

Iran's culture



Iran

INTRODUCING IRAN

Iran with its ancient civilization and history is full of amazing attractions and places of interest. All the attractions of the world, from historical and cultural sites to the pristine and unique nature, are all gathered in this vast country.

Iran has the best four seasons climate in the world and is rich in natural minerals. The existence of the Caspian Sea and the northern mountains along with the unique climate and nature has always attracted many tourists to these areas. Iran also has a rich cultural heritage, some of which are listed as 19 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, ranking fourth in Asia and twelfth in the world.

Iran in the word means "land of the Aryans" and long before Islam, its native name was Iran, Iran, or Iran Shahr.

Iran has a strategic position due to its location in the central region of Eurasia.

Iran is one of the top 10 countries in the world and the first in the Middle East in terms of mineral reserves.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF IRAN

Iran is located in southwest Asia with an area of 1648195 square kilometers. Iran's neighbors are in the northern regions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and the Caspian Sea. It shares borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east, and Iran's other neighbors in the west and northwest are Iraq and



Turkey. It borders the Oman Sea and the Persian Gulf from the south.

IRAN'S WEATHER

The climate of central Iran is arid continental, with hot summers and cold winters and low humidity. Areas of the country adjacent to the Caspian Sea have a humid and temperate climate and in the southern regions of the country adjacent to the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman has a tropical climate.

IRANIAN CULTURE AND CUSTOMS

Undoubtedly, an integral part of any country is the culture and customs of that country. Iran also has a lot of cultural diversity due to its rich historical background.

One of the cultural habits of Iranians is compliments, which may seem strange to many foreign tourists. Another cultural aspect of Iranians is respect for elders. Also, the history of Iran depends on its ancient celebrations and ceremonies. One of the old celebrations in Iran is Syrian Wednesday, which lasts from the evening of the last Tuesday of the year until midnight, and this ceremony takes place by lighting a fire and jumping over it in celebration and chanting to welcome the new year. One of the most important customs and ceremonies of Iran is the ancient holiday of Nowruz, which fully expresses the Iranian culture and roots. This celebration lasts from the first day of Farvardin to the thirteenth day, and during this time people go to see and visit their acquaintances and friends, and finally the thirteenth day of the month, in order to count the number



thirteen, went to the heart of nature and spent the whole day in They have fun with their families in order to solve misfortunes. This time is a good opportunity for tourists to enjoy the wonderful climate and lush nature along with getting acquainted with Iranian culture.

The literature of Iran has a history of one thousand and one hundred years and the fame of its great poets has reached the ears of the world. Poets such as Ferdowsi, Saadi, Hafez, Rumi, Khayyam, Nezami, whose names have gone beyond the borders of Iran and have made this country proud. Art is an inseparable part of Iranian culture and valuable works in the fields of painting, architecture, calligraphy, music by Iranian artists have been left in the country.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE, RELIGION IN IRAN

The primary and official language of Iran is Persian, which constitutes more than half of the total percentage of common languages in the country. But there are a total of 75 languages in the country, the largest of which are Azerbaijani Turkish, Lori, Kurdish, Turkmen, Gilaki, Mazandaran, Arabic and Baluchi. The language used in schools and educational environments and offices of this country is Persian. The land of Iran has undergone many changes due to its long history.

Today, the official religion of Iran is Islam, but in the past, the religion of the people of this land was Zoroastrian.



CAPITAL OF IRAN

Tehran is the capital of Iran. Tehran is also considered as the cultural and economic capital of the country. And the main position of the government and central and main offices is located in this city.

IMPORTANT CITIES OF IRAN

Iran is full of many historical and scenic cities and villages. Each of these cities is full of sights. The most important cities of this country are: Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Sari, Yazd, Tabriz, Kandovan, Kerman, Mashhad

IRAN'S POPULATION

The population of Iran in the area of 1648195 square kilometers is approximately equal to 82.16 million people and is facing a growth of 1.24 percent.

