

Cultural Glimpses of Iran

8th Edition Oct 2022
Fars Province





In the Name of Allah, the Most
Beneficent, the Most Merciful

خوشا شیراز و وصف بی مثالش

خداوندا نگه دار از زوالش



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Preface

The history, geography customs, traditions, rituals and works of prose and poetry, can be called as the cultural heritage of Iran. This heritage continued since the last era of Iranian history and has become an inseparable part of Iranian national identity and culture. An important part of Iranian cultural heritage, which is considered as the common heritage of Iran and India, is the poetry of Persian literature, and the city of Shiraz and Fars province has an important contribution in this field because it has been the place of emergence of great poets such as Hafez and Sa'di. The acquisition of Iranian and Persian peoples, great dynasties and empires has been important in the diversity and cultural development of Iran during the past periods of Iran's history. The main factors of the formation of Iranian culture can be found in the empire of the Persians (Achaemenid). Persian poetry and literature, which is one of the main characteristics of Iranian culture, along with art, national and religious rituals and traditions, form the three main pillars of Iranian Islamic culture and civilization. An important part of the formation and development of these three elements is due to the geographical location of Fars,



Persepolis or Takht-e Jamshīd was the ceremonial capital of the Achaemenid Empire. It is situated in the plains of Marvdasht, encircled by southern Zagros mountains of the Iranian plateau. Modern day Shiraz is situated 60 kilometres southwest of the ruins of Persepolis.

especially Shiraz. Iranian culture in Fars and Shiraz province is a combination of different elements that have been interwoven throughout history and have existed as a single and integrated collection. Its ancient elements can be seen in Persepolis, which is a symbol of the ancient history of Iranian civilization of several thousand years, and by visiting the tombs of Sa'di and Hafez, which are the two main foundations of Persian poetry, one can get to know some of the literary symbols of Iran. Just as the variety and color of clothing and dialects among the people of Fars province can be a good guide for social studies in Iran. Due to the importance of Fars region, it has always been one of the important centers of Iran's civilization and culture and tourism attractions. We are glad to dedicate this issue of the cultural Glimpses magazine to Fars province and Shiraz city. It is hoped that researchers, especially students and researchers, will learn more about the society, culture, history and celebrities of Fars and Shiraz city by reading this issue.

Dr. Mohammad Ali Rabbani



Fars province

Fars province is one of the provinces of Iran which is located in the southern part of this country. It is located in the southern part of the country with an area of about 133 thousand square kilometers, approximately 1.8% of the country's area, which is the fifth largest province in Iran. This province is limited to Isfahan province from the north, Yazd province from the northeast,

Hormozgan province from the south, Bushehr province from the west and southwest, and Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad provinces from the northwest.

Shiraz is the capital of Fars province, and the Marvdasht, Kazron, Jahrom and Fasa are its other important cities.



Geographical location

Fars province is located on the main route of the Zagros highlands. In the north and northwest areas, this province consists of interconnected heights with deep valleys, and in the south and southwest parts, it is located between the mountains, the fertile plains of Shiraz, Kazeroon, Tabriz, and Maroodasht, which are irrigated by rivers.

Zagros Mountains cover most of the province. Part of Fars province is in Zagros and another part of

it is located in high Zagros. The folded part of the Zagros mountain range is divided into three parts: the northwest Zagros in Kermanshah and Ilam region, the middle Zagros in Lorestan and Bakhtiari region, and the southeast Zagros in Fars region. The waves of folds in Fars land are smoother and more open, and are mostly characterized as navedic pits and simple ridges. Over time, these navigation holes have turned into vast plains.



Ethnic groups and language in Fars province

The Persian tribes, which were a branch of the Aryan tribes, chose the land of Persia as their place of residence since about three thousand years ago. Today, the main residents of this province consist of different tribes, such as Qashqai tribe, Khamsa tribe and Mamsani tribe.

The language of most people of Fars is Farsi and they speak different local dialects. Some of the ethnic groups living in Fars also speak non-Persian languages. The language of the Qashqai tribe, the Bahar Lo tribe, the Inalu tribe, and tribes such as Khalj, Qaraei, Shahson and

Afshar is Turkish, and the Persian Arab tribe speaks Arabic. But dialects such as Larestani, Qashqai, Seondi, Devani, Lori and Ardakani are also popular in this province. The Ardakani dialect is unique in Iran and this dialect is left over from Pahlavi Persian. The dialect of the Sivand people of Fars is important because it is not mixed with Arabic and belongs to the Iranian languages of the northwestern branch. Of course, the Qashqai nomads speak the Qashqai Turkish language, which is a family of the Azerbaijani language. Also, Lori dialect is popular in Mamseni city.



Gifts

Types of herbal spirit such as Shatre spirit, Nestern, Bidimeshk, Etraj, Taroneh, Bahar Naranj, Nana Chehl-Ghet, Chicory, as well as various natural syrups such as lemon syrup, orange, borage flower, and kialk are among the best gifts of Shiraz. Among other important gifts of Fars and Shiraz, we should also add Mimand water and Shiraz lemon juice. Falode Shiraz is one of the other Shiraz drinks.

In the sweets section, we can also mention Arde Halva, Haji Badam and small reed Kamaj bread, Kulechei or Komach Fasa bread, Yokheh, Loz and Muscati bread.

The gifts of the agricultural sector of the province are: Maharlo pomegranates, Estehban figs and saffron, Darab oranges, Arsanjan pomegranate paste, Larestan henna, Jahrom dates & Euclid walnuts.

In the handicrafts section, metal work, inlay work, carpet, carpet, mat, inlay work, carving, pottery, giveh, financial felt, turning, leather work, stone carving, glass work and silver work.





Attractions

Natural Attractions

Abadeh: Tut Siam hunting prohibited area, Basiran hunting prohibited area.

Estehban: Estehban tight, Lai tarik tight, Ij tight, Badreh spring, Estehban forest park excursion and Back excursion

Euclid: Teng Baraq, Shadkam River, Ker River, Kaftar or Shadkam Lake, Muhammad Rasool (PBUH) Spring, Balengan Spring, Gadhamgah Spring, Joto Spring, Sefid Mountain, Nature of Mohammad Abad Village, Nature of Khosro Shirin Village and Nature of Dezd Village Chor.

Jahrom: Shore River and Gharsangshekanan.

Darab: Qez announcement spring, Tudj mountain and Abband sightseeing.

Shiraz: Eram Garden, Golestan Garden, Maharlo Lake.

Fasa: Forty springs, a promenade in the middle of the forest.



Maharlo Lake, Shiraz, Fars Province.



Firouzabad: Tangab River, Kharghe Tang, Hayqar Tang, Hanifian Spring or Chihl Cheshme, Kanaar Siah River, Zanjiran Spring, Rodbal Tang, Danal Behesht Kharghe, Dast Mok forests and Dasht Kol.

Kazerun: Parshan Lake, Shaghaig Barm Plain, Tang Jiz, Chogan Tang, Tang Jiz Spring, Ardeshir Mirage Spring, Girls Mirage Spring, Dadin Spring, nature of Dosiran village, narcissus fields of Kazron.

Lar: dry river, Harmod protected area

Lamard: Tangkhor Lamard, Sarab hot spring, the nature of Terman village, the nature of Chah Sharaf, Sabzeposh village, the groves of Pasband Ashkanan and Heshar Ashkanan villages.

Marovdasht: Margun waterfall, Hesar Dashtak waterfall, Tang Bastank or Lost Paradise, Darudzen lake, Tang Chaho spring, Serasiyab, Churcher pass, Mine and Seng Sivand.

Mamsani: Evergreen Valley of Bawan and Lake Haft Baram.

Niriz: Ahmadshah Pond, Pangan Valley, Narges Island, Rice Spring, Erio Spring, Zanjer Spring, Yakuti Spring, Nigi Spring, Najmuddin Spring, Asheq Spring, Tar Spring, Fazl and Bisher Spring, Qanat Rig, Qanat Shadalbakht, Ketan, Khabar and Abad Zardasht, Bid Bakhoye area, Rehram Gore protected area, Bakhtegan lake protected area.

Historical attractions

Abadeh: Khwaja Akashe's tomb on top of Khwajo mountain, Bagharabad hills, Old Qala hills, Tell Shahneshin, Timche Sarafian, Timche Masoudi, Sormaq monastery, Abadeh monastery, Moznab grave, solar graves on Khwaja mountain, Gebri castle, Surmaq castle, Qala Izdakhhat, Kolah Ferangi Mansion, Caravanserai Shurjastan and Surmaq Kolah Ferengi.

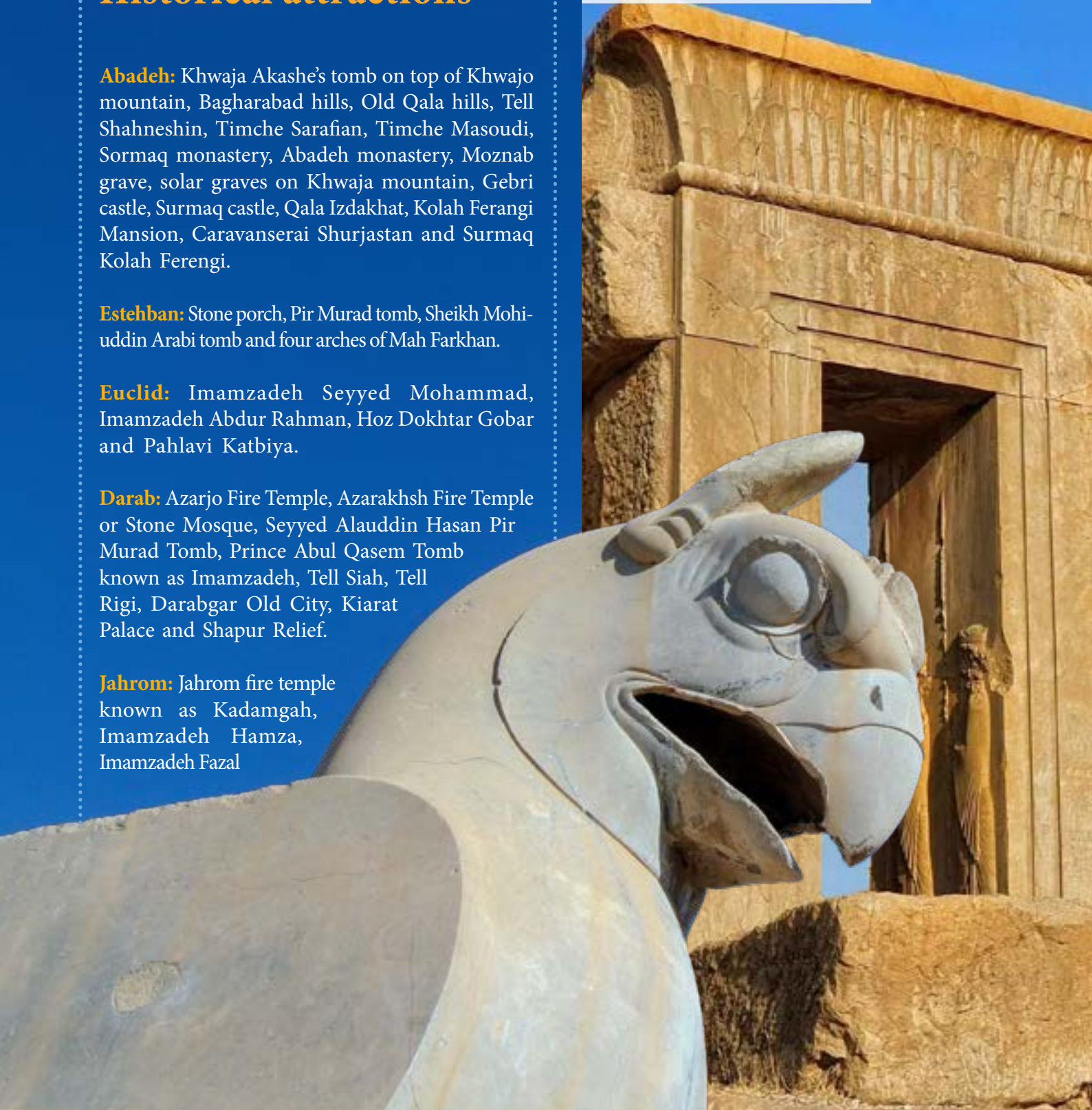
Estehban: Stone porch, Pir Murad tomb, Sheikh Mohi-uddin Arabi tomb and four arches of Mah Farkhan.

Euclid: Imamzadeh Seyyed Mohammad, Imamzadeh Abdur Rahman, Hoz Dokhtar Gobar and Pahlavi Katbiya.

Darab: Azarjo Fire Temple, Azarakhsh Fire Temple or Stone Mosque, Seyyed Alauddin Hasan Pir Murad Tomb, Prince Abul Qasem Tomb known as Imamzadeh, Tell Siah, Tell Rigi, Darabgar Old City, Kiarat Palace and Shapur Relief.

Jahrom: Jahrom fire temple known as Kadamgah, Imamzadeh Hamza, Imamzadeh Fazal

Persepolis, Marvdasht, Fars province.



bin Musa (A.S.), the own brother of Imam Reza (A.S.), Jahrom Bazaar, Gabri Castle, Cyrus's Gadgah, Stone-Trashan Cave, Jame Mosque, Khan Jahrom Mosque and School.

Shiraz: Saadi Mausoleum, Shah Shuja Mausoleum, Hafez Shiraz Mausoleum, Karim Khani Citadel, Vakil Bazaar, Vakil Bath, Aram Bagh Building, Afif Abad Mansion, Taq Moshir, Hafiz Temple, Khan School, Narenjestan Qavam Museum and Mansion.

Fasa: Samani fire temple, Tang Maj and Tang Mordi ancient monuments, Imamzadeh Ismail, Imamzadeh Hassan, Prince Qasim, Seyyed Shamsuddin tomb, Zahid Kabir tomb, Tell Siah, Naqarakhane building, tombstone or cement stone, Zahak Castle and region ancient greenhouse jar.

Firouzabad: Fire Temple of Shahr Gur minaret, Imamzade Bozor in Maimand, Imamzade Ismail, Imamzade Shah Haider, Imamzade Shoaib, Ardeshirbalkan Citadel, Dokhtar Castle, Bibi Hor, Bibi Noor tombs and Tangab sculpture.

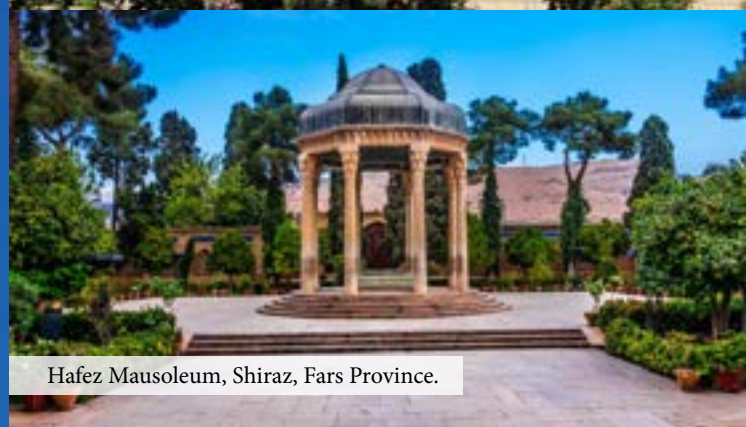
Kazron: Imamzade Seyed Hossein (pbuh), Imamzade Chahardeh Masum Kasht, Imamzade Pirbanki, Bazaar Kazron, Tomb of Allameh Devani, Tomb of Sheikh Abu Ishaq Kazroni, Tomb of Sheikh Aminuddin Belyani or Upper Khanqah, Four Arches of Baladeh, Puskan Castle, Kamaraj Caravanserai, Mian Kettle caravanserai, Kana-Tatha caravanserai, Qandil relief, Bahram II relief and its side inscription

Lar: Syed Jafari reservoir, Imamzadeh Mir Ali bin Hossein (AS), Qaysariyeh Bazaar, Abbasi Bridge, Dragon Castle, Cheru Castle, Kadhamgah Castle, Mother Nader's tomb and prominent figure of Elam period in Se Telo village.

Lamard: Sassanid period fire pits, Imamzade Shah Faraj Elah, Mehran river water supply bridge, Hajar



Saadi Mausoleum, Shiraz, Fars Province.



Hafez Mausoleum, Shiraz, Fars Province.



Azarakhsh Fire Temple, Darab, Fars Province.



Samani fire temple, Fasa, Fars Province.

Khan bath, Ali Khan bath, Stan Ali tomb, Seyyed Mohiuddin grave, Shah Faraj Elah tomb, Ashkanan castle, Bagh Chald castle, Mayin caravanserai, Murgad Seyed Mir Ahmad, Ali Khan Mosque, Jame Fal Mosque and Rais Ali Khan Mosque.

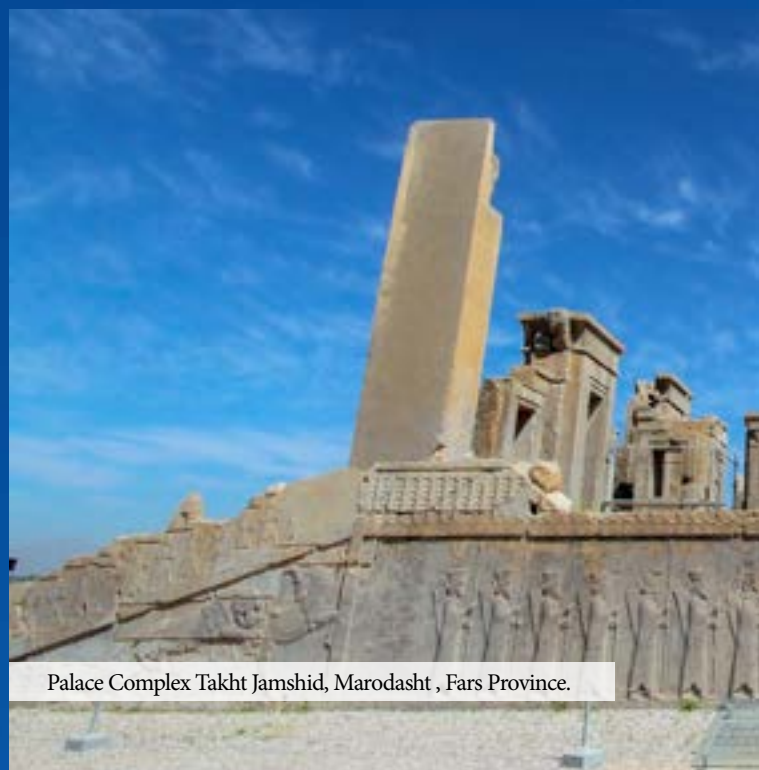
Marodasht: Tomb of Ardashir II and III, Suleiman Prison Tower, Tomb of Hazrat Ayub Nabi (PBUH), Gohar Throne or Rostam Throne, Amir Band Bridge and Khan Bridge, Dariush Stone Dam, Astakhar Historical City, Pahlavi Stone Inscription, Dariush Palace, Palace Complex Takht Jamshid, Rostam Naqsh and Rajab Naqsh.

