

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

Held in: Conference hall of Herampey Consulting Engineers

Date: 20.08.2015

Title: Iranian sight in Achaemenian era

Speakers and panel members: Mrs. K.C. keshavarzi and Mrs. Q. Keramati

The 43rd session of Thursdays evening's series was held in presence of professors, experts and interested persons having as argument "Iranian sight in Achaemenian era".

The first speaker was Mrs. Q. Keramati who began her speech talking about the role and position of water as vital and sacred element in the pre-Islamic era in Iran. She explained that our predecessors imagined the world as a globe, half formed by water and the other half by earth. The conditions were changed when devil attacked the earth and the climate changes throw wind and rain caused the creation of the so called seven climates or countries. Following these changes seven sees were created. Mrs. Keramati reported parts of Ahura mazda where it presents rules and directions for men and their life conditions.

Continuing her speech she talked about Zoroaster and how its philosophy was linked to the nature and spiritual values. She explained that during the Sassanide era the nature view took advantage on spiritual values and the water began to play the main role in the religious concepts and ceremonies. The God Lady of the water source was Anahita, and water was cited many times in the holy texts as source of life. Mrs. Keramati expressed the idea that the Iranians continue to reserve a special position for the water in their everyday life.

The second speaker was Mrs. K. C. Keshavarzi who explained that in the Zoroastrian religion if a person intends to be blessed must be freed by negative content and aspects that characterize his life, throw a process that has four different stages, finally arriving to the stage symbolized by water, considered the ultimate goal and achievement. This stage is followed by Amordad considered as eternity that is the opposite of Mordad that means end or death. The Iranians used chemistry as a way to achieve perfection and goodness, that in the case of the city of Shushtar many elements have been found .The culture and knowledge of the Iranians reached the highest levels in their era.

Mrs. Keshavarzi explained that the Iranians gave 101 names to their God; some of them are who makes fire, air, water from fire, wind, land and soil. Because the Achaemenians believed the role and importance of garden keeping activities, they practiced these activities to show their importance in the life of their everyday life. The term Pardis passed to the western culture as the Paradise that all of us know.