IRAN'S CURRENCY

The currency of Iran is the Rial, the word Real, derived from the Spanish word, has entered the Persian language since their presence in the Persian Gulf and their interaction with the Iranians. Approximately from the first of Farvardin 1311 AH, the Rial was replaced by the Qaran with the support of gold, and to this day, it remains the official currency of the country.



TRAVEL TO IRAN

Iran is located in a unique geographical position between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, the largest lake in the world, and has a variety of tourist attractions in the fields of history, art, geography, religion, nature, health, coastal, sea and sports. Iran, the land of 4 seasons, with its beautiful nature and many historical monuments, has always been one of the most attractive countries for tourists. The historical cities of Iran are one of the most famous and popular cities in the world, Iran has many sights in the heart of its villages. The best time to visit Iran is spring, which in addition to being green, also has a good climate.



Introducing Tehran

LOCATION



Tehran is the capital and most populous city of Iran in the north of the country and is located at the foot of the Alborz mountain range, with an area of 730 square kilometers, which is the 27th largest city in the world. With a population of 13 million, this city is the most populous city in Iran, which has 17.5% of the total population of the country and the population growth of Tehran is 1.4%, which has increased slightly compared to the previous decade. Tehran province is bordered by Mazandaran province in the north, Alborz province in the west, Semnan province in the east and Qom in the south.

Tehran's rugged terrain includes: Alborz mountain range in the north, central parts and southern foothills of Alborz and its



plains and has a semi-arid climate. The climate of Tehran province is influenced by the Alborz mountain range in the north, Kavir plain in the south and rainy winds in the west, which has caused different climates to be formed in different parts of Tehran. The province has 16 counties, 45 cities and 78 villages and is divided into 22 districts and 122 urban districts. Tehran plays an important role in this sector by allocating half of its industrial activities and is known as the center of Iran's economy. This issue has caused that in addition to leisure trips, a large part of the trips to this city include work missions.

DISTANCE FROM IMPORTANT CITIES

The city of Tehran is closer to the northern and central cities of the country due to its geographical location. The closest center of the province to Tehran is Karaj, which is 44 km away from Tehran, followed by Qom with 144 km and Qazvin with 147 km, the closest cities to Tehran. The distance from Tehran to Mashhad is about 898 km, which takes at least 9 hours by car. So if time is your first priority, it is better to think about booking a plane ticket from Tehran to Mashhad and leave the use of private car and bus for shorter routes.

In general, the ways to access Tehran are different. You have land access to Tehran from all Iranian cities and air access from all Iranian airports. For land access to Tehran, apart from using a personal car, you have three other options. The first option is a plane ticket to Tehran, which is a more suitable option for southern and eastern cities that are further away from Tehran. The second option, which has a more reasonable price than a plane ticket to Tehran and is very popular with domestic travelers on some routes such as Mashhad, Tehran, is a train



ticket, which has different prices depending on the origin of your trip and you are on the road for different times. . But the last option is a bus ticket to Tehran. If the origin of your trip is a city close to Tehran or you want to have an economic trip to the capital and the time of arrival in Tehran is not so important to you, a bus ticket will be a good option for you.

HISTORY OF TEHRAN



THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME TEHRAN

There are several theories about the name of Tehran. One of the theories about the origin of Tehran's name is that in the past, a group of the Taheri family of Khorasan moved to the current location of Tehran due to lack of water, because at that time Tehran was a temperate village in the north of Rey. With



the establishment of Taherians in this village, its name was changed to Tehran and later to Tehran.

Another group believes that because the original core of Tehran village was formed at the foot of the mountain, at that time it was called Teh Ran, meaning the end of the mountain, and over time it changed from Teh Ran to Tehran.

The last theory about the origin of the name Tehran states that originally Tehran was in the form of Gehran, which is used in the sense of warmth. Over time, Gohran became Tehran in various dialects.

CULTURE

Tehran is the largest Persian-speaking city in the world. 98% of Tehranians understand Persian and 10% of them can speak at least one of the common languages in the world. Different ethnic groups such as Persians, Turks, North, Kurds and Lors, etc. live together in this city.