Memsani: Saravan-Fahlian Achaemenid works, water mill works, Imamzadeh iron door or Seyyed Alaaddin Muhammad, Imamzadeh Shermard, stone crypt of mother and daughter, bathhouse and old bridge of Fahlian, Speid Dej, Dragon Mill or Dime Mill, Bahram relief and Gorangon relief.

Niriz: Shrine of Shah Sultan Yaqoob, Imam Hossein's well in Pelangan Valley, S. Castle. P. Er and Jame Kabir Mosque.

With an area of 122,608 square kilometers, this province is the fourth largest province of Iran and with a population equal to 5,054,700 people, according to the population estimate of the year 1400 of the Iranian Statistics Center, it is the fourth most populated province of Iran. According to the national divisions of the year 1400, Fars province is divided into 37 cities, 97 districts and 120 cities.

The capital of Fars province is Shiraz metropolis, which is considered to be the most populous city in this province and the fifth most populous city in the country. After Shiraz, the cities of Marvdasht, Jahorm and Fasa are respectively the most populated cities of this province and all of them have more than 100 thousand people.



Palace Complex Takht Jamshid, Marodasht , Fars Province.



Rostam Naqsh , Marodasht , Fars Province.

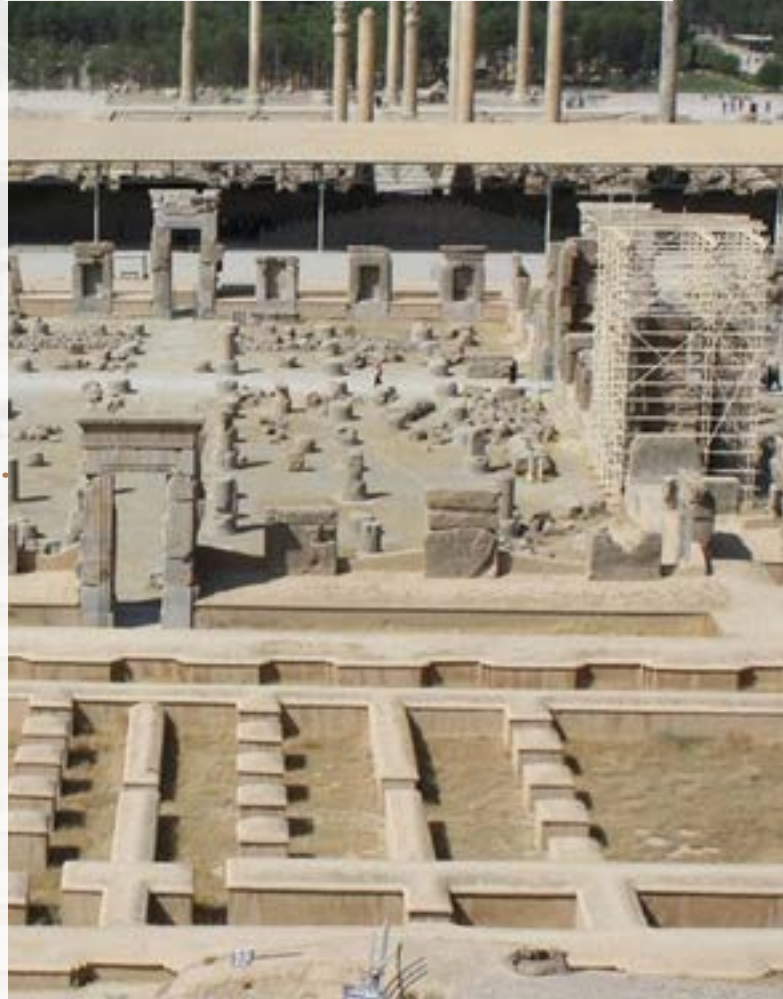


Today, apart from the Persian-speaking majority (including the Basaris), various ethnic groups also live in this province; including Lers, Achmi, Qashqais and Khamsa Arabs, each of whom speak different languages and dialects such as Farsi, Lori, Achmi, Qashqai and Arabic.

The important resources of this province's economy are based on agriculture and animal husbandry, various industrial towns, refineries, petrochemical industries and various power plants.

The climate of Fars province in different parts of this province is divided into three types: mild, moderate and hot. Fars province is one of the important tourist centers of Iran despite its many cultural, historical, natural and religious attractions. Also, a number of important academic centers of Iran are also located in this province.

Palace Complex Takht Jamshid of Achaemenid period, Fars Province.



Pre-Islamic Era

From Achaemenid to Sassanid

The founder of the Pars kingdom is Achaemenid, who lived approximately in 650 BC. Its capital was a city with the same name whose ruins still remain. Not much is known about Achaemenid himself, who has a great dynasty named after him, but it is possible that he united the various clans of Persia. Before long, his son took advantage of the weakness of the Elam state after their defeat against Ashurbanipal and captured the region called Anzan or Anshan, which included Susa and adjacent to Khuzestan and took the title of the king of Anshan, because one of his sons died, the owner of Anshan and the other became the owner of the land of Persia. In the 6th century BC, both parts came under the obedience of one person from the

mentioned dynasty, which was named Kambojje I. He married Mandana, the daughter of Styax, king of the Medes, and Cyrus the Great was the born. Cyrus succeeded his father in 559 BC, and in 550 he conquered the Median kingdom and captured its capital, Ecbatan. Cyrus made Ecbatan his summer capital and Susa his winter capital, and thus created the first great world government, the Achaemenid Empire. The Achaemenids ruled over a large part of the world for 220 years (from 550 BC to 330 BC). Known that day, they ruled from the Indus River to the Danube in Europe and from Central Asia to the west of Africa. The Achaemenid Empire fell to Alexander the Great.



Palace Complex Takht Jamshid of Achaemenid period, Fars Province.



Post Islamic Era

From the rise of Islam to the Safavid period

During the Caliphate of Uthman in the year 28 AH, Astakhar and Firouzabad were captured by the commanders of the Rashidin government, and all of Fars was annexed to the Rashidin government's possessions and gradually the people of Fars also became Muslims. The commanders of the Rashidin government in Fars province were divided into five provinces, each of which was called a kure, just like during the Sassanid era, when the kures of Ardeshir Khore were centered on Gor, Shapur was centered on Shapur, Qabad was centered on Arjan, Istakhr was centered on Persepolis, and Darabjard was centered on Darabjard. Among these furnaces were and this division remained until the Mongol invasion. At the time of the weakness of the Umayyad caliphate in the third century AH, Fars was captured by Yaqub Laith, the founder of the Saffarian dynasty. He captured Shiraz and his

During the Caliphate of Uthman.



brother Amr Leith built a mosque in the city which is still standing. After that, Fars was captured by Al-Buyeh and Azd-Dulah Daylami gained control over most of Iran and a part of Mesopotamia. One of his prominent works was the construction of the Amir Dam on the Ker River.

After Al-Buyeh, the Seljuqs dominated Persia. With the weakness of the Seljuqs, Sanqraban Modud founded the Atabakan dynasty of Fars. This dynasty ruled the land of Persia in 543 AH and its last ruler, Abash Khatun, after one year of reign in 667 AH, became the wife of Manku Timur, one of the sons of Helakokhan Mughal. After that, his reign was no more than a name, and it wasn't long before Fars fell into the hands of the Mongols. After the Seljuqs, the Atabakans ruled Fars, and

The Jameh Mosque of Darab is related to the Seljuq dynasty and is located in Darab, Fars province.

there are still traces of them in the city, such as the New Mosque of Shiraz. By giving money and obeying the conquering Mongol generals, the Atabakan protected Fars from destruction and invasion, but after the weakness of this family, the Mongols dominated Persia and sent governors from their side to this land, of which Saadi was one of them. He has mentioned in his poems. In 754 AH, Amir Mobazaruddin Muhammad, the king of Al Muzaffar dynasty captured Fars. The kings of this dynasty ruled Persia until 795 AH, when Amir Timur overthrew the Al Muzaffar dynasty.



From Safavid to Qajar

In 909 AH, Fars fell into the hands of Shah Ismail Safavi. During the time of his successors, Fars and its center, Shiraz, became populated and prosperous. During this period, Allahwardi Khan Gurji and his son Imam Quli Khan, who were the rulers of Fars at that time, tried to beautify and improve the city of Shiraz. In the war between Nader Shah and the Afghans of Gholzai under the command of Ashraf Afghan, Fars saw a lot of suffering and destruction. This war ended with the defeat of Afghans in 1142 AH. After the death of Nader Shah, Fars was once again disturbed.

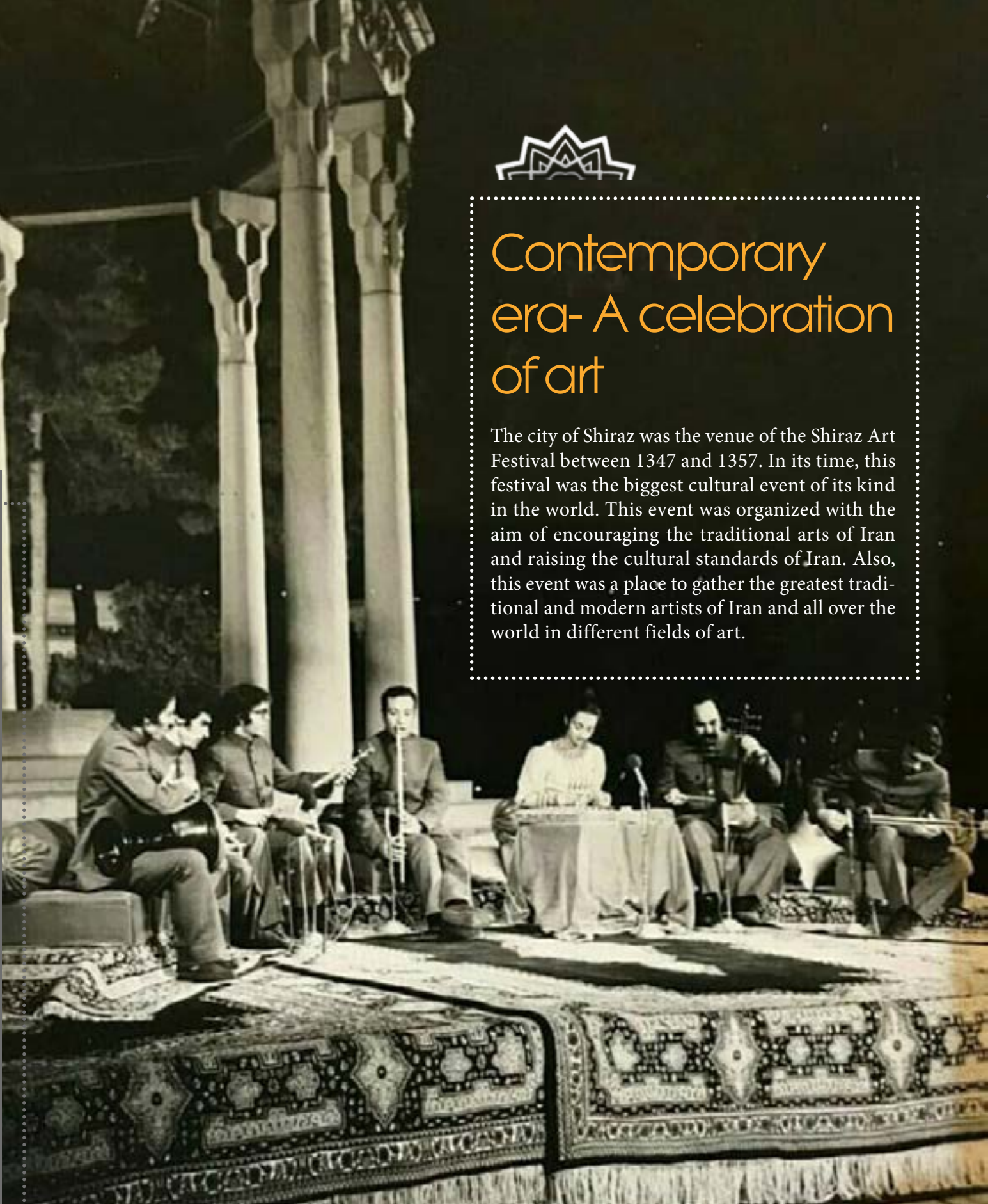


Portrait of Shah Ismail Safavi.



Contemporary era- A celebration of art

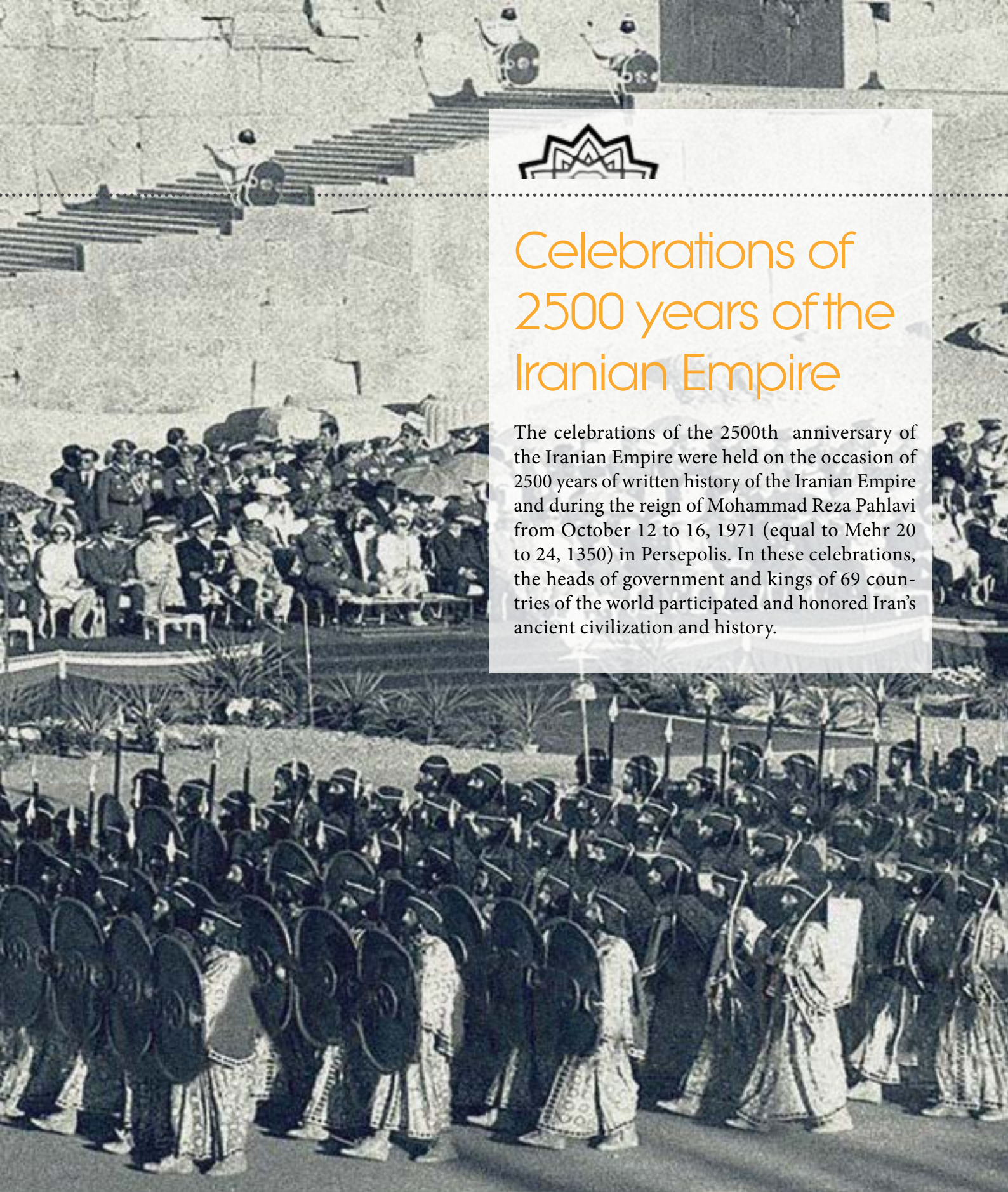
The city of Shiraz was the venue of the Shiraz Art Festival between 1347 and 1357. In its time, this festival was the biggest cultural event of its kind in the world. This event was organized with the aim of encouraging the traditional arts of Iran and raising the cultural standards of Iran. Also, this event was a place to gather the greatest traditional and modern artists of Iran and all over the world in different fields of art.





Celebrations of 2500 years of the Iranian Empire

The celebrations of the 2500th anniversary of the Iranian Empire were held on the occasion of 2500 years of written history of the Iranian Empire and during the reign of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi from October 12 to 16, 1971 (equal to Mehr 20 to 24, 1350) in Persepolis. In these celebrations, the heads of government and kings of 69 countries of the world participated and honored Iran's ancient civilization and history.



Political Geography

According to the latest national divisions of the year 1400, Fars province has 97 districts and 120 cities. The cities of Abadeh, Arsanjan, Estehban, Eqlid, Oz, Bakhtegan, Bowanat, Beyza , Pasargad, Joym, Jahorm, Khorama, Khorrambid, Khafar, Khanj, Darab, Rostam, Zarghan, Zarindasht, Sepidan, Sarchehan, Sarostan, Shiraz, Farashband, Fasa, Firozabad, Qir and Karzin, Kazron, Kovar, Kohchenar, Gerash, Larestan. , Lamard, Morv-dasht, Mamsani, Mehr and Niriz are the cities of this province.





Sightseeing places in Shiraz

Fars province is one of the southernmost provinces of the country and the presence of numerous historical attractions in this province attract millions of tourists every year. Shiraz is one of the most popular cities in Fars province.

Shiraz is a metropolis located in Fars province in southwest Iran, an ancient city that was founded more than 7000 years ago.

The attractions of Shiraz are not only because it is known as the cultural capital of Iran, but also because great empires and Persian-speaking poets and philosophers have lived in it throughout history. This city is known for its literary history and gardens. Its abundance is famous. The marble tomb of Hafez is located in his own garden in honor of the great poet. To the east, Saadi's tomb houses the 13th-century author's tiled tomb and an underground cistern. Shiraz is a gateway to Persepolis, 6th century BC. From the north to the southeast of Fars province, there are great historical and cultural attractions such as Persepolis, Pasargad, Naqsh Rostam, Naqsh Rajab, Koran Gate, Vakil Citadel, Vakil Mosque, Vakil Hammam, etc. Shiraz is the capital of Fars province and has a wide range of these attractions.



Bird's eye view of shiraz city, Fars Province.

