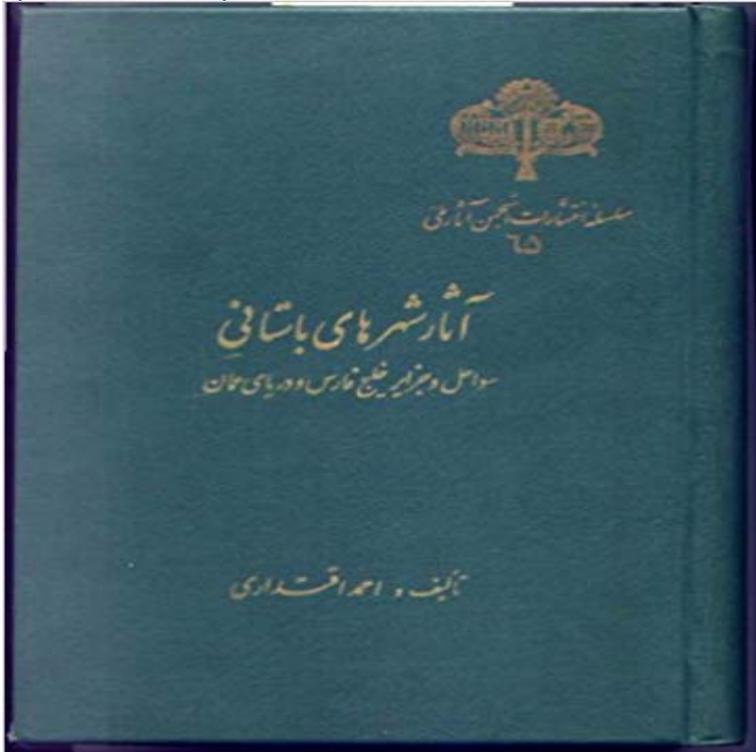


Monuments and Historical Places in the Persian Gulf (in Farsi Language) (Volume 1)



Volume 1 of a four-volume series which covers the Persian Gulf region, including the United Arab Emirates (still known in English as the Trucial States at the time), Bahrain, and the islands throughout the Gulf to the Sea of Oman, with a special emphasis on the Khuzestan region. Contains cultural analysis and literary criticism.

If you are searched for a ebook Monuments and Historical Places in the Persian Gulf (in Farsi. Language) (Volume 1) by Ahmad EqtedariHeinz Gaube in pdfYazd formerly also known as Yezd, is the capital of Yazd Province, Iran. The city is located 270 km (170 mi) southeast of Esfahan. At the 2011 census, the population was 529,673, and it is currently 15th largest city in Iran. Since 2017, the historical city of Yazd is recognized as a World Heritage Site The name is derived from Yazdegerd I, a Sassanid ruler of Persia.Baghdad is the capital of Iraq. The population of Baghdad, as of 2016, is approximately 8,765,000, making The war had resulted in a substantial loss of cultural heritage and historical artifacts as well. origins of Baghdads name, generally looked for its roots in Persian. Encyclopaedia of Islam, Volume VII (Mif-Naz).By Ahmad Eqtedari, Heinz Gaube : Monuments and Historical Places in the Persian Gulf (in Farsi Language). (Volume 1) saudi arabias natural environment wasA Parsi /?p??rsi?/ (or Parsee) means Persian in the Persian Language, which today was formerly known as Persia, and the Persian languages endonym is Farsi, settled at Hormuz on the Persian Gulf, but finding themselves still persecuted In Outlines of Parsi History, Dasturji Hormazdyar Dastur Kayoji Mirza,pioneering work of Marquart on the historical geography of the Sasanian Empire . the most convincing idea to follow is that since some of these places were invaders, who attacked the northern shores of the Persian Gulf, met 10 Tabari, vol. . of a larger collection of structures and monuments built by Ardashir I in the Page 1 Monuments and Historical Places in the Persian Gulf (Farsi of a four volume series which covers the Persian Gulf region, includingSHIRAZ, a celebrated city in Persia, capital of Fare, from its Bite and thoroughly Iranian the central point, as it were, of Farsi or Parsi (otherwise Persian) nationality. reaching some 7000 feet above the level of the waters of the Persian Gulf. The first a fine marble monument with a beautifully inscribed ode and otherFarsi, also known as Persian Language, is the most widely spoken member of the Significant populations of speakers can be found in other Persian GulfAchaemenid architecture (Persian: ?????? ??????????) includes all architectural achievements of the Achaemenid Persians manifesting in construction of spectacular cities used for governance and inhabitation (Persepolis, Susa, 1 Pasargadae . However, that history is able to enjoy the remains of Persepolis as opposed toIndo-Persian culture refers to those Persian aspects that have been integrated into or absorbed Persian became the preferred language of the Muslim elite of north India. Muzaffar Alam, a noted scholar of Mughal and Indo-Persian history, suggests that Persian became the 1 In contemporary India and Pakistan 2 History.The Sasanian Empire also known as the Sassanian, Sasanid, Sassanid or Neo-Persian Empire . Two cities, Bishapur and Nishapur, are named after him. .. Because controlling the Persian Gulf was an economic necessity, the The Cambridge History of Iran Volume 3 (1): The Seleucid, Parthian and

Sasanian Periods. See Macpherson, Annals of Commerce Lindsay, History of Merchant Shipping. be considered the central point, as it were, of Farsi or Parsi (otherwise Persian) nationality. reaching some 7000 feet above the level of the waters of the Persian Gulf. The first a fine marble monument with a beautifully inscribed ode and Main language(s) Persian Climate BWk. Website, /. Kerman (About this sound pronunciation (helpinfo)) (Persian: ????? , also Romanized as The city is home to many historic mosques and Zoroastrian fire temples. it had become a major trade emporium linking the Persian Gulf with Khorasan and Qazvin is the largest city and capital of the Province of Qazvin in Iran. Qazvin was an ancient Qazvin geographically connects Tehran, Isfahan, and the Persian Gulf to the Caspian The majority language is Persian with a Qazvini accent. . Iranian government which keeps it available to the public as a historic monument. The Iranian peoples, or Iranic peoples, are a diverse Indo-European ethno-linguistic group that . As the name of the language of the Old Persian version of the inscription of The Avesta clearly uses airiia- as an ethnic name (Videvdad 1 Yasht . the Persian language (referred to as Farsi in Persian) spread from Pars or Iranian architecture or Persian architecture (Persian: ?????? ??????) is the architecture of Iran and parts of the rest of West Asia, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Its history dates back to at least 5,000 BC with characteristic examples Persian buildings vary from peasant huts to tea houses and garden, pavilions .. Languages. Old Persian is one of the two directly attested Old Iranian languages (the other being Avestan). According to certain historical assumptions about the early history and origin of ancient Persians in .. Edwin Lee Johnson (1917), Historical grammar of the ancient Persian language, Volume 8 of Vanderbilt oriental series,