A large percentage of Afghan, Pakistani and Iraqi immigrants also live in Tehran. In the past, the Tehrani dialect was a special dialect of the people of Tehran, which faded and changed over time. The Tehrani dialect has been in its current form since the Qajar period and is different from the dialect of the natives of Tehran. The old Tehrani dialect still exists in areas such as Shemiran and Damavand. Although it is prone to oblivion.



ACCOMMODATION IN TEHRAN



Due to the fact that Tehran is a busy destination for work, education and entertainment, it is in a very good category in terms of the hotel and hospitality industry, and staying in Tehran all year round has made the accommodation centers in this city modern. Be developing and expanding up to date.

So you will not have a problem finding accommodation in Tehran. In Tehran, luxury hotels, guesthouses, apartment hotels, rental houses and inns are among your accommodation options. There are also several teacher housing units in the city that education staff can count on to stay. There are also a large number of private dormitories for students studying in Tehran, which you can book according to your budget and other priorities.

Tehran hotels

The city of Tehran has the largest number of hotels after Mashhad. Tehran hotels are in a very high category of



providing services and have been able to satisfy domestic and foreign travelers. To book a hotel in Tehran, if you do not have a budget limit, you can go to 5-star hotels such as Spinas Palace Hotel, Azadi Hotel and Esteghlal Hotel, and if your budget is moderate and you want to spend less than a 5-star hotel in an affordable hotel. It is more economical, but with the facilities of a 5-star hotel, you can also check out the Ibis Hotel and the Revolution Hotel. The cost of one night stay in five-star hotels in Tehran starts from about 1 million tomans and the average price of accommodation in four-star hotels is 800 thousand tomans, and you can manage the cost of travel to Tehran by knowing these prices.

Traditional and eco-lodges

If you are looking for a native accommodation in the capital you should look for them around the city. These residences are mostly located in the villages around Tehran, such as: the traditional residence of Mash Varamin House in Kavirabad village, the citadel residence of Tehran in Sangan Bala village, the Artin ecotourism residence in Sarbandan Damavand village and the Kadkhoda ecotourism residence in Khosravan Damavand village. The cost of accommodation in these traditional accommodations is between 150 to 300 thousand tomans, which is cheaper than other accommodations.

House and Suite

In addition to the hotel, you can easily rent a house or suite for your stay in Tehran. This will usually cost you less than your hotel stay. Usually you have less restrictions on accommodation than the hotel. In order to better manage and plan your trip to Tehran, it is better to find and rent your



desired accommodation unit before arriving in Tehran through online booking sites. One of the most important factors to consider is the score and opinion of previous travelers in that accommodation unit in Tehran. Usually the points and opinions given by previous travelers show well what can be expected from the accommodation unit.

SIGHTS OF TEHRAN

Usually, when the name of Tehran comes up, smoke and crowds, traffic and worries come to your mind. A lively city with its own hustle and bustle that everyone is trying and running to make a living, and you may even forget that you are walking in a city that is one of the top five tourist destinations in Iran. Yes, this smoky capital is full of modern and historical urban attractions, which together make them more attractive. In the following, we want to introduce you to a number of tourist attractions in Tehran.