Vakil bazaar

You can go to the famous shrine of Shah Ceragh. There are many restaurants and cafes around the market.

Vakil Bazaar in the center of Shiraz is the focal point and the main bazaar of Shiraz. This bazaar is located under ornate dome roofs, which are supported by columns. The architect of this market has taken effective measures to control the light and temperature of the market with high walls and numerous windproof domes in brick arches. So it is cool in summer and hot in winter. This market have numerous caravanserais and courtyards. It stretches for more than 800 meters and has always been the heart of the economy and trade of the city and an important center for the distribution of goods. Locals and tourists stand in front of the small stalls and listen to the tempting offers of the market vendors, haggle and make their purchases. Here you can buy anything you want, from black tea and saffron candy to spices and antiques and carpets and fabrics. Small ice cream shops that sell saffron ice cream and Shirazi faludeh are tempting.



Vakil Bazaar of Shiraz, Fars ptovince.



Bagh Eram of Shiraz, Fars ptovince.

Bagh Eram

It is the most famous historical botanical garden of Shiraz and the oldest.

This garden is one of the most popular attractions of the city with original and traditional architectural buildings, beautiful scenery and towering cypress trees. The first buildings of this garden date back to the 13th century AD, when Ilkhans ruled Iran.

Later, the buildings were repaired and restored by Maher Shirazi builders. Sometimes the Seljuk period is also considered as the founding period of this garden. However, this garden probably got its current form during the Zand dynasty. In the beginning of the 20th century, a three-story building was built in this garden park. Architecture, stone carving, painting, plastering and tile mosaics are among the masterpieces of Iranian artisans of the Qajar period.

The lower floor (ground floor) has been decorated from the outside by sculptors with pictures of Iran's history and works of famous poets of that city such as Hafez. At that time, this building was used as the residence of the rulers.

The tiling of the buildings of Eram Garden distinguishes it from other gardens. These tiles depict images of stories such as Suleiman (AS) or the works of a military poet or social occasions such as holidays.

The swimming pool, which is also tiled in blue color, in front of the main building with beautiful painting and decorations and towering cypresses and other tilings in the garden, is a beautiful sight and is very attractive to all visitors. They have that one of them, which is said to be 250 years old and its height is 36 meters, has a special reputation.

Eram Garden Park is now used as a botanical garden of Shiraz University and is visited not only by students, but also by many domestic visitors and travelers as well as foreign tourists and scientists. In this garden area, which is part of the "Renovation and Restoration of Eram Garden" project of Shiraz University, there are about 500 types of native and introduced flowers and plants, some of which are rare.

Hafziyeh

The tomb of great Persian Poet Hafiz Shirazi.

Is it possible to talk about all kinds of sightseeing places in Iran without mentioning Hafeziya Shiraz? The tomb of Khwaja Shamsuddin Muhammad bin Bahauddin Hafiz Shirazi is located in a very beautiful place. This complex has two courtyards, north and south, which are decorated with 20 stone pillars.

This garden is named after him. But it is also known as Bagh Mosli. This garden is currently considered as one of the important tourist attractions.

About 64 years after the death of Hafez, a dome was built over his grave. During the time of Karim Khan Zand (18th century) of the Zand dynasty, another change was made and a very beautiful building was built on four stone pillars over the tomb and the tomb was decorated with marble slabs which are still there today. Over the next few decades, many alterations and repairs were made, financed by charitable citizens. The current building above Hafez's tomb, a dome on eight tall stone pillars, was built in 1936. This building was built by the architect, archaeologist and French art historian Andre Godard (1881-1965) during the time of Minister Ali Asghar Hekmat and inspired by the architectural elements of the Zand dynasty. The dome is decorated with colorful tiles from the inside and looks like a wandering dervish's head from the outside. The copper sheet covering of this dome has been oxidized over many years and has created a beautiful play of colors.



Hafziyeh, Shiraz, Fars ptovince.

Darwazeh Quran

The most famous and well-known tourist attraction of Shiraz is called Darwazeh Quran. In the past, the city of Shiraz had 6 gates, and now the only remaining gate of this city is the Shiraz Gate. This gate was built by Azd-Dula Dilami and they placed a Quran on it so that travelers could pass under it safely.

Darwazeh Quran is a building in Shiraz, which is located in the north of the city on the road to Isfahan. The characteristic of this gate is that two copies of the Holy Qur'an are kept in the upper chamber, so that everyone who leaves the city passes under the Qur'an.

This structure originally dates back to the 10th century AD. During a restoration in the 18th century, Karim Khan Zand kept two handwritten copies of the Holy Quran in a room above the gate. The Darwazeh Quran was demolished in the 1950s to redesign the street, relocated and restored to the original.

The Qur'an Gate was renovated during the time of Karim Khan Zand, and by his order, a chamber was built above the Iran Gate so that two exquisite Qur'ans, known as the Seventeen Kilogram Qur'an, could be placed in this chamber. These Qurans have now been transferred from Shiraz Gate to Pars Museum. The gate of Shiraz is located in the northeast of this city and between the two mountains of Chehal Maqam and Babakohi.

This gate is located exactly at the entrance of Shiraz city, so those who enter this city from Isfahan-Shiraz road will see this building. The building of the Quran gate is very beautiful and valuable and has a special reputation. It is not bad to know that Jahannama Garden, Khajovi Kermani Tomb and Hafiziya, which are considered to be the sights of Shiraz, are located at a short distance from Shiraz Gate.



Darwazeh Quran, Shiraz, Fars ptovince.



Shah-Cheragh

Amir Ahmad (died 835 AD) and Mir Muhammad, both sons of Imam Musa al-Kazim (A.S.) and brothers of Imam Ali al-Reza (A.S.) are buried in this mausoleum. They had taken refuge in the city of Shiraz during the persecution of the Abbasids. This imamzadeh is considered one of the most famous imamzadehs in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The first building of the tomb was dedicated to Atabek Saad bin Zangi. During the rule of the Timurids in the 14th century AD. Queen Tashi Khatoon renovated and expanded the building. Subsequent renovations were done in the 18th and 19th centuries AD during the Qajar rule. Fath Ali Shah expanded the building and its dome was renewed in 1958.

In the list of the most important places to visit Iran, visiting Delgosha Garden in Shiraz is a priority. This garden has magnificent buildings and the presence of a very beautiful waterfall in the middle of the garden can be considered the best choice in the summer season.



Shāh Chérāgh or Shahcheragh Shrine is the tomb of Ahmed bin Musa in the center of Shiraz., Shiraz, Fars ptovince.





Sadiyeh of Shiraz, Fars ptovince.

Sadiyeh

Sadiyeh is the name of one of the famous places in Shiraz where Saadi's tomb is located. Saadi was one of the popular and famous poets of the 7th century Hijri, whose tomb is now visited by many travelers and tourists. The building of Saadi Mausoleum was built in 1330 and in 1353 it was registered as a national monument of Iran.

This place used to be a monastery and a place of worship for Saadi, so he was buried there after his death. The combination of two traditional and modern styles together is very unique and has given a special effect to this place. The existence of the pond, trees and colorful flowers undoubtedly contributed to the beauty of Saadia and played a special role in the unique

peace of this precious place. On his trip to Shiraz the tomb of Khajovi Kermani

One of the well-known and famous poets of the 7th and 8th century AH, who many people remember with his poems, is Khajovi Kermani. This poet was born in Kerman province and after spending many trips in different provinces, he died in Shiraz city.

Khajawi Kermani's tomb was built in 1315 AH, that is, during the Pahlavi regime, and it has a very nostalgic and spiritual atmosphere. During your trip to Shiraz city, visit the tomb of Khajovi Kermani, which is one of the must-see places in Shiraz.

Tomb of Mohammad Bin Khafif Shirazi



Ibn al-Khafif Mausoleum, Shiraz, Fars province.

Muhammad bin Khafif or Abu Abdullah bin Khafif was one of the mystics of the 3rd and 4th centuries of Hijri who was born in Shiraz in 269 AH. Sheikh al-Islam, Sheikh al-Mashaikh and Sheikh Kabir are among the titles of this Shirazi mystic, and a library named after him is located next to his tomb. He was the founder of the Khafifa dynasty, and his valuable works include Sharaf al-Faqr, al-Fusul fi al-Asul, Al-Matdan al-Kabeer and al-Saghir. Mohammad Bin Khafif Shirazi died in 371 AH. It is recommended to visit the tomb of this Shirazi mystic, which is one of the must-see places in Shiraz. The address of the tomb of Mohammad Bin Khafif Shirazi: Shiraz, Taleghani St., to the north of Vakil Bazar, the tomb of Mohammad Bin Khafif Shirazi. When it comes to Shirazi food, you should first know the best ones and have a few things in mind to try before traveling to Shiraz. In this way, when you are tired of visiting the sightseeing and tourism places of Shiraz, you will go to your best options of traditional Shiraz cuisine.



Delgosha Garden, Shiraz, Fars province.

Delgosha garden

Another old and authentic garden in Shiraz, which is located near Sadia, is called Delgosha Garden. The area of this garden is about 5.7 hectares and its construction dates back to the Sassanid period. Inside the garden, a 3-story mansion belonging to the Qajar period has been built, the entire roof of which is made of wood, and its mirror work and plasterwork are truly spectacular. Delgosha garden has beautiful trees and flowers and most of its trees bear fruit. The largest tree in this garden is the orange tree, and the fragrance of spring orange blossoms completely in this pleasant garden. Delgosha garden is irrigated by the water of Saadieh aqueduct and a large and beautiful pond is located right in front of the mansion. It is interesting to know that Delgosha garden was registered as a national monument of Iran in 2001, and the first Farengi hat of Iran was also registered in this garden.

Narenjestan Qavam garden

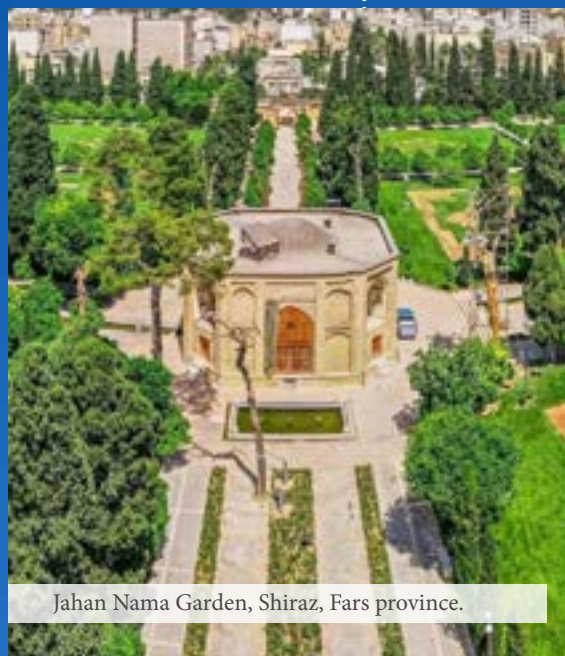
Narenjestan Qavam is another garden of the Qajar period and got its name from the many orange trees in the garden and the owner of the garden, Muhammad Ali Khan Qavam al-Molk, who was one of the richest people in Shiraz during the Qajar period. The design of the entrance to this beautiful garden is completely similar and the presence of two columns in the large porch of its mansion really adds to its beauty. The combination of plastering, mirroring, tiling, inlaying, stone carving, mahogany and painting in different parts of Qavam mansion is amazing and has turned Narenjestan garden into a unique garden. It is not bad to know that the area of this garden is about 3,500 square meters and the base of the building is almost 940 square meters. The presence of beautiful trees and colorful flowers in the middle and around the garden is very encouraging and spreads a pleasant aroma in Narenjestan. It is not bad to know that Narenjestan Qavam Garden was donated to Shiraz University in 1335 and is now open to the public as a museum.



Narenjestan Qavam garden, Shiraz, Fars province.

Jahan Nama Garden

There are no end of sightseeing places in Shiraz and Jahannama Garden is one of the other beautiful and magnificent gardens of Shiraz city. This garden is located near Hafeziyah and has a very long history. It is not known exactly in what period and by whom the Jahannama garden was built, but Karim Khan Zand renovated this garden during the Zandian period and built a beautiful octagonal mansion inside it. This mansion has two floors and has 4 palaces and several rooms. The facade of Jahannama building is completely brick and is very clean. The entrance of the garden to the mansion is completely paved and many trees can be seen on both sides of it. It should be noted that Jahannama Garden is currently owned by the Shiraz Broadcasting Center.



Jahan Nama Garden, Shiraz, Fars province.



Garden of Jannat, Shiraz, Fars province.

Garden of Jannat

Jannat Garden of Shiraz is among the gardens that many travelers and tourists visit every year. This garden was built in 1223 and dates back to the Qajar period. The area of Jannat Garden is about 54 hectares, of which 27 hectares can be used by people. Jannat Garden of Shiraz is also called Jannat Park, so it can be considered as one of the entertainment places of Shiraz. It is not bad to know that in the past there was a mansion of Mushir al-Mamalek in this garden, which unfortunately has been destroyed now. There are a lot of towering pine and cypress trees in this dream garden, which have made its nature more attractive than before. The presence of numerous fountains in different parts of Jannat Garden has given a new spirit to this environment and it is considered one of the pristine areas of Shiraz for relaxation. Bagh Jannat can be included in the list of one of the best places to visit in Shiraz during Eid, because it is a cozy and clean place to relax and it can make a good time for you and your family. On your trip to Shiraz, be sure to include a visit to Jannat Garden in your schedule.



Afif abad Garden, Shiraz, Fars province.

Afif abad Garden

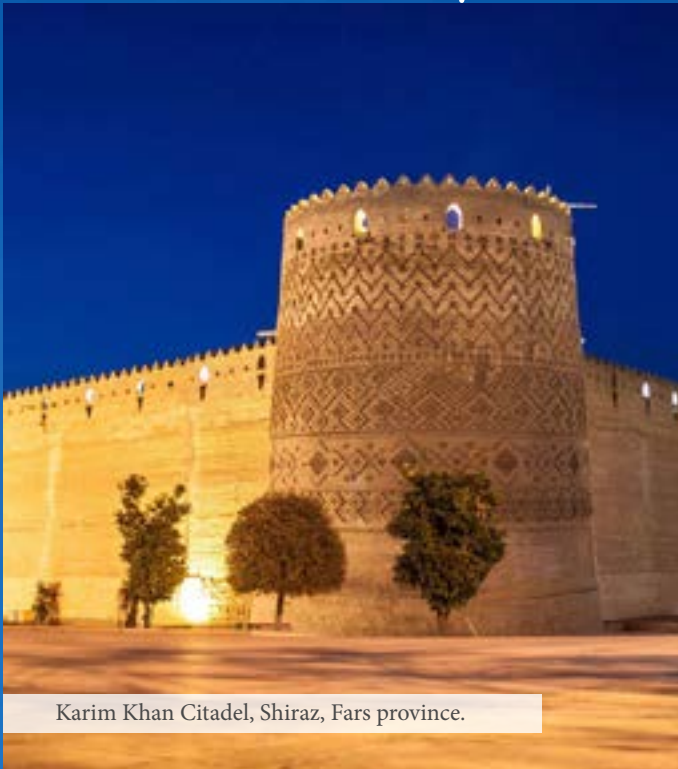
One of the best historical works and places of interest in Shiraz can be considered Afif Abad Garden, which was founded in 1284 by Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan Qawam al-Mulk II. This garden has an area of about 127 thousand square meters and its infrastructure is equal to 17 thousand square meters. Afifabad garden was the resort of kings in the past and now it consists of a series of different sections called the Royal Palace, the Museum of Old Weapons and the Garden Area. The presence of a fountain with a fountain in the middle of a large pond in front of the palace has made the garden very beautiful and colorful trees and flowers have given Afifabad a special freshness. It is interesting to know that this building is now in the possession of the army and one of the largest weapons museums in the Middle East is also located in this vast garden. We recommend that you include a visit to Afifabad Garden in your schedule during your trip to Shiraz.



National Garden, Shiraz, Fars province.

National Garden

You can find the oldest and tallest trees in Shiraz in its National Garden. This garden, which is located in front of Hafez's tomb, is very beautiful and is considered one of the oldest gardens in Shiraz. The National Garden or National Park is one of the tourist spots of Shiraz and is a unique choice for recreation and relaxation. Watching the spring and autumn season in this garden is very amazing and will make walking enjoyable for you. It is not bad to know that this garden was renovated by the municipality in 1368. Visiting Shiraz National Garden and spending time in it will definitely be enjoyable for you, so be sure to visit this beautiful and historical garden during your trip to Shiraz.



Karim Khan Citadel, Shiraz, Fars province.

Karim Khan Citadel

Karim Khan Citadel can be introduced as the biggest and oldest historical building in Shiraz. This citadel was built in 1766 and 1767 AD by Karim Khan Zand and is known as Karim Khan Citadel. When Karim Khan chose Shiraz as his capital, he considered this historical citadel as his residence. The architecture of this brick building is very beautiful and the best materials are used for it. Karim Khan citadel is square in shape and four cylindrical towers are located in its four corners, each of which is 12 meters high. The northeast tower of this citadel used to be a bathhouse and due to the presence of a water tank in it, it has sagged a little. It is interesting to know that the towers of Karim Khan citadel were used as a prison in the past, but now it has become a beautiful and stunning building that many tourists and even tourists visit.

Shapuri Mansion

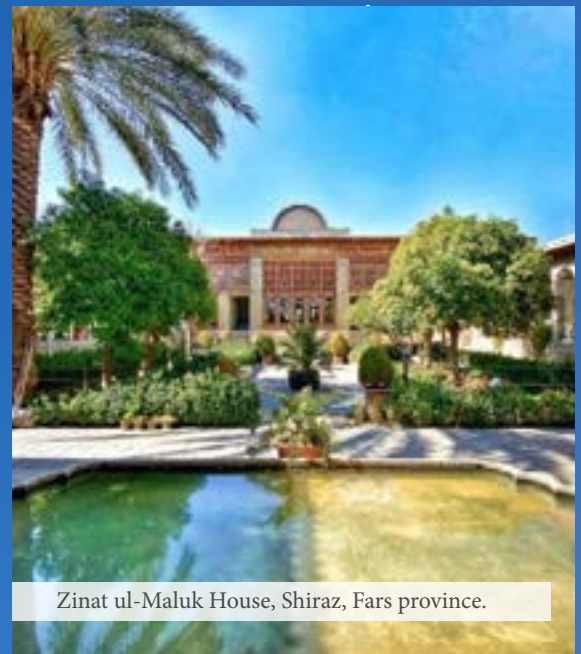
One of the beautiful and magnificent mansions of Shiraz, which is related to the early Pahlavi period, is the Shapuri mansion. The owner of this mansion is a person named Abdulsahab Shapouri, who is considered one of the biggest and richest businessmen of Shiraz, and the name of the mansion is derived from the name of its owner. The construction of this mansion was done between 1310 and 1315 and it was registered as a national monument of Iran in 1379. It is not bad to know that the Shapouri mansion is located on a land of 4635 square meters and its infrastructure is approximately 840 square meters. The architecture of this building is very elegant and it was built in Qajar style, but the innovations used in different parts of the building are a combination of Iranian-European architecture. The great architect of the Shapuri mansion was the great master of Iranian architecture, namely Abolghasem, who made its appearance unique. The tiling of the building and the plastering of the column, along with the beautiful and spectacular lighting, have made many travelers and tourists visit this luxurious mansion.



