Achehemenian dynastie. These names have been reported also in Avesta.

Mrs. Karamati explained that the Greek sources knew very well the Iranian history, like who was Dario and where was Takht-e-Djamshid. She explained that after the Arab invasion the Iranians had to lie about the Iranian imperial capital or the Zoroastrian temple of Azargashtasb in order to save them from destruction. When see the paintings and designs of foreign visitors in Safavide era it seems presenting a dark era, but when we study the ancient era we must recognize the golden era of Iran that was recognized also by other nations like the Greeks. Mrs. Karamati explained that this was

the reason that when king Reza knew the Iranian ancient history, was very excited and decided to revive the past times.

Talking about the Achaemenian inscriptions that testify that in that era existed the Elami language. The Elamites were people living in Iran before the Aryans and Persians, working in the Persian Gulf trading with the Phoenicians. The inscriptions that were saved after the Takht-e-Djamshid burning show that the official language was the Elami and not the Achaemenian, reporting important information about trade, life and other sectors.

She talked about the immigration of the Aryans that were spread from Europe to India. The language that we speak today has similarities with the original language that the Aryans used, similarities that we can see in Indian and European languages.

Mrs. Karamati expressed the idea that the Iranians have the spirit for research and we can see them in important countries and research centers.

She concluded her speech reporting the Prophet Mohammad that said that the Iranians were the people to discover the science wherever it was, but in her opinion actually there are not many persons to show interest for science and research.

The last speaker was Mr. M. R. Soltandoust who asserted that the cultural and social intermixing are so intense that it is difficult to talk about racial, linguistic or cultural purity. In his opinion many events and achievements in this area and other parts of the world are the result of the civilization that we are proud of, but this is not enough for the present and it could just be an attempt to cover the actual lacks. Mr. Soltandoust believes that if we want really to know and analyze what Iranians are, we must take into consideration the present time. He said that before the arrival of the Aryans we had a history of urbanization in this area that goes back to 2000 years before their arrival, like the civilization of Elam, that was influenced by the western civilization. He believes that the Aryans occupied lower levels in the civilization hierarchy that immigrated from areas where living was impossible. This is the reason that when we know the Zoroastrian religion we back it, because it was against the social backwardness. This is the period that the agriculture, the living in the villages and cities begins. In his opinion the Zoroastrians act not against the Elami local people, but against the Aryans that were violent.

Ending his speech, Mr. Soltandoust didn't agree with the idea of two centuries of silence, saying that the Bundahesh was written exactly in that period.