HISTORICAL ATTRACTIONS





Niavaran Palaces Collection



Head in the National Garden





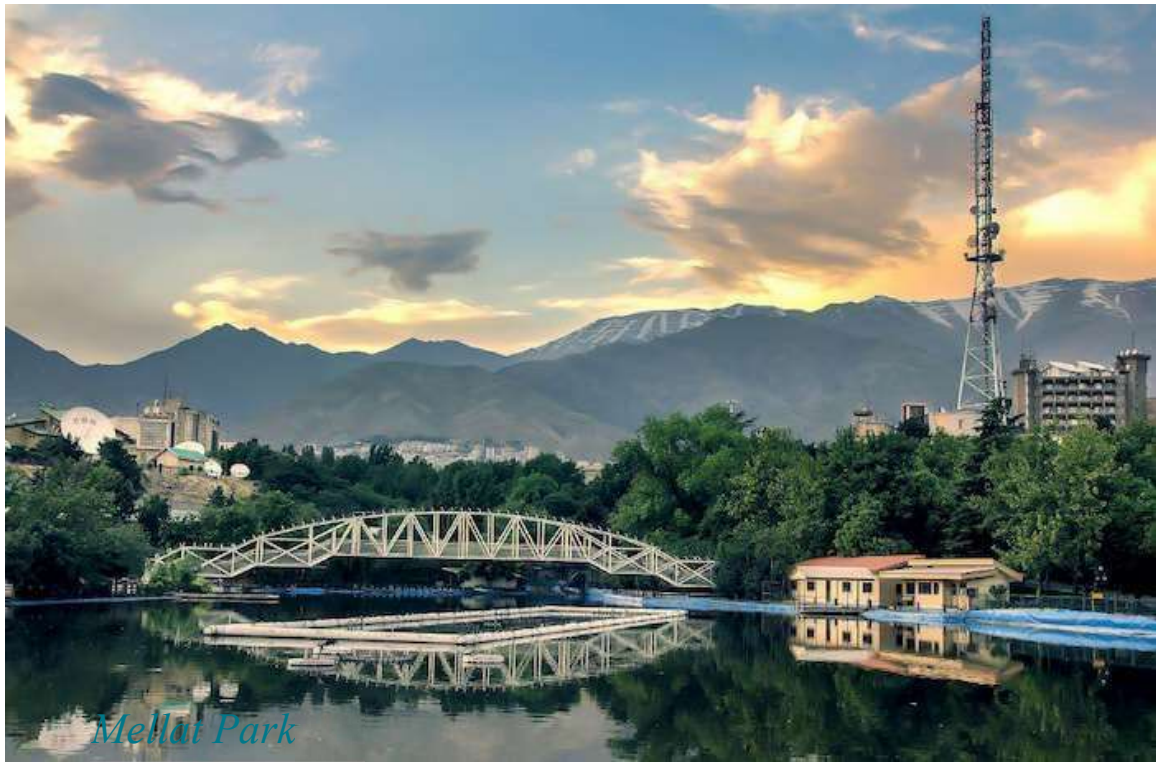
Tehran Bazaar



Moghaddam House and Museum



NATURAL ATTRACTIONS



Mellat Park



Lavizan Forest Park





Water and fire park



National Botanical Garden



TEHRAN MUSEUMS



National Museum



Jewelry Museum





the museum of The Holy Defense



Nature Museum





URBAN ATTRACTIONS



Milad Tower



Azadi Tower







We say with confidence that no passenger in Tehran will go hungry. Tehran, with the largest number of restaurants, cafes, food courts, cafeterias, street food and any other delicious place you can think of, is your host. Sitting in the cafes of Enghelab Street to walking in the delicious 30 Tir Street, eating Ash and Halim in Tajrish, luxury restaurants on Bamland and cafes in Tehran Bazaar will all double the pleasure of your trip to Tehran. In fact, quality restaurants in Tehran cover all the guests of this city with a variety of food tastes. You can go to the best restaurants in Tehran with just a simple search on social networks or inquiries from the people of the city.

We recommend that you do not forget the traditional dishes of Tehran, such as: Sarganjeshki, Ashkeneh Spinach, Ash Sheleh Ghalamkar, Demi Bulgur and.. The price of food in Tehran depends on the type of food, restaurant and services it offers.



SHOPPING IN TEHRAN



Countless markets and shopping centers in Tehran will undoubtedly persuade you to go to them and return with a full hand. These centers are not only a place for shopping, but today they have become Tehran's urban attractions for entertainment. Everything you can think of, from handicrafts and clothing and electrical appliances to carpets and various snacks, are all available in different markets of Tehran.

If you are a fan of exploring the old markets, the famous markets of Tehran such as the Grand Bazaar and Tajrish Bazaar, where walking has a special atmosphere, are suitable options, and if you are a shopper from modern and luxury shopping centers, centers such as: Circulation, Megamal , We offer you Avacenter, Cyrus, etc.