Shapuri Mansion, Shiraz, Fars province.

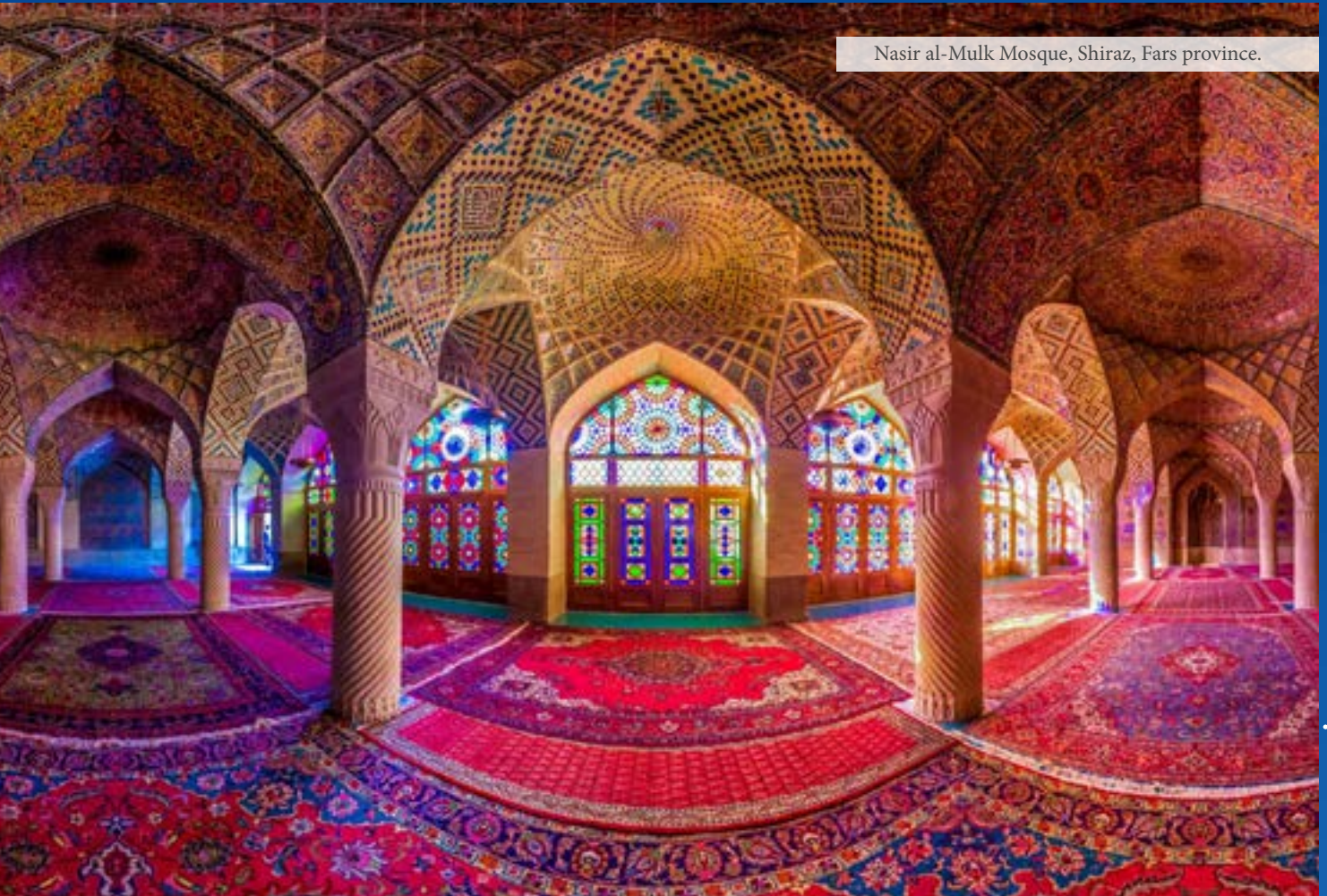
Zinat ul-Maluk House

The architecture of this house is done very professionally and will amaze the eyes of every viewer. The presence of a rectangular pond in the middle of the courtyard and the beautiful design of the royal hall are really amazing. The house of Zinat al-Maluk will be more beautiful in spring and autumn and it will be more enjoyable to watch. This house has more than 20 rooms, all of which have wooden roofs, and beautiful paintings of animals, birds, and flowers can be seen on the roof of the house. In the basement of this house, there are statues of all the prominent figures of Shiraz, which will keep the history alive for you. In 1351, the house of Zinat-ul-Maluk was registered as a national monument of Iran. We suggest that you visit this wonderful house as one of the must-see places in Shiraz during your trip to Shiraz.



Zinat ul-Maluk House, Shiraz, Fars province.

Nasir al-Mulk Mosque, Shiraz, Fars province.



Nasir al-Mulk Mosque

You can see the real beauty and brilliant combination of colors only in the Nasir al-Mulk Mosque in Shiraz. This mosque is among the top 10 mosques in the world and its colorfulness is well known. The founder of this mosque was a person named Mirza Hasan Ali Khan Nasirul Molk and its architecture was done by Ali Akbar Qavamul Molk. The construction of this mosque dates back to the Qajar era and is considered one of the best sights in Shiraz. The use of colorful mirrors and turquoise tiles, along with the unique design of

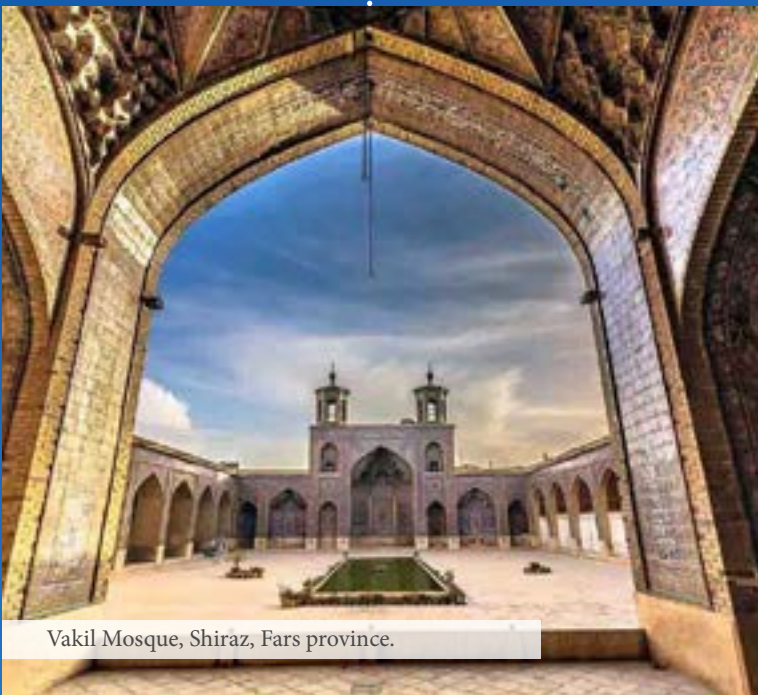
the building, expresses the art and taste of the architect of this mosque. The sunlight on the colored windows of the mosque and its reflection on the floor tiles will create an astonishing and extraordinary picture in front of your eyes. Try to choose the morning and 9 to 11 hours to visit this historical mosque, because the sunlight shines on the mosque at its best during these hours. Don't forget to take a photo when visiting this mosque, which is one of the must-see places in Shiraz.



Old Grand Mosque, Shiraz, Fars province.

Old Grand Mosque

The oldest mosque in Shiraz can be considered Jame Atiq Mosque, which is related to the Safavid era. It seems that the construction of this mosque was done between 265 and 287 A.H. and made it one of the most valuable places to visit in Shiraz. Jame Atiq Mosque was built on a place of worship and has been restored many times. According to their old tradition, the people of Shiraz go to this historical mosque on Fridays and recite the Qur'an there, that is why this mosque is also known as Adina Mosque or Friday. It is interesting to know that Jame Atiq Mosque was included in the list of national monuments of Iran in 2013.



Vakil Mosque, Shiraz, Fars province.

Vakil Mosque

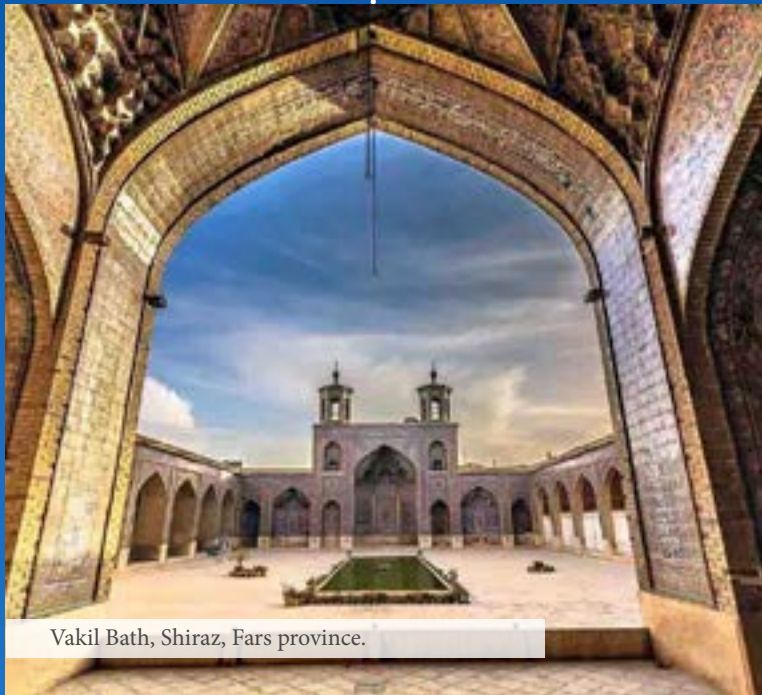
Another one of the most beautiful and oldest mosques in Shiraz, which belongs to the Zandiya era, is Vakil Mosque or Sultani Mosque. This mosque has 48 columns and is considered one of the strongest buildings in Shiraz. The architecture and design of this mosque is very eye-catching in its simplicity, and the art of enameling and the use of green and red colors add to its beauty. All these parts are enameled in a very precise way and entering it will give you a unique feeling. It is not bad to know that this mosque is located near the bathroom and Vakil Bazaar. Be sure to include a visit to Vakil Mosque in your schedule.



Vakil Bazaar, Shiraz, Fars province.

Vakil Bazaar

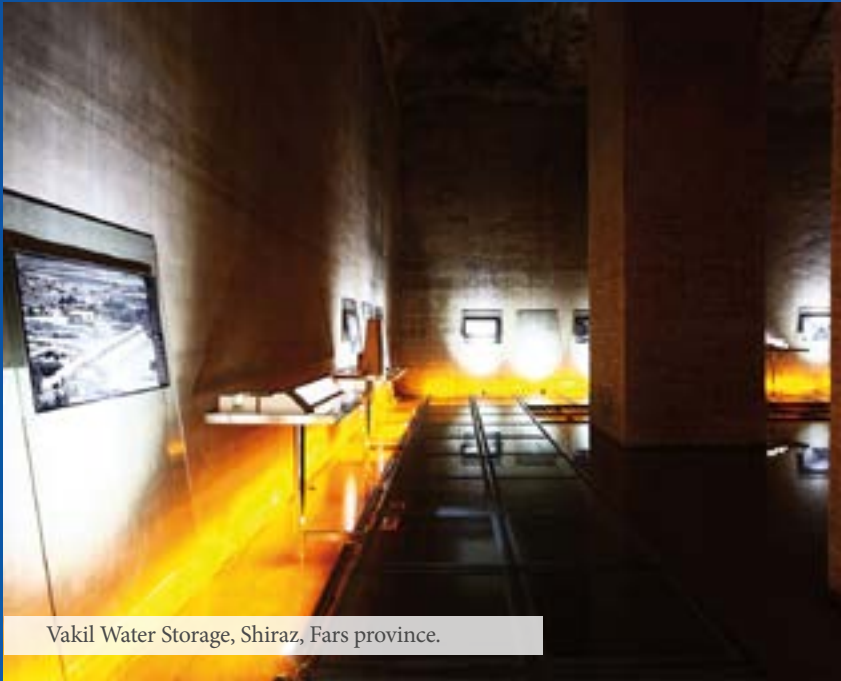
You can see a collection of Shiraz's traditional cells in the Vakil An market. Vakil Bazaar is one of the oldest and largest markets in Shiraz, which was built by Karim Khan Zand. In addition to selling goods such as carpets, paintings, gold, home accessories and other items, Vakil Bazaar also has a famous and significant design and architecture, for this reason it is known as one of the must-see places in Shiraz. It is better to know that this market is closed on Fridays.



Vakil Bath, Shiraz, Fars province.

Vakil Bath

Hamman Vakil can also be considered among the sights of Shiraz, because it is considered one of the most advanced and famous baths in the history of Iran. This bath was built in 1187 by order of Karim Khan Zand. Hamman Vakil has different parts such as Shahneshin, warm house, dressing room and treasury, the most important part of which is Shahneshin. The architecture and motifs used on this building are very amazing and are decorated with paintings of the ascension (Meraj) of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), the battles of Hazrat Ali (A.S.) Eshke Shirin and Farhad and Bijan and Manijeh, as well as the design of symbolic sculptures of people in the bath.



Vakil Water Storage, Shiraz, Fars province.

Vakil Water Storage

Vakil Water Storage is one of the historical attractions and sights of Shiraz, which is located in the eastern part of Karim Khan Citadel. This water storage is a valuable and exquisite souvenir from the Safavid era, which was built by Karim Khan Zand. Today, this water storage has become the Shiraz Water Museum, which travelers and tourists can visit. The presence of a wind-break on this reservoir to cool the water and replicas of water structures from different periods of history has definitely added to its appeal. Be sure to include a visit to the Shiraz Water Museum in your schedule.



Pars Museum, Shiraz, Fars province.

Kolah Ferangi Mansion or Pars Museum

The Kolah Ferangi mansion is actually the tomb of Karim Khan Zand, which is located in a large and beautiful garden. This mansion represents the magnificent architecture of the Zandiye period and was converted into the Pars Museum in 2013. The structure of Kolah Ferangi is octagonal and its tiles and paintings are truly unique. On your trip to Shiraz, be sure to visit the Pars Museum, which is one of the must-see places in Shiraz.

Biruni Observatory, Shiraz, Fars province.



Abu Rehan Al- Biruni Observatory

Aburehan Al-Biruni Observatory is located inside Shiraz University and is the second observatory in Iran after Maragheh Observatory. Professor Youssef Tasbati and Professor Edward Francis Gainen are among the founders of this observatory. It is not bad to know that Abu Rehan Al- Biruni observatory

is located on the top of a hill in the northwest of Shiraz and it may be a little difficult to get to it, but it is very important to see it and it is really valuable. When traveling to Shiraz, don't forget to visit Abu Riham Biruni Observatory.



Handicrafts of Fars province.



Handicrafts and gifts of Fars province

One of the most famous gifts of Fars province is herbal spirits. You can buy spring water, orange juice and rose water, medicinal plants with excellent quality and aroma, and medicinal and relaxing properties from shopping centers and stores of this province in different cities.

Delicious Muscat, Arde halva, almond halva, sesame bread, Kamaj bread, dates, etc., are other delicious foods in Fars province that you can buy as gifts and enjoy its taste. Handicrafts such as gebe, weaving, embroidery, inlaying and silk weaving are other arts that you can buy as gifts in the traditional markets of different cities in Shiraz.



Orange Tree Wedding

In Shiraz, it is customary that if the orange tree in the house gives little oranges or no oranges at all, they make it a bride and hold a wedding ceremony for it. For this purpose, first the wife of the house owner invites the neighboring women to the orange tree wedding, everyone gathers at the house at a certain time and the

wife of the house owner takes a saw to cut the branches of the tree. One of the neighboring women comes forward and becomes the guarantor of the tree. Then they draw a very thin net on the tree, sprinkle cheese sugar on the tree, clap, sing and rejoice and believe that the tree will bear oranges next year in the spring season.



Orange Tree Wedding ceremony in Shiraz, Fars province.



Customs of Fars Province in Ramadan

The customs of Ramadan are common in Shiraz city and some parts of Fars province, which of course are rarely performed these days, such as the custom of Kulukh-Andazan, which was performed in Shiraz and Saghad-Abadeh with a slight difference before entering the month of Ramadan.

In the city of Estehban, Fars, before the month of Ramadan, the groom's family sends gifts to the fiancée or the bride, which include sweets, rice, chicken, a pair of shoes, charqad, quba and other gifts. The gifts are placed in a group and sent to the bride's house together with one of the groom's relatives, this gift is called "Valon Day". The bride's family also sends a gift to the groom's family, which mostly includes clothes, a shirt for the groom's father, and a scarf or a scarf for the groom's mother.



Kulukh-Andazan custom before month of Ramadan in shiraz.

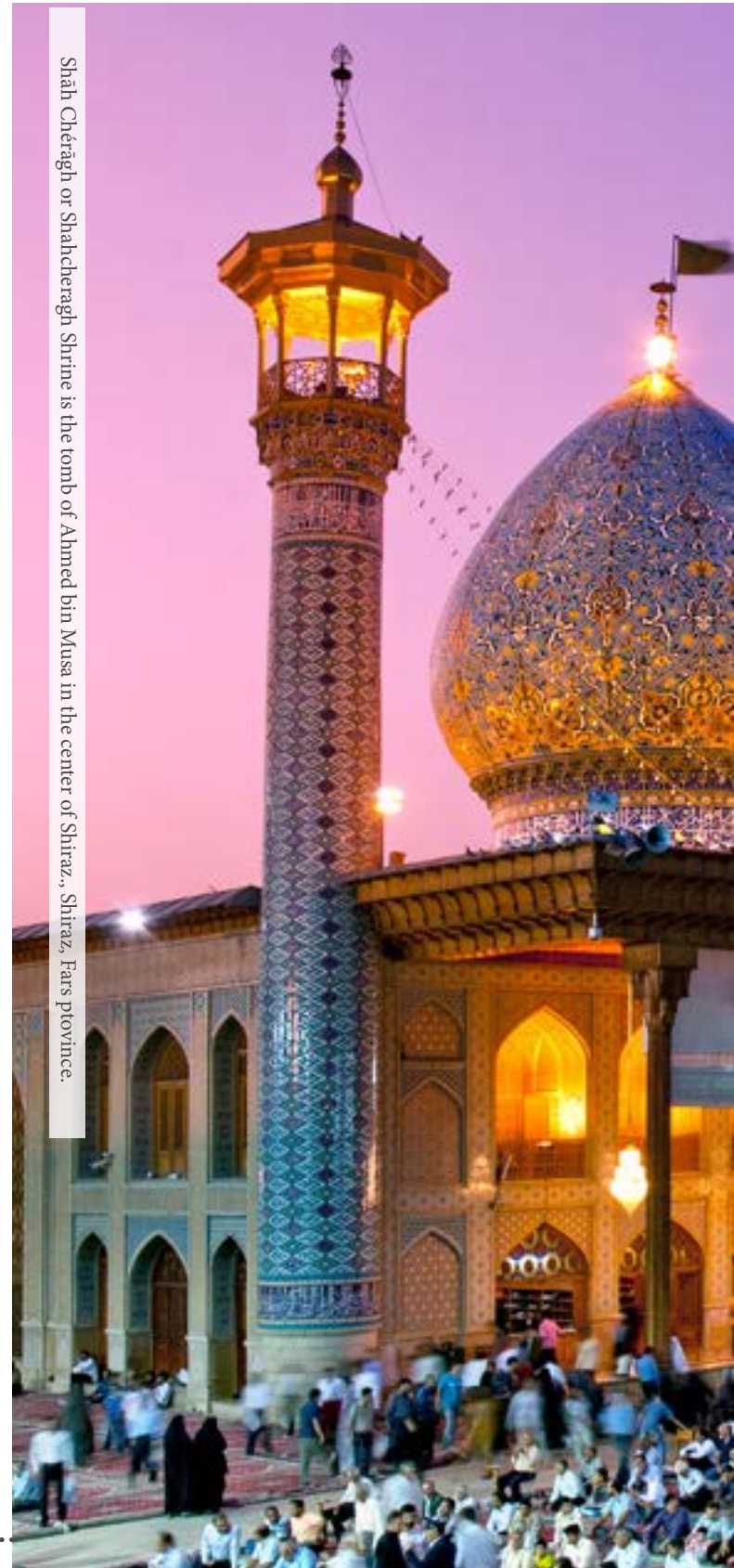
Since the past in Fars province and Shiraz city, it has been a custom that people used to wake up with a special instrument at dawn in the month of Ramadan. This custom still exists in some cities.

Reading loud prayers on the roofs of houses, mosques, alleys and passages is another custom of the people of different regions of Fars, which is done spontaneously by literate people in the neighborhoods from the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan, so that the people of the neighborhood can Wake up at dawn that this ancient custom is still in effect in some neighborhoods of Fars, such as Jahorm and Shiraz.

In this month, the people of southern Fars also read the Quran individually in mosques, houses, parks, even under the shade of walls and trees, and some people finish more than 30 rounds of the Quran in this month.

The people of Shiraz believe that on the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan, they go to visit the Imams of this city, including Hazrat Ahmad bin Musa Shahcheragh (pbuh), Seyed Alauddin Hussain (pbuh), Seyed Mir Mohammad bin Musa (pbuh) and Ali bin Hamzah (pbuh). that some families perform Maghrib and Isha prayers in these shrines and break their fast.

One of the foods that some families in Shiraz eat in the mornings of the holy month is “Qanbarpelo” which is made from meat, chickpeas, walnuts, raisins, grape juice, pomegranate paste, onions, turmeric, salt, rice and oil.



Shah Chérāgh or Shahcheragh Shrine is the tomb of Ahmed bin Musa in the center of Shiraz., Shiraz, Fars plovince.



Tarhalwa of Shiraz

Tarhalwa is one of the traditional sweets of Shiraz city, which is baked in the holy month of Ramadan, and its consumption has been customary among Shirazi families since ancient times. This halva is usually cooked in two colors, white and yellow (saffron), and the difference between this halva and other halva is the use of starch, which makes it moldable and easy to cut.

The nights of revival, which is the night of the 19th, 23rd and 27th, the people of Fars go to the mosque after eating iftar and take revival. Nights of Qadr in Larestan begin with bathing and cleaning and continue with praying, speaking, reciting the Holy Qur'an and praying Joshan Kabir. The people of Lar call this night the so-called Ant al-Ghouth.



Tarhalwa of Shiraz, Fars Province.



Marriage customs in Fars province

Among the common customs of marriage in Fars or Shiraz province, Dalalgi, Bale Barun, Rekht Barun, Aqd konun, preparation of equipment, wedding ceremony and Pagosha. The performance of traditional music and dances of the region is another common tradition in the wedding ceremony, which gives it a special flavor. Today, with the fading of the traditions, the traditional marriage customs in some regions of Fars still remain strong and are implemented.

Dalalgi, the groom's mother and sister and some of his relatives go to the house of the girl. If the girl's family agrees, in addition to tea, they will bring for them. If the girl's family is only satisfied with tea, it is a sign that they are not satisfied with this union. So the issue is dismissed and the groom's family returns to another house.

The bride's family must search the groom and his family. One day, they entered silently into the groom's house and then the wedding ceremony is performed. In this ceremony, several elders of the two families gather at the bride's house to discuss dowry, money, clothes and other necessary issues. If the parties have special conditions, it will be brought up in this meeting to reach an agreement. One person also puts what has been discussed on paper and in the term they say that his rak'ah is written. Then a day is determined and together with the bride, they go to Vakil market and buy the needed fabrics.





Rakht Barun, in this area, the friends of the bride and groom participate, and they are called “Suri”. The Suris of the groom bring a tailor to measure the bride and take the cloths they bought with him. Reception of guests is the responsibility of the bride’s mother. The bridegroom’s mother also brings along with the cloth, a gift called a flower. In this gathering, women make a circle and sing.

In Fars, they get married twice. One is a private wedding in which the relatives of the bride and groom participate, and the wedding sermon is usually read in this assembly.

Another marriage ceremony in which all the friends and acquaintances of the two families participate. On the wedding day, the groom’s family takes everything to the bride’s house.

The day before the wedding, they tie a veil and clean rice. This ceremony is accompanied by

joy and singing Vasunak. Some people go to the bride’s house and bring the bride. When they want to take the bride away, the bride’s father does not allow the bride to be taken so that he does not get the deed from the groom’s friends. When the bridegroom’s sisters leave, they take the bride’s armpit and hold a big stone mirror in front of her and move towards the groom’s house.

Before reaching home, the groom comes to meet the bride and takes the bride home with him. In Hajla, the elder of the family holds the hands of the bride and the groom. In Hajla, the little fingers of the bride and groom are washed and the bride and groom throw the coins they have in their hands into a container under their hands. They pour this globe at the foot of the green tree.



Muharram mourning Rituals in Fars

Flags in black, green and red colors are raised over the doors of Takayas, mosques, houses, institutions, offices and passages, men and women, young and old, young and old, all wear black on the afternoon of Ashura. During these days, women and men, especially young people, gather in mosques, passages, and takayas with chained hands and mourn for the martyrs of Karbala, to express their sympathy with those killed in the Karbala incident fourteen centuries ago.

Setting up the scaffolding of the funeral processions and installing the red and black flags from the door and wall of the city, setting up the votive pots and people wearing black are the lasting images of the month of Muharram.

In Estehban city, Chek Cheko and Charcho Gardani ceremony is a ceremony that is performed with two stones and has its own laments, and because the sound of two sticks or two stones clashing, it is like the sound of a sword.

In Khorram Beed area, before the first 10 days of Muharram, a special flags is established in the entire region called Alam Ume Kovar, and on the night of Ashura, with the flag marching, the great Alam (Alam) of Hazrat Abul Fazl al-Abbas is placed facing the Jama Mosque, which is the oldest mosque in the region. This science is one of the oldest mourning sciences in Iran, and it is about a century old.

Muharram mourning Rituals in Shāh Chérāgh Shrine, Shiraz, Fars province.







Customs of Childbirth in Fars

In each region of Iran, for a newly born child, various customs related to the same region are held. This ritual starts during pregnancy and continues until the one-year birthday celebration.

People of Shiraz, in addition to Viarane and Sismoni Bran, which is customary in most regions of Iran, have a ceremony called “Qur’an Anzaun or Lol Anzaun” which is still held in many regions and cities of Fars province with a slight difference and all women are familiar with it.

This ceremony is usually held in four or five months of pregnancy, when the fetus announces its existence by shaking in the mother’s belly. The family of a pregnant woman prepares a special necklace made of gold and decorated with the name of God (Ayeh One-Yakad) in order to ward off sore eyes and protect the mother and child, as well as gifts such as a colored tent, clothes (preferably green), fruits and sweets, and along with some friends and acquaintances go to the pregnant woman’s house.





Music

There are three groups of musicians in Qashqai: Ashegh, Changyan and Sarbanan.

Qashqai lovers: Qashqai lovers have migrated to Fars province from regions such as the Caucasus and Shirvan, and therefore speak Turkish. Their main instrument is “Chegur”, but three decades ago, “Tar” took its place, and now the fiddle is their main instrument. Because of the difficult living conditions, lovers mostly live in cities.

Many others live in remote villages and settlements around Shiraz due to poverty and thus many of their songs have been forgotten. Lovers usually present long stories accompanied by instruments and songs. Among the old songs of the lovers, we can mention “Sahravazi”, “Jangnameh” and the popular songs of today are “Kuraoghli”, “Mahmoud and Sanam”, “Halileh and Khosrow” and “Biston”.

Chengian: Qashqai folk music is common among “Chengian”. They are the musicians of “Korna”, “Saz”

and “Naqara”. These artists usually play at weddings and other celebrations. Chengis, like lovers, are deprived and hardworking people. Changyans represent the common music of their tribe and their tunes do not have the complexity and difficulty of love tunes, and it is considered as a mirror of folk music.

Sarbanan: Sarbanan plays the national songs of with “ni”. “Ni” is an old and well-known crafting among the people. The songs of lovers and Chengyans are in Qashqai Turkish language, but Sarbanans sing in another language, “Kuroshi”, which is similar to Pahlavi language. Among the special songs of Sarbanan, we can mention “Gadadarnama”, which is a description of moving camels. A significant part of Qashqai’s music is “Lullaby”, which is common among mothers. In Qashqai tribe, there are songs that they perform while working, and the most famous of them are: Sahar Awazi, Jangnameh, and music that is played and sung for pounding rice, driving herds, and milking cattle.



The traditional attire of a local people of Fars.



Clothing of Persian people

The clothing of the people of Fars is very diverse due to cultural diversity, hence the traditional clothing of the nomads of Kohmera Red is mentioned:

Men's clothing: The traditional men's clothing of Fars nomads consists of the following components:

Qaba (Arkhalag): It is the main covering of the body, its length reaches up to the shoe (Malki) and covers the ankle. Qaba is a loose garment and makes it possible to move on the mountain roads. Its fabric is thick and in blue colors, sometimes with the pattern of stars and moon. Green and red colors are considered kittens.

Shawl: It is tied on the front and around the waist. The shawl is about 7 to 25 meters of black or brown debit cloth, which is wrapped around the waist in a special way.

Chicha: It is worn over the Qaba and is similar to a robe. Its fabric is thin and perforated and made of wool. Its sleeves are short. The most beautiful and expensive lace was the white lace that the sheriff gave to prominent young people as a gift.



Foods and snacks for Fars province

Foods and snacks specific to Fars province include Ash Kardeh, Ash Sabzi Breakfast, Shirazi Cabbage Rice, Peach Meatballs, Plum and Onion Meatballs, Vegetable Meatballs, Falodeh, Lentils, and Forked Cabbage.





Delicious Cuisines from Shiraz

In the following, we will introduce the delicious sweets and souvenirs of Shiraz:

Yokheh

Yokheh is one of the local and traditional sweets of Shiraz. Wheat flour, sugar or sugar flour, eggs, cinnamon, oil, cardamom and water are used in cooking Yokhe, and pistachio powder, sugar powder, coconut and almond slices are used to

decorate. It is not bad to know that Yokheh pastry is very similar to Kermanshah cake and the only minor difference between these two sweets is in the thickness of their layers, usually the layers of Yokheh dough are thinner.



Yokkeh of Shiraz



Muscat Cookies of Shiraz



Burnt Almonds

Shirazi Lemon

Shirazi lemon is one of the best quality lemons and because of this, it is popular among people to buy it as a gift. If you travel to the beautiful city of Shiraz in the summer season, we suggest you to buy fresh Shirazi lemon juice.

Muscat Cookies

In Shiraz, a special type of cookie and muscati is prepared, and since these two sweets are almost always served next to each other in the same tray, it has become known as muscati cookie. In the preparation of special Shirazi cookies, they use white flour, rice flour, powdered sugar, eggs, rose water and solid oil, and after they are baked, they are decorated with purslane.

Muscat is also prepared with starch powder, water, rose water, sugar, saffron and liquid oil. Finally, these two are placed next to each other in a tray. It is not bad to know that the guests usually use special sensitivity in picking these two delicacies; in such a way that they put a muscat and a cookie together in a saucer and they must eat them at the same time.

Citrus Aurantium

It is Shiraz and its orange spring! Spring orange juice, spring orange jam and dried flowers of this plant can be good gifts from a trip to Shiraz.

Burnt Almonds

Burnt Almond is one of the gifts of Fars and Kurdistan provinces and it can be bought in Shiraz as a delicious gift of the city. To prepare this food, almonds, sugar or honey and water are mixed together and heated until the water and sugar cover the almonds in a thick liquid and finally burnt almonds appear.

Muscat Lari

Another type of muscat that is popular in Shiraz and can be seen in shops is Lari muscat. This muscat actually belongs to the city of Larestan, Fars province, but it is also considered one of the popular gifts of the city of Shiraz. Starch, sugar, water, rose water, almond and pistachio slices, liquid oil, cardamom and saffron are used in the preparation of this type of muscati, and its main difference from other muscatis is the large amount of muscati that is used in its cooking.



Muscat Lari of Shiraz



Ranginak of Shiraz



Fasa Bread of Shiraz

Ranginak

Ranginak is one of the nutritious foods that is very popular in the southern provinces of our country, including Fars, Hormozgan, Bushehr and Khuzestan and the people of Shiraz also prepare it. Color is generally obtained from the combination of dates, flour and cinnamon powder; but in each of the southern cities of our country, there may be slight differences in the preparation of this delicious food. Usually, Shirazis prepare ranginak by mixing dates, walnuts or pistachios, flour, oil, sugar dust, or cinnamon.

Abghora Shiraz

If you go to Shiraz in the summer, you can put the fresh drink of this city on your gifts shopping list. In the middle of August, drinking starts in Shiraz, and it might be interesting to you that the most drink consumed by the people of this city is for Shirazi salad.

Fasa Bread

Fasa'i bread or Kemach is a type of pastry belonging to the city of Fasa, in Fars province, which is prepared from wheat flour, rose water, cardamom and saffron, and is usually decorated with purslane seeds. This sweet is crunchy and dry and has a long shelf life, which is why it can be a good choice for gifts.

Spirits and Herbal Teas

Spirits and herbal teas are also considered as famous gifts of Shiraz. Here you can buy different types of high-quality herbal teas and spirits such as Baharnaranj, Beharmashk, rose water, nastern, mint, forty herbs, chamomile, borage, etc.



Shiraz Handicrafts

In the following, we will introduce you some of the most famous handicrafts of Shiraz. Of course, if you want to learn about Shiraz's handicrafts and a list of the city's attractions, you can go to Shiraz's sightseeing and entertainment page and get complete information about them.

Shiraz Carpet

One of the most valuable gifts that can be bought on a trip to Shiraz is the Shiraz carpet. In each of the cities of our country, carpets are woven in a special way, and Shiraz also has a special type of carpet, which is different from the carpets of other Iranian cities due to the type of knots, the way it is woven, and the type of rugs.

Carpet

Khorsk carpet is a carpet made of cotton or wool fibers that is usually woven in small dimensions. The weave of this type of carpet is very common among the Qashqai and Lor tribes who live in parts of Fars province. These days, the city of Shiraz has not been deprived of the art of these peoples, and the beautiful gages of this city are very popular, especially in the clay or frame design.



Rug

Another gift that is very popular among tourists is the Shiraz rug, which is used as a rug or cover. The rug is made of silk, goat hair, sheep wool, or other domestic animals, and sometimes it is woven without a plan. Wool threads dye the carpet with vegetable dyes. It is interesting to know that one of the types of rugs in Fars province is called Rand. This very finely woven and delicate handwoven fabric is woven by the Qashqai nomads on a horizontal loom.

Boriyabafi

In the city of Kazerun, our good countrymen weave a mat known as “boria” with the fibers of palm leaves or marsh reeds. Borya weaving is done only by men.

Polychrome Tiles

The seven-color tile is an artistic work that is integrated with the architecture of Shiraz, and its examples can be seen in many historical buildings of this city, such as the Nasir al-Molk Mosque. It is not bad to know that usually these glazed tiles are 15x15 and 20x20 cm in size and with different colors, they come in a charming shape that tempts every traveler to buy. The seven common colors used in making this type of tile are black, white, azure, turquoise, red and yellow.

Khatam Kari

The precious art of inlaying has been registered in the list of handicrafts of Shiraz and its examples can be seen in many markets of the city. It is not bad to know that the finer the Khatam designs are, the better and more valuable



The Shirazi Rug, Fars province.



The Boriyabafi work of Shiraz, Fars province.



The Polychrome Tiles of Shiraz, Fars province.



The Khatam Kari of Shiraz, Fars province.



The Marquetry Shiraz, Fars province.



The Silver work of Shiraz, Fars province.



The Woodcarving work of Shiraz, Fars province.



The Ceramic Dishes and Objects of Shiraz, Fars province.

Marquetry

The name of this Iranian art has been registered in the list of handicrafts of Shiraz, and you can see very beautiful examples of the art of mosaic work in the bazaars of the city.

Silver work

If you are looking for stylish and expensive gifts in Shiraz, we suggest you consider silverware. Some of the best silver shops in Shiraz are located in Sarai Moshir, Vakil Bazaar and Hafez Tomb. These eye-catching objects have 90 carat and therefore their price may be a little higher than the examples sold in other cities.

Woodcarving

Wood carving is one of the handicrafts of Fars province, and you can find a good example of it in the markets of Shiraz. It is not bad to know that these handicrafts are registered in UNESCO World Heritage under the name of Abadeh Fars city, which is located approximately 170 km north of Shiraz.

Ceramic Dishes and Objects

It has been several years since the city of Estehban in Fars has been selected as a special region for the production of ceramic pottery, and the ceramic pottery of Estehban has been registered as part of the spiritual heritage of Fars province in the list of spiritual works of the country. These days, many artists from Estehban bring their works to Shiraz, which is only about 2 hours away from Estehban, and sell their ceramic items here.

Pottery

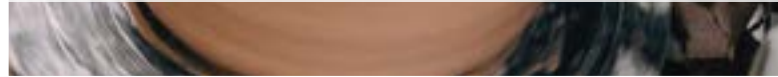
The art of pottery has been popular in different countries for a long time and is made with special designs everywhere. Today, various examples of this beautiful art can be seen in Shiraz, and you can buy all kinds of pottery and glazed objects from this city and take them as souvenirs for your friends and relatives.



The Pottery of Shiraz, Fars province.

Nomadic Colored Fabrics

Another souvenir that will surely catch your eye in the city of Shiraz is the colorful fabrics of Fars nomads. One of the best places in Shiraz to buy these attractive fabrics is Vakil Bazaar; Go from Chahar-souk to Sarai Moshir and then Shamshegarha Bazaar to come across all kinds of colorful cloths hanging from the door and walls.



Miniature

Miniature art is a type of painting with the highest degree of delicacy, in which the lines are drawn extremely thin. These days, paintings that are drawn in this way or miniature carpets are very visible in the handicrafts of our country, and there are pure examples of this art in the city of Shiraz.



The Nomadic Colored Fabrics of Shiraz, Fars province.

Giwa

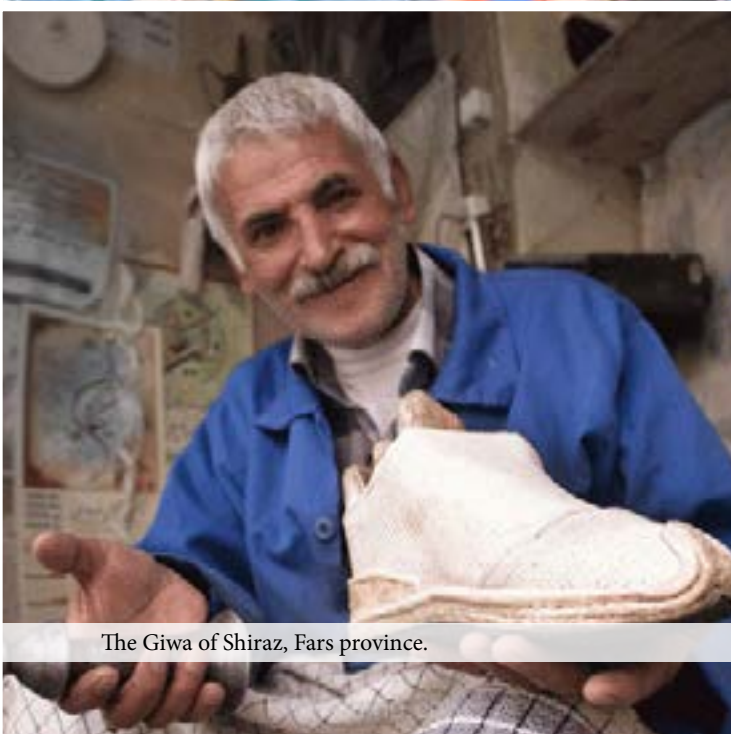
After buying Fars nomad fabrics, what do you think about buying Shiraz fabrics? Cool and light slippers that can be a good choice for hot summer days. In the two villages of Abadeh and Qalat of Shiraz, high-quality samples of silk are sewn, which are sold in the city markets.

Glazing

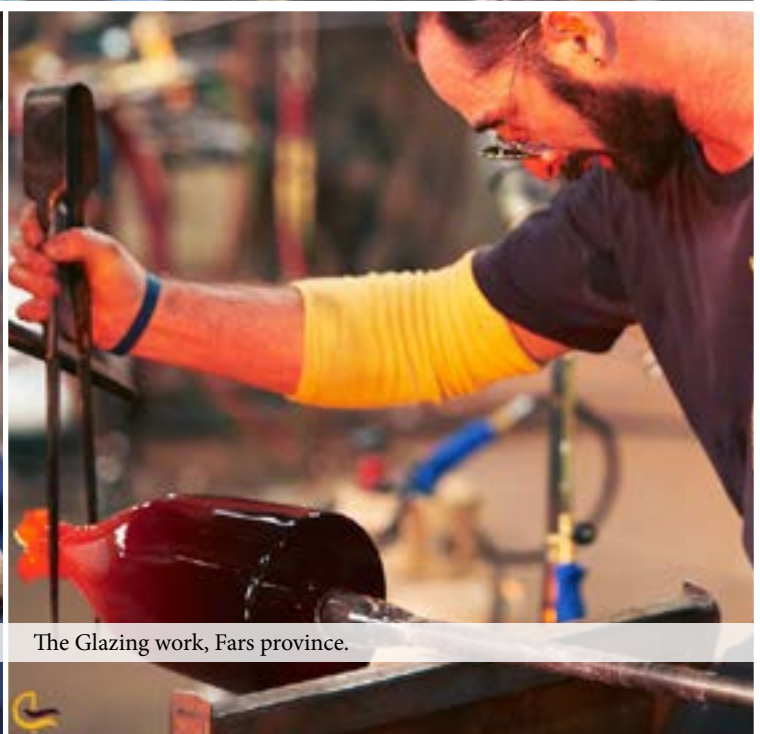
Glass making is one of the arts that was popular in some areas of Iran in ancient times, and we can see many examples of it in the museums of our country. This Iranian art has been popular in the city of Shiraz for a long time.



The Miniature Painting workshop, Fars province.



The Giwa of Shiraz, Fars province.



The Glazing work, Fars province.

Wool Polish

Weaving art is common in many cities of our country and beautiful examples of this industry can be seen in Shiraz. Felt is a traditional underlay that is woven with wool.



The Wool Polish of Shiraz, Fars province.

The traditional attire of a local Woman of Fars.



General Characteristics of Shirazi local clothes

The local dress of men and women is different from each other. The local dress of Shiraz women is available in various happy colors and is derived from nature. The clothing of Qashqai nomadic women does not create any restrictions for movement and work, and its suitability for different seasons of the year and protection from cold and heat and respecting its economic value for the family is exemplary. Men's clothing has also been suitable for work and activity, mobility and its own beauty.

Local dress of Shirazi women

Nomadic women's clothing consists of different parts such as cap, archalaq, turban, slippers, scarf, shirt, skirt (qar).



Keeng or Women's shirt

Keeng is a long women's shirt from the shoulder to the ankle, which has a slit from the bottom to near the waist, and the collar is fully closed, and the sleeves are up to the wrists. The long cut of the shirt divides it into two parts, front and back, and makes Shirazi women better able to work and be active.

Turki Tomban

Torki Tomban is a long skirt cover with many pleats made of light fabric. The many folds of Torki Tomban are due to the fact that when the wind blows and one side of the skirt gathers, the next folds take its place and the cover is not lost. For more beauty of the tomban, they wear one or two turkish tombans on top of each other and use more fabric.

Charqad

Shirazi nomadic women use delicate and thin fabric with special designs to cover their hair and use it as a scarf and cover the head except for the face. Shirazi women embroider beads or tapestries to decorate it.

Archalaq

In most seasons of the year, nomadic women wear a beautiful and warm dress called Arkhalaq on their clothes, which is a protective cover and adds dignity and weight to the dress. This dress has slits in the armpits and makes the hands move easily.

Handkerchief or Yagluq

Shirazi nomadic women tie a cloth called handkerchief or yagluq to the forehead and tie it on the back of their head to protect the head from the cold and wind. The material of this handkerchief is made of precious fabrics such as silk and silk, and it is attached to the charqad at the top of the forehead with a pin or a gold flower.

Traditional clothing of Shiraz men

Nomadic men's clothing includes hats, shirts, archa-lafs, waist shawls, turbans and kepnaks.

Waist shawl

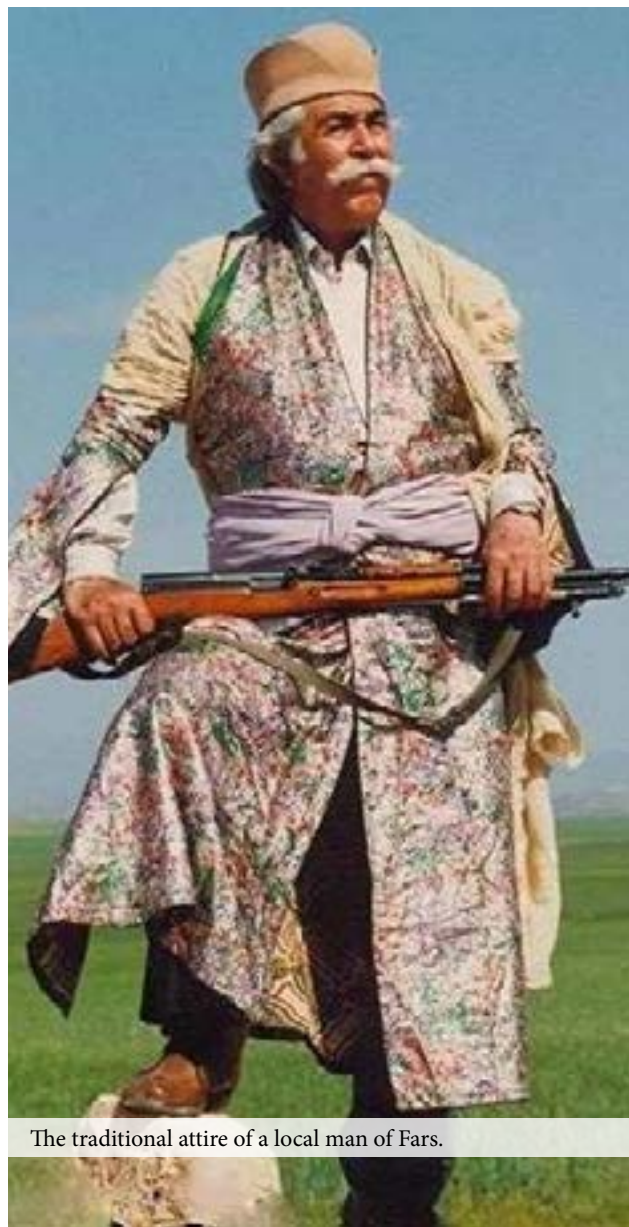
Shirazi men wear a 5 or 6 meter thick brown or white shawl on their waist, which in addition to being beautiful, keeps the vertebrae of the back healthy during fast movements and lifting heavy loads. Shawls are used as pockets for keeping money, cigarettes, sticks, combs, etc.

Cheghe

For the beauty and appearance of the dress, men usually wear a special cream-colored weave with their shawls and turbans, which is called Chacha.

Two-cornered hat

The men of the tribe must always wear a hat. Qashqai men wear a two-eared felt hat made of fine and soft feathers, which is rubbed and prepared by skilled and experienced local felters. These hats, in addition to their beauty and dignity, are that due to their weight, they do not fall off their heads with any wind and storm, and they block the sunlight when the sun shines.



The traditional attire of a local man of Fars.

Chuga

For celebrations, hunting and war, men wore a thin robe called Chuqa. Guns, knives, daggers, swords, and clubs were also among the most important parts of Qashqai men's grooming. Men of different Qashqai clans could be distinguished based on their belts and the way they tied their cartridges.



The customs of Shiraz people on different occasions

The people of Shiraz city and Fars province have special customs and traditions, customs and traditions of Nowruz Eid, spring orange wedding, holy water of the fish pond, etc. What is abundantly seen in the meantime, which can be described, are important ceremonies such as weddings. For example, if two person get married, they have special customs and traditions, so for the marriage ceremony, it is necessary for the groom's mother and sister to go to the girl's house. If the girl's family is satisfied with this marriage, they bring them sharbat in addition to tea, otherwise they show their disapproval with tea. Another pre-wedding ceremony that is still customary in Shiraz, despite being old, is the Rakht Barun ceremony, in which the friends of the bride and groom gather, and the groom's friends and family bring cloth and a tailor to sew clothes for the bride. The groom's mother also gives a special gift to the bride. The people of Shiraz have another ceremony, which is known as Buson's hand, and



The custom of wedding ceremony in Shiraz.

it is customary for the groom to go to the bride's house with several elders and kiss the hand of his mother-in-law, and the mother-in-law gives him a gift. These are just some of the interesting customs of Shiraz people.

The holy water of the fish pond: Until 50 years ago, there were three fish ponds in Fars province in Shiraz, Fasa and Zarghan, but now, with the drying up of the Fasa fish pond, there are now two open ponds. The ceremonies for these two fish ponds are almost similar. A spring comes out from under Saadi Mountain, and several wells have been dug for its use in the houses above the tomb. The fish pond of Saadi's tomb is at the same level as the ground and is a manifestation of the aqueduct and fountain. There is no doubt that before Saadi's time and even in ancient Iran, this water flowed and was sacred. For this reason, Saadi attached great importance to this water. According to the writings of Ibn Battuta, who came to Shiraz city twice in 725 and 748 AH (the first time about thirty years after Saadi's death), Saadi built this octagonal pool. The ceremonies and beliefs of the people of Shiraz and its surroundings were very serious and their implementation was very necessary until 1327, which is the year of the destruction of Saadi's tomb to rebuild it. Until that time, every year, on the 40th day after Nowruz, around ten thousand people gathered in the area in front of the Saadi tomb, and Ash Nazri In Fars, they used to cook and rejoice from morning to night, and they believed that a red fish with a golden ring in its nose would jump up and go in the water. The fishes of this water are sacred and no one has the right to catch them. Today, the people of Koi Saadi still believe in this and throw coins in the fish pond to make their wishes come true, but there are no rituals in this regard. Such a ceremony is still going on in Zarghan. After the construction of Saadi's mausoleum, water in this pond was prevented to



The custom of wedding ceremony in Shiraz.

meet the need, and no one has access to water in the area of the fish pond anymore. But about 150 meters after the mausoleum, in an alley called Hamam Saadi alley, people use the spring water or Saadi aqueduct for their beliefs and rituals. Also, the people of Shiraz and its surroundings have special beliefs about the fish pond, and some of



them believe that the owner of this water is Hazrat Imam Hassan (A.S.). Another group believes that if a girl or a boy washes his hands and face with this water, his luck will be improved and he will go to the lucky house. In the past, they used to pour water on their heads with a cup of forty keys. In the period before the construction of the new building

of the tomb, bathing was also done on the day of Suri. For example, on Chahrshanbeh Suri, from 12:00 pm to 12:00 am, girls and women bathe in the water of Koche Hamam Saadi, and from 12:00 am to 08:00 pm in the morning, it is reserved for boys and men. The influx of people for body water is very high and people believe that this water also solves problems and troubles. Sometimes they throw a letter to Imam Zaman (AS) in the water of the fish pond and raise their needs and problems. In the past, the people of Shiraz believed that this water nullifies magic. Usually, farmers would take a container of this water and pour it into the water stream when irrigating their fields to prevent the creation of stem-eating worms and their fields would yield more. Some also believe that if their clothes are washed in this water, it will remove diseases from the wearer's body. Therefore, they wash clothes in Hamam Saadi alley. Although nowadays they rarely do such work, but in the past, the entire Saadi desert was a place for washing and drying clothes.

In Fars, they used to cook and rejoice from morning to night, and they believed that a red fish with a golden ring in its nose would jump up and go in the water. The fishes of this water are sacred and no one has the right to catch them. Today, the people of Koi Saadi still believe in this and throw coins in the fish pond to make their wishes come true, but there are no rituals in this regard. Such a ceremony is still going on in Zarghan. After the construction of Saadi's mausoleum, body water in this pond was prevented to meet the need, and no one has access to water in the area of the fish pond anymore. But about 150 meters after the mausoleum, in an alley called Hamam Saadi alley, people use the spring water or Saadi aqueduct for their beliefs and rituals. Also, the people of Shiraz and its surroundings have special beliefs about the fish pond.



The customs of Shiraz people

in cooking Shiraz food and sweets

Speaking of Shirazi's local dishes, the first thing that comes to every Iranian's mind is Shirazi's cabbage pilaf, which is cooked in a special style and different from other Iranian cities. It is interesting to know that this food is one of the foods that smells like Shirazi people during Nowruz. Bean dill with minced meat, vegetable meatballs, pomegranate and vegetable soup, sugar pilaf and tarhalwa are also seen on the tables of the people of this city during Nowruz. Ash kardeh is one of the other special foods of Shiraz, which is very interesting and attractive for Shiraz tour travelers to eat during Nowruz.

Other traditional dishes of Shiraz that are cooked during Nowruz include Qorme Beh, Do Piazeh, Chickpea Yekhni, Palo Paste, Cabbage Lentil Yekhni, Peach Meatballs, Vegetable Meatballs, Vegetable Stew, Bowl Halva, Eggplant Halim, Rannik, Pache Palo and etc. Shirazi salad is a familiar name that is known in restaurants all over the cities of Iran and is part of the menu of most restaurants in Shiraz. But the real taste of this salad can only be tasted in Shiraz. This salad, which is prepared by chopping onions, cucumbers and tomatoes without using lettuce, and adding fresh orange juice or a little lemon juice, salt and dry mint to it, gives it an unforgettable taste and tenderness, is a decoration of Shirazi's Nowruz table.



The customs of Shiraz people

visiting relatives and friends in Nowruz

From the morning of Nowruz Eid, the visits of the warm-hearted people of Shiraz begin, and it is customary in all families to visit someone who has an advantage over others in terms of age and personality, and kiss his hand and congratulate him. It includes coins or money to give them. On the morning of Nowruz Eid, some people give a plate of toasted wheat, which includes sesame, wheat, hemp, chickpeas and raisins, in addition to a plate of sweet bread, in addition to colored eggs or coins.



The traditional attire of a local Woman of Abyane, Isfahan



Fars in different centuries

Fars in 4th century of Hijri calendar

In this century, in the science of vocabulary and syntax, famous scholars emerged from Persia and took great strides in introducing the Arabic language to Muslims in the correct way. Ibn Darstaviyeh and Abu Ali Nahoi Persian grammarians are famous grammarians of this century. Also, in this century, scholars, jurists and hadith scholars, who are often strong in Quranic sciences, interpretation,

mysticism, and Sufism, and some of them are among the famous mystics of the Islamic world, have lived in Shiraz, including Bitar, Abu Bakr Shirazi. And Bakoyeh Shirazi and the famous mystic of Fars Abu Abdullah Khaffi Shirazi. Ibn Muqla is the leader of his peers in literature and especially calligraphy. In other branches of Islamic sciences, the scholar, writer and great thinker Abuhian Tawhidi and Abu Ishaq Istakhari, researcher and scholar in the science of geography, the author of Masalak al-Mamalik and Sur al-Aghalim, also lived in this century. Among the doctors, Abul Ala Farsi, who was probably one of the elders of the medical school of Shiraz and one of the students of Abu Maher Farsi, and Ibn Ajaim Farsi, who was also skilled in astronomy in addition to medicine, can be mentioned.

5th

Century Hijri

The center of Fars mystics flourished in the fifth century with the presence of a great mystic like Abu Ishaq Kazrooni. Judges and scholars of this era are also one of Iran's prides. Abu Ishaq Shirazi, the first head of Baghdad's military school and famous scientist Moayed Shirazi are among the great judges of Fars in this century. In this period, the science of syntax was still of special interest in Fars, and grammarians such as Abul Hossein Farsi, Abul Qasim Shirazi and Zayd Fasai lived in this century. In this century, although medical science lost its previous prosperity, doctors such as Abul Majd Beidawi, who is the author of the science of anatomy, and Abu Sahl Arjani, who was a famous surgeon, have enjoyed special fame in this century. Other sciences also more or less maintained their prosperity, for example, Hebaullah Shirazi, who died in 485 AH, is one of the historians of this era.

6th

Century Hijri

In this century, scientists also left their works. Ruknuddin Yahya Al-Hosseini Shirazi was proficient in wisdom, mathematics, literature and calligraphy. In jurisprudence, hadith and interpretation of Abi al-Khair Nirizi, Ibn Abi Maryam Shirazi and Abi Ali Farsi are the leaders of others. In literature, two people achieved complete fame. One is Abu Nasr Abzari, and the other is the famous writer Abul Maali Nasrallah, the secretary of the translator of the book Kalila and Demaneh Bahramshahi, whose work is immortal and has been reprinted many times. Famous ministers such as Abulfath Tajuddin Darest Shirazi and Khwaja Aminuddin

Banjir Kazrooni are also famous in this century. In the 6th century, with the appearance of the famous mystic Rozbahan Baghli Fasai Shirazi, Persian mysticism emerged from dryness and asceticism, and mystical love replaced religious worship. Sama became part of the traditions of the Sufis of the time by this noble mystic and then became fully popular in the 7th century by Maulvi. The mystics of this era were all named in the Jirga of scholars and authors. The jurist Arshad al-Din Nirizi as well as the commentator and mystic named Zain al-Din Mozafar bin Rooz Bahan are among the other great mystics of this century.

7th Century Hijri

Qutbuddin Shirazi

The 7th century of Hijri is one of the most brilliant scientific and literary periods of Fars. Great poets like Saadi Shirazi arose from Shiraz and made the torch of science and literature burn more brightly in the world. The famous writer Sharafuddin Abdallah Shirazi, known as Wasaf al-Hazra, the author of the famous book Tarikh Wasaf, also lived in this era. In religious sciences, especially the commentary of Qazi Naseruddin Abdullah Beyzawi, the author of Tafsir Anwar al-Tanzil and Asrar al-Tawil, known as Tafsir Beyzawi, and in mysticism, high-ranking sheikhs like Najib al-Din Ali bin Bozghash Shirazi, who a mystic like Sheikh Safi al-Din Ardabili, the ancestor of the Safavid sultans, set out with great enthusiasm to meet and gain his grace. Shiraz, Daniyal Khanji, whose mausoleum is still a place of pilgrimage for people after centuries, Muzaffar Shirazi and finally the famous mystic Sheikh Ohaddin Abdullah Belyani Kazaruni are among the prominent mystics of the 7th century of Fars. Famous doctors appeared in medicine that had useful works, the leader of them is Qutbuddin Shirazi, the author of the famous Tohfa Al-Saadiyeh book, as well as Sharafuddin

Zaki Boushkani, Shamsuddin Kishi, Afzaluddin Khanji, the author of the Commentary on the Law of Bu'Ali, among the famous scholars and high-ranking doctors of this period and era. Among the scholars of astronomy and mathematics, we should mention Qutbuddin Shirazi, who is the greatest student of Khwaja Nasiruddin Tusi, and his famous student Kamaluddin Farsi, both of whom were experts in astronomy, physics, and mathematics. This century was not devoid of learned ministers, some of whom also had a strong hand in calligraphy. Amir Makrabuddin Masoud, Wazir Atabak Saad Zangi, Majaduddin Farsi and Sharafuddin Khatat Shirazi are among the calligraphers of this century.

8th Century Hijri

Among the mystics of this century, two people are more prominent than others, one is Amin al-Din Kazruni, the famous poet Khajawi Kermani, and among the scholars and commentators of this time, Qutb al-Din Fali, Majd al-Din Ismail bin Ali Khanji, and Qawam al-Din Abu Balqa Abdullah, who is one of the teachers of Hafez, are more famous than others. Among the famous judges of this era, Qazi Majduddin Ismail bin Yahya and Bahauddin Abul Muhasen were the leaders of others. Among the poets, there were poets and the shining sun of the sky of Sufism and mysticism Hafez Shirazi lived in this period of time. Apart from him, Moinuddin Abulqasem Junaid Shirazi, the author of the famous book Shadalazar, and Abul Abbas Moinuddin Ahmad Shirazi, the author of the famous book Shiraznameh, Haider Shirazi and Maulana Shahin Shirazi should be mentioned. In terms of vocabulary and grammar sciences, the great lexicographer and grammarian Abu Taher Majaddin Mohammad Firozabadi is the pride of this era. Scholars and scholars who had

a judicial job, Qawamuddin Mohammad Sahib Ayyar, Qawamuddin Hassan Shirazi and Jalaluddin Turanshah are well-known in this era. Rukn al-Din Sain Wazir and Abu Nasr Fethullah are among the most knowledgeable ministers of this century. One of Iran's famous doctors and pharmacologists, namely Zainuddin Ali bin Hossein Ansari, the author of the famous book, Badi'i Powers, also lived in this century.

9th Century Hijri

In this period also famous people kept the enlightenment of knowledge & wisdom spreading. The only advantage of this century is the appearance of great sages such as Allameh Allameh Devani and Sadruddin Dashtaki in Shiraz, who opened the door of divine wisdom and prepared the ground for the emergence of the scholars of the following centuries. The famous mystic of this century is Shamsuddin Muhammad Noorbakhshi, who was revered by Shah Ismail Safavi. Shah Dai Shirazi, the famous poet and mystic of Shiraz, also lived in this century. Among the notable poets, Abu Ishaq Shirazi, known as Bashaq Atameh, and Maktabi Shirazi, a powerful speaker and singer, Laili and Majnoon, are more famous than others. In addition to the two great sages Allameh Devani and Sadr al-Din Dashtaki, Mir Sharif Shirazi, the minister of Shah Ismail, and Ghiyath al-Din Shirazi, the minister of Shah Rukh, are among the learned ministers, or in other words scientists who have accepted the ministry for some time. Among the doctors, Khair al-Din Khizr ibn al-Faqih Elias and Ali Abzari were more famous. Famous architects include Ustad Qawamuddin Mimar Shirazi and calligraphers Jamaluddin Hossein Fakhar Shirazi and Maruf Shirazi.

10th

Century Hijri

Poets: Ahli Shirazi, Vajiyeddin Lasani Shirazi, Arafi Shirazi, Abdi Bey Shirazi, Vajiyeddin Lasani Shirazi, an Indian poet.

Writers: Calligraphers: Mani Shirazi, poet and calligrapher.

11th

Century Hijri

Religious people: Molla Sadrai Shirazi, one of the greatest philosophers and clerics of the Islamic world and the founder of transcendental wisdom: poets & writers.

Calligraphers: Amant Khan Shirazi, the famous Iranian librarian at the court of the Gorkan Empire of India, Jamala Shirazi

Architects: Master Isa, designer and Iranian architect of the famous Taj Mahal monuments in India.

12th

Century Hijri

Poets: Nadim Shirazi, brother of Qaani Shirazi. Writers and Calligraphers.

13th

Century Hijri

Religious people: Mirzai Shirazi, Iranian Shia Taqlid authority.

Poets: Shourideh Shirazi, Qaani Shirazi, one of the great poets of the court of Fath Ali Shah and Muhammad Shah and the early reign of Naser al-Din Shah, Homai Shirazi, poet, writer, and mystic, Bidel Shirazi, poet and physician, Vasal Shirazi, poet, writer and serial calligrapher.

Authors: Mehdi Hamidi Shirazi, writer, poet, translator and critic, Vasal Shirazi is one of the famous poets, writers and calligraphers.

Doctors: Bidel Shirazi, poet and doctor.

Calligraphers: Fath Ali Shirazi, one of the students of Wasal Shirazi, Waqar Shirazi and Yazdani Shirazi, children of Wasal Shirazi, Asadullah Shirazi, Mohammad Hossein Shirazi.

Journalists: Jehangir Khan Soor Esrafil

Painters: Mr. Lotfali, the painter of the paintings of the Narenjestan garden mansion of Qavam,

14th

Century Hijri

Religious people: Nasser Makarem Shirazi, Seyyed Abdullah Shirazi, Seyyed Abdilhadi Shirazi, Seyed Abdul Hossein Dastghaib and Seyed Ali Mohammad Dastghaib Shirazi, Iranian Shia history authorities.

Poets: Mehdi Hamidi Shirazi, Izadi Kazroni

Authors: Hasan Fasa'ei, the author of Farsnameh Naseri, Abulqasem Anjovi Shirazi's Diwan of Hafez with the correction of Anjovi Shirazi, according to some Hafez scholars, is the most complete Diwan because he has collected and presented the types and narrations related to Hafez's poems. Ali Sami, archaeologist and writer,

Social activists: Zandakht Shirazi, journalist, poet, writer and one of the pioneers of the women's movement in Iran.

Living celebrities

Poets: Simin Daneshvar, Bijan Salamander

Doctors: Ali Asghar Khodadoost, Reza Malekzadeh, Seyed Ali Malek Hosseini

Scientific personalities: Firouz Naderi, Nizamuddin Faqih & Ali Asghar Khodadoost

Shiraz is the city of saints and divine saints and the homeland of famous poets and philosophers, mystics and scientists, the land of brave commanders and emirs and the cradle of scholars and jurists and prominent people of various sciences and techniques, especially doctors and engineers, and the birthplace of famous artists of Iran. This famous city has been blessed with great and famous men in various historical eras, whose names and works have become universal. It is necessary to remember that many of the characters mentioned in this may have been born in one of the regions of Fars; however, due to their long-term residence in Shiraz or their various occupations and influences in this city of Gent Taraz, they have become known and famous as Shirazi, or they are referred to as Shirazi in the books of tazkira and history. But in any case,

they do not only belong to Shiraz, Fars and Iran, but such sages and thinkers belong to the whole world and humanity. Also, in choosing the names of these people without any bias, we have tried to mention the most important and influential ones in the history, culture, poetry, literature, etc. of this city.



Bird's eye view of shiraz city, Fars Province.



Most Significant Figures in Fars province

Allameh Qutbuddin Mahmoud Shirazi

Physician and scientist of the 7th century Hijri and commentator of works such as Qanun and Hikmat al-Ashraq, author of Darat Al-Taj in Farsi.



Wasaf al-Hazra

Wasaf one of the princes and ministers of the Ilkhanate, a poet, writer, historian and thinker named Shirazi, who left behind valuable works in verse and prose.

Lotf Ali Shuratgar

He is a famous painter of the Qajar era, and he had no equal in face painting and painting in his era and the ages after him.



Mirzai Shirazi

He is one of the famous spiritual men of the last century and the owner of the fatwa against Britain in the case of tobacco embargo, one of the great authorities of Shiite imitation who has made a great impact in the fields of politics and religion.



Wasal Shirazi

Mirza Shafi, known as Mirzakochak, one of the poets and calligraphers of the Qajar era and the author of many works of poetry and prose (owner of thirty thousand lines of poetry and buried in the Shahcheragh Shrine).



Qaani Shirazi

He is one of the great poets of the Qajar era and the first Iranian poet who spoke French and died in Tehran in 1270 AH.



Fasat al-Dawlah Shirazi

He is one of the great philosophers, historians, writers, artists and writers of Iran during the Qajar era, who has provided remarkable services to Shiraz and has authored many works. Among his books the book “Asaar al-Ajam” of history and geography is about the works and famous personalities of Fars and Shiraz.

Ali Asghar Hekmat

He is one of the great magnates of Iran in the present era and several terms of minister in the ministries of the first and second Pahlavi era and the author of many works and compositions and the founder of cultural, literary and public benefit centers in Shiraz, Fars and other parts of Iran.



**Seyyed Nooruddin
Hosseini Al-Hashemi**

Shirazi religious scholar, founder of the Brothers Party and founder of religious delegations in Shiraz, writer and author of religious books and an influential authority of taqlid in the Pahlavi era.



Mohammad Namazi

A popular figure and the founder of the charitable treatment centers and piped water in Shiraz, a great waqif and the founder of Namazi Hospital, one of the famous businessmen of Iran in the last century.

Sadr al-Din Dashtaki

One of the scholars of science and famous writers and mystics of the 9th century and the founder of the Mansourieh seminary, and after being killed by the Turkmens, he was buried in the same school.



Seyyed Abd al-Hossein Dastghaib

One of the Mujahideen and militant scholars, the Shiite imitation authority, the late Imam of Shiraz, who was targeted and martyred on 20 December 1360 by a group of Farqan Hussain who was unaware of God and left for the mosque of Juma. Dastghib Sharif family in Shiraz is very popular and trusted by the people of this district. His tomb is in Imamzadeh, Seyyed Mir Mohammad Bin Musa (AS).



Mulla Sadra

Sadr al-Mutalahin Mulla Sadra is one of the most prominent and famous philosophers of Iran and Islam, whose works and compositions have been repeatedly published in Iran and other parts of the world. He was a lecturer at Khan Seminary for some time and he became the owner of new ideas in the field of wisdom, mysticism and philosophy and he trained great students. He died in Basra in 1050 AH while returning from his trip to Mecca.

Azd al-Dula Dilmi

The powerful king of Al-Buyeh in Iran in the 4th century of Hijri, who was one of the nobles of his era and a capable politician, a promoter of science and the founder of many charitable and public places, and a supporter of scientists and elders of science, literature and knowledge.



Hafez Shirazi

Khwaja Shamsuddin Muhammad Hafez Shirazi is one of the famous Iranian literatures in the 8th century of Hijri and one of the great Iranian lyricists whose mystical lyrical poetry has become famous among writers and scholars. Hafez Shirazi's tomb is visited by millions of domestic and foreign pilgrims, travelers and tourists during Nowruz and throughout the year. His memorial day is held in Shiraz every year on October 20.

Saadi Shirazi

The great Persian poet and sage of the 7th century of Hijri, the owner of Bostan and Golestan and the owner of the huge and magnificent collection of Saadi's collections, whose name and lyric poetry, especially his anecdotes, have become universal. On the first of May every year, a grand ceremony is held at the tomb of this Iranian philosopher in his tomb (Saadiyeh).



Martyr General Abbas Duran

One of the brave commanders and high-flying pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who showed great bravery during the holy defense period and shook the body of the Baathist regime in Iraq. After performing successful missions, he finally attained the supreme grace of martyrdom on 04/31/1361.

Ibn Moqleh

A famous Iranian calligrapher and scholar, poet and creator of Kufi, Thulth, Taqi'i, Mohaqeq, Naskh, Rayhani, Radaa, etc. in the 4th century AH and was one of the great Qur'an writers of his era, and he also reached the position of minister. But he was killed by the order of Al-Qadirballah.

Shourideh Shirazi

She is a descendant of Shirazi family and one of the great Iranian poets who became blind due to smallpox at the age of seven. She studied many sciences and made her way to the court of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar. His tomb is next to Sheikh Saadi Shirazi.

Ali Sami

He is one of the famous writers, researchers and archeologists of Iran and the owner of dozens of valuable works in various fields, especially the history of the ancient

Amir Moqrabuddin

The precious noble of the Mongol era who prevented their attack on Shiraz and Fars and he discovered the holy shrine of Ahmad bin Musa Shahcheragh (A.S.). He built many mosques and places, including the New Mosque of Shiraz, due to his influence and position as a minister during the reign of Amir Atabak Abu Bakrban Saad Zangi.



era of Shiraz and Fars. Sami wrote a lot of articles in the newspapers of recent decades and made a lasting contribution to the history and culture of his hometown.

Karim Khan Zand

He was from the Zand clan and the head of the Zandiye dynasty in Shiraz. A popular king who left behind many monuments (Karimkhani citadel, the place of his government, bazaar, bathhouse, mosque, water reservoir, etc.) is one of the monuments left from the era of Karim Khanzand in Shiraz, which is still standing.



Rozbahan

Abu Mohammad Rozbahan bin Abu Nasr Tajali known as Sheikh Shatah, one of the great scholars and scientists of the 6th century, was a preacher for 50 years in the Jame Atiq Mosque of Shiraz and the author of many books in the fields of interpretation, wisdom, jurisprudence and etc.

Babakohi

Abu Mohammad bin Abdullah bin Ubaidullah, one of the great sages of mysticism in the 4th century of Hijri, was famous in the field of narration of hadith and mysticism issues of his time, at the end of his life he retired in a mountain near Shiraz and was buried there.

Siboyeh

One of the great scholars of Arabic grammar and vocabulary in the 2nd century AH and the author of the famous book Al Kitab, the most comprehensive work on Arabic grammar. Siboyeh (Abu Bashir Amro bin Othman) is one of the famous scholars of science, literature, philosophy, jurisprudence and mysticism in Iran and early Islam.

Shah Da'iullah

Mystic, Poet, Scholar and Sage and an Iranian mystic, was born in 810 AH in Shiraz in 810 AH and died in 870 AH in this city and his tomb is a place of pilgrimage for Rendan and mystics. He has many works and compositions. This Seyyed Hosseini, one of the disciples of Shah Nematullah Wali and himself, had many disciples.

Abu Abdullah Khafif Shirazi

One of the great mystics of Shiraz and born in 210 A.H. in this city, the owner of a monastery and a professor in the sciences of jurisprudence and hadith, an interpreter of the Qur'an and the owner of a special mystical school that has been quoted from him in some sacred texts.

Mirza Saleh Shirazi

One of the first Iranian graduates in Europe, the publisher of the first newspaper in Iran, and one of the first craftsmen in the field of printing, familiar with French and English languages and the founder of cultural centers, a travel writer of the Qajar era.

Asadullah Shirazi

One of the calligraphers of the 130th century in the Qajar era, a poet, scribe and religious scholar, the owner of works of art and a master in writing all kinds of lines, in the past to the year 1269 AH.

Hijab Shirazi

Mirza Fath Ali, known as Hijab Shirazi, is one of the calligraphers of the Qajar era and was born in Shiraz, who used the surname Hijab in his poetry. He did not live long, but he left many works. His tomb is in the shrine of Shahcheragh (AS).

Abdibeyg Shirazi

Khwaja Zainul Abdin Ali known as Navidi, one of the poets, scholars and mystics of the 10th century of Hijri, who also had a hand in history writing and commentary. It was related to the Safavid court of Shah Tahmasb. He is the author of the historical book Takmal al-Akhbar and several other literary works.

Mani Shirazi

Iranian poet and writer of the Safavid era, murdered by Amir Najm Zargar, owner of Divan poetry and one of the great calligraphers and painters, his tomb is in Tabriz.

Abul Alaa Shirazi

He is one of the famous Iranian doctors in the 4th century of Hijri who made great efforts in the treatment of malaria.

Nasser Makarem Shirazi

One of the prominent Shia scholars and mujtahids and one of the taqlid authorities while still alive, born in Shiraz, living in Qom, the author of many works and compositions, and the founder of charitable, cultural, and religious centers, an interpreter of the Holy Quran and a philosopher in jurisprudence and principles.



Moayed Fayeddin

He was one of the most prominent religious and political scholars of the Fatimid era in the 5th century AH and a holder of administrative, political, military and religious positions during the time of Caliph and Ismaili Imam Mustasan Nasrullah.

Mulla Mohammad Shafi Ashraf al-Katab

He is originally from Arsanjani, but he, his father, brothers and children

left a tremendous impact on the art and calligraphy school of Shiraz. In addition, he studied in Shiraz religious schools for many years of his life and interacted with the elders of Shiraz. Muhammad Shafi Arsanjani and then Shirazi, born in 1253 AH and died in 1333 AH, is one of the poets and scholars whose name is attributed to Ashraf, and sometimes the works of the greatest calligraphers and Quran writers of the Qajar era. His calligraphy works in Haft Qalam, which became famous in the world, have been

seen in various museums inside and outside the country.

Sheikh Bahauddin Mahallati

He, his father and ancestors are among the famous scholars of Shiraz and famous mujtahids in the last one or two centuries. Ayatollah Azami Mahalati was one of the staunch fighters of the tyranny era and one of the influential authorities in Fars and Shiraz, was the cause and founder of good things before and after the Islamic revolution.

Professor Firouz Naderi

The current Director General of solar system discoveries, born in 1325 in Shiraz. Resident in America, post-doctorate in electrical engineering and one of NASA's famous scientists alive.

Professor Khodadoost

Born in 1314 in Shiraz, famous professor of ophthalmology in the

world, professor of ophthalmology at American universities.

There are great and famous people such as Omid Norouzi, the world face of sports and Sirus Champion, Sara Javanmardi and other sports heroes and medalists from Shiraz and Shirazians who are a source of pride for us and humanity, or great poets such as Simin Daneshvar, wife of Jalal Al-Ahmad and Parveen Marshall Pirghibi, Naseruddin Salarjang, great waqifs such as Mehdi Namazi, Haj Maaldul Molk, Moshir al Doulah and many great scientists and scholars, jurists, doctors, engineers and researchers who are serving their fellow men in the far corners of Iran and the world, have risen from the pure soil of Shiraz, and among them, actors and we should not forget the artists of theater and cinema, owners of letters, industries, businesses, entrepreneurs, and lasting figures of science, literature, art, and politics, etc., who originated from Shiraz or live in Shiraz.



The prominent personalities of Shiraz

The name of Shiraz is connected with the name of its famous people; we will talk about some of them in the following

Cyrus the Great

He is the first king of the Achaemenid dynasty and one of the most famous and of course the most popular kings in the world, who ruled a large part of Iran and Asia for about 30 years between 529 and 559 BC.

This king was known for his fair and gentle behavior. Although Cyrus was a world-wide king, he had a very peaceful personality. At a time when killing and looting





was the usual way of ruling kings, he put a new style in his profession by avoiding such behaviors.

One of the most important peaceful actions of Cyrus was conquering the city of Babylon without war and bloodshed. When he entered Babylon, he ordered to immediately write his famous declaration of the Cyrus Charter in Babylonian

language on a clay cylinder, he issued an order to release about 40 thousand captives from captivity and return them to their lands.

There are many stories and traditions about the death of Cyrus. But finally, we can say that Cyrus the Great died after ruling for about 30 years and was buried in the Pasargad complex.

Mehdi Hamidi Shirazi

He is an Iranian writer, poet, University Professor, Translator and Critic whose most famous poem is “The Beautiful Swan” or “The Death of a Swan”. This famous poet is known as “national poet” because of his political and social

activities. Dr. Hamidi Shirazi was against new poetry and for this reason he was against Nima Yoshij and other modern poets. This contemporary poet was born in Shiraz in 1293 and died in Shiraz in 1365.

Abbas Kiarostami

The late and famous Iranian director, remembers Mehdi Hamidi Shirazi’s divan when he was young, and years later he accidentally saw him in London in a sick bed, and he tells this story in his memoirs like this:

In my youth, I read and memorized Diwan Mahdi Hamidi. Years passed and I began to think that putting so much time and energy into memorizing these poems was pointless. I was very angry with myself and my work. I did



something with great difficulty and felt regret after the futility of that work. Until I was at a friend’s

house during a trip to London and I noticed that he was visiting someone, so I asked him who that person was. He answered: Mehdi Hamidi... I was surprised and a little excited. My friend and I went to see the doctor. When I saw him, he was lying weak and thin on a bed and I read to him one of his

poems that came to my mind when I entered the room. I hated myself and he had tears in his eyes. I felt right there that maybe I should have memorized those poems to read one of them in such a place, which was very close to the mood of the doctor's days.

Shurideh Shirazi

The famous poet of the Qajar era, was born in Shiraz in 1276 AH. At the age of seven, he contracted smallpox and became blind in both eyes. Illness and blindness did not stop him from acquiring knowledge. Shurideh Shirazi was a contemporary of great poets such as Sabouri Khorasani and Malek al-Shaarai Bahar and became very famous due to his correspondence with them. He was a master in composing all kinds of poems in the form of odes and pieces. Shurideh Shirazi was adept at using

popular terms in his poems and he can be compared with Rudaki and Abul Ala Maari.

Shurideh Shirazi went to Tehran in 1311 together with "Hossein Qali Khan Nizam al-Sultaneh Mafi" and accompanied by "Mirza Ali Asghar Atabek" nicknamed the chancellor 3 entered the court of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar and received the title of "Fasih al-Mulk" from him. Naser al-Din Shah Qajar gave him "Burnjan village" located in "Kohmera" due to his poetry and

praise. Kohmera is the name of three regions in Fars province, which are located around the region of Shiraz to Kazeroon. Finally, this famous

Shirazi poet died in his hometown of Shiraz in 1345 AH and was buried next to Saadi's tomb.

Shah Shuja

He is one of the brave kings of Al Muzaffar, who is known in history as the savior of Iran from Timur's attack. There are many poems in the book of famous poets of Iran, including Hafez, in praise of this brave king, and the end of his reign is considered by the general public as a very painful loss. As if Iran became an orphan at that time!

The tomb of Shah Shoja, one of the most famous tombs in Shiraz, is located in the northwest of Hafeziya. Karim Khan Zand ordered to place a beautiful tombstone on his grave.

This warrior and wise king ruled Iran for 27 years. His reign was

between the two destructive periods of Iran, the Mongol invasion and Timur's invasions. During his rule, Iran was at last safe and peaceful, and after his death at the age of 51, people regretted a lot.



His untimely death was a very painful that they say that if this had bitter loss in the historical fate of Iran. This issue was so heavy and not happened, Timur would never have dared to attack Iran.



Sadr al-Din Muhammad bin Ibrahim Qavam Shirazi

Known as Mulla Sadra was the only son of the ruling minister of Shiraz who was born on the 9th day of Jumadi al-Awali in the year 980 AH in the city of Shiraz.

Since Mulla Sadra's father was a rich person, according to the custom of that time, the children of nobles were educated in their palace by private tutors. Mulla

Sadra was a very intelligent, serious, energetic and curious boy and he was able to learn all the subjects related to Persian and Arabic literature and the art of calligraphy in a short period of time. His studies continued until he became a student of two great scientists and geniuses in Qazvin “Sheikh Bahauddin Ameli” and “Mirdamad” and after a short period of time he became the leader of the students of these two famous and great scientists of his time.

With the transfer of the capital from Qazvin to Isfahan during the Safavid period, Sheikh Bahauddin and Mirdamad came to Isfahan with their students and taught at a wider level. Mulla Sadra was 26 or 27 years old during this period, and he had no need to study in the presence of professors, and he was thinking of finding new foundations of philosophy and introducing his own school.

The exact time of Mullah Sadra’s migration from Isfahan to Shiraz is not known. But it is highly probable that he returned to his city around 1010 AH and established a teaching platform for new foundations in philosophy in Shiraz.

But his rivals were many philosophers and theologians who imitated the old philosophers and opposed Mulla Sadra’s new ideas and even mocked and insulted Mulla Sadra out of jealousy because they saw their position in danger. These behaviors made Mulla Sadra to leave Shiraz and proceeded to Qom. But he could not stay in the city of Qom due to the bad weather and social reasons similar to Shiraz, and he went to a village called “Kahek” near Qom and settled there and stayed in silence and isolation for five years.

During this period of five years, he was able to reach the stage

of discovering occult intuition and philosophical truths and complete his philosophical school. After five years, he started teaching again and wrote several big books and his philosophical encyclopedia called Asfar and finished the first part of it on the topics of existence.

Mulla Sadra stayed in Qom until 1040 AH and started teaching and writing his famous books. During this time, he raised many students in this city. Two of these students, who both became his sons-in-law, named “Fayaz Lahiji” and “Fayaz Kashani” promoted his school. Around the year 1039-40 AH, Mulla Sadra returned to Shiraz at the invitation of the ruler of Fars Province “Allah Wardi Khan” and the completion of the philosophy school that his father “Imam Qoli Khan” had built.

Imam Qoli Khan was one of Mulla Sadra’s close friends who had special devotion to him. He

decided to build a philosophy school, but his life was not enough. His son completed the construction of the school and invited Mulla Sadra to take over its academic administration. Finally, during his seventh Hajj trip, Mulla Sadra fell ill in Basra and died in the same city. The body of this noble scholar is buried on the left side of Imam Ali’s shrine.





Mirazi Shirazi

With the real name “Syed Mohammad Hasan Hosseini Shirazi” was born on May 4, 1191 in Shiraz, Darb Shahzad neighborhood. In 1243 A.H., he became the reference point for imitation of Masmanan. The reason for his fame, apart from being a source of imitation, is his great political activity in boycotting tobacco. After granting the tobacco monopoly to the English company

“Reghi”, people led by four of his students protested in the four cities of Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz and Tabriz. The historic decree of Mirza Shirazi caused the people to rise up and forced Naseruddin Shah to terminate the tobacco contract. He was an authority of taqlid for 30 years and finally died of poisoning at the age of 82 in Samarra and was buried in one of the yards of Hazrat Ali’s shrine.



Universities of Fars province

There are 90 scientific and academic centers in Fars province. The universities of Fars province have the privilege of 75 specialized scientific journals and have published 350 issues so far. Fars province has hosted 178 specialized scientific conferences and 515 scientific lectures. Researchers of universities and scientific

centers of Fars province have published 99364 scientific articles, including 12519 journal articles, 49389 articles in domestic scientific conferences and 12519 international articles. In 2017, there were 120,557 students studying in the universities of Fars province.

In the above statistics, the information of technical and professional universities is not included.

Shiraz University is one of the oldest universities in Iran, which is a public university under the supervision of the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology. Also, the space of Shiraz University, designed by Minoru Yamasaki,

ranks second in Iran in terms of size. This university was established in Shiraz in 1325. The supreme leader of the revolution says about Shiraz University: "Shiraz itself has been a center of knowledge throughout history until today.



Central library of Shiraz University.



History of Shiraz University

Shiraz University is a public university that was established in 1946. After the Islamic revolution in 1978 and the overthrow of the Pahlavi government, the name of the university was immediately changed from “Pahlavi” to “Shiraz University”. In general, significant changes were implemented in universities. In fact, all universities were closed for three years in a cultural revolution to become Islamic universities.

Shiraz University has the second largest campus in Iran and was designed by the American archi-

tect who also designed the World Trade Center (Minoru Yamasaki). Also, the University of Pennsylvania (Penn) has helped the Iranian government to create an American-style higher education in this university.

Shiraz University has been a pioneer in creating doctoral programs in Iran. Currently, this university has more than 200,000 students, with 200 undergraduate courses, 300 master’s courses, a professional doctoral course (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine or DVM), and 150 doctoral courses and 700 professors.



Main campus of Shiraz University, Fars province.

Faculties of Shiraz University

College of Science

It is in the vicinity of Hafez's tomb (Hafziyah) and the various buildings of this faculty are located in the four corners of Shiraz's Literary Crossroads. It is one of the major faculties of Shiraz University. The students of Shiraz University work with this faculty to pass their basic courses such as: Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology, Statistics, Geology, Physics and related laboratories.

School of Agriculture

This faculty is one of the first agricultural faculties in Iran. It has eleven active educational departments in various academic and research fields and levels. Due to its beautiful environment and clean air, this faculty has become one of the centers of agricultural education and research in the country and region.

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

The second faculty of veterinary medicine in Iran, after the faculty of veterinary medicine, started operating in October 1969 by accepting 8 students and one faculty member. This faculty is currently training specialists in seventeen specialized doctorate fields.

Faculty of Electronic Education

This faculty is the first electronic faculty in Iran that was established in 2002. Since 2006, admission to this faculty for undergraduate and graduate degrees is only through the “National Entrance Examination”.

Faculty of Literature and Humanities

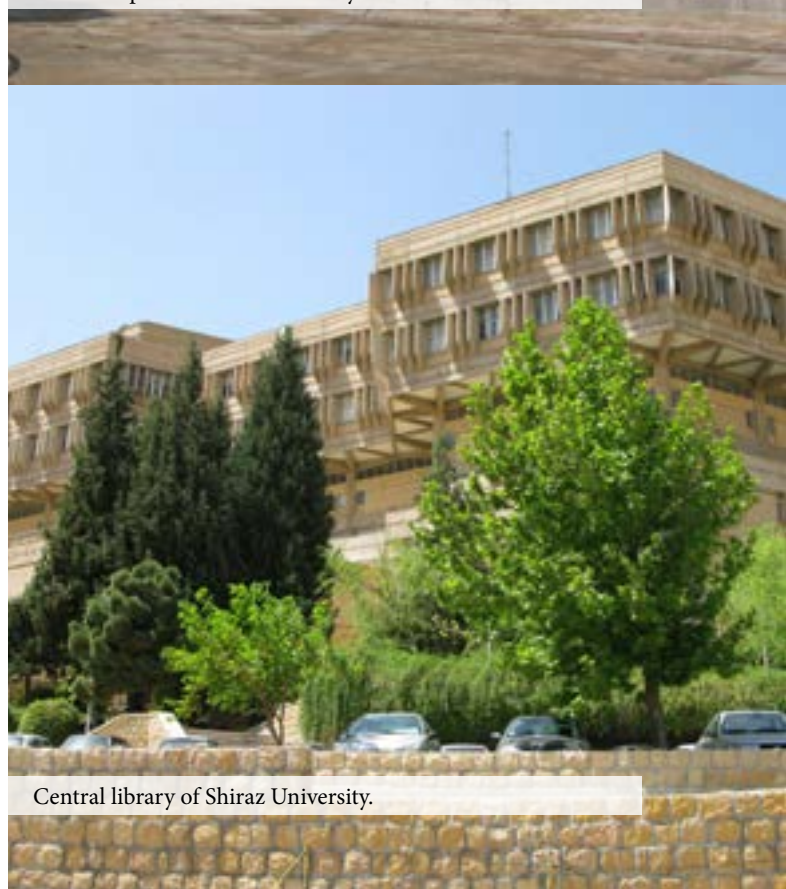
Since its establishment, Shiraz has been the place of elders and lasting figures of science and literature, based on its proximity to science, literature and memory, the Faculty of Literature and Humanities, with 5 educational groups and offering 6 undergraduate courses, 12 master’s courses and 8 doctoral courses. Even now, it is considered among the leading universities in the country.

Faculty of Law and Political Science

The Faculty of Law started working in 1996, when it accepted students in the first master’s course in public law and private law, and a new course called “International Law” in 1998, was added to the Master’s Degree in law. And political science was added. The field of political science in this faculty was established in 2001 and the faculty was renamed “Faculty of Law and Political Science”. “Regional studies with an emphasis on the Middle East and North Africa” field, accepted students in



Main campus of Shiraz University.



Central library of Shiraz University.



Administration central building of Shiraz University.



Faculty of Theology and Islamic Studies of Shiraz University.

the academic year of 2018. The doctoral course in the fields of “Private Law” and “Criminal Law and Criminology” was launched in this faculty in February of 2013. It is worth mentioning that this faculty is considered as one of the most prestigious faculties of law and political science in Iran.

Faculty of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Various departments of the Faculty of Electrical and Computer Engineering.

The oldest department of the faculty is the department of telecommunications and electronics engineering, which accepted students in the doctoral level before 1978, and now it is possible to take a post-doctoral course in this department since 2016.

Undergraduate laboratories such as pulse technique, telecommunication circuits, electronics, microwave, logic circuits and digital electronics are part of this department.

Laboratories and centers related to graduate studies such as wireless telecommunications, passive radars, signal statistical analysis center, sonar laboratories, photonics, underwater telecommunications, power and control engineering department, fast computing center, software radio center, computer engineering department and Information Technology, Microwave Lamp Center and DSP Laboratory.

Faculty of Theology and Islamic Studies

This department was established in 1983 at the Faculty of Literature and Human Sciences, and since 1995, it has been gradually re-opened in the fields of Quran, Hadith, Fiqh, Fundamentals of

Islamic Law, Philosophy and Islamic Theology (each in undergraduate and graduate degrees). And now, the doctoral course in Islamic philosophy and theology was added to that collection.

Faculty of Education and Psychology

It started working in 1977 with 50 students and currently has fields such as educational and curriculum management and planning, clinical psychology, educational psychology, education of exceptional children, library and information science, history and philosophy of education, education Physical and sports sciences, primary and preschool education.

Faculty of Economics, Management and Social Sciences

In 2003, it started operating under the title “Faculty of Social Sciences” and in the departments of Social Sciences, Economics, Management and Accounting, and in 2005 it was renamed to the Faculty of Economics, Management and Social Sciences. In 2005, the Management and Accounting department continued their activities in two separate departments. Currently, this faculty is working in four departments.



Introduction of new incoming students of Shiraz University.

“Human Beings are members of a whole

In creation of one essence and soul

If one member is inflected with pain

Other members uneasy will remain

Saadi Shirazi

بنی آدم اعضای یک دیگرند

که در آفرینش ز یک گوهرند

چو عضوی به درد آورد روزگار

دگر عضوها را نماند قرار

سعدی شیرازی

Sadiyeh of Shiraz, Fars province.



Hayqar Canyon, Firouzabad, Fars province.

