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in the vicinity of
 mountains are placed
 Consists of
 and Baluchestan.
 and the Mokran
 Includes three
 oz.
 Kordestan to the
 Mountain Rang and
 Northern Mountains:
 Mountain Range in
 tains in the east.¹⁰
 the north-west,



Kashan to central Baluchestan mountains.

3.5. Coastal Plains:

3.5.1. The Caspian Sea: Narrow strip of

land in the south of the Caspian Sea that is near the sea stretches as far as northern sides of Elburz. The coastal plains are about 500 kms long. The width is the same as its length or less than 20 kms which ranges from Astara to the Gorgan River.

3.5.2. The Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea:

Southern Iran coastal plains is 1,480 kms long placed near the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea. The Minab River divides this region into two parts: The coastal plain of the Persian Gulf (from the Arvand-Roud Delta to Minab) and the coastal plain of Mokran (from Minab to Pakistan's frontier).

3.6. Inland Hollows

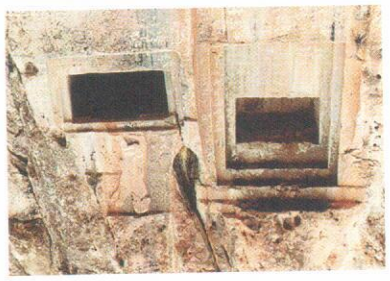
3.6.1. The Lut Desert: This desert is located

in south-eastern Iran and is about 80,000 sq. kms. wide. Lut has been formed as a asymmetric hollow, because all sides of the land inclines towards the central part of Lut.

From the standpoint of the form of rising and falling ground, the Lut Desert is divided into northern, southern and central parts with very little water sources and vegetation. There



One of the palaces situated in Kish



Engraved design of Medians man , crypts of Horsin



Noruz buying

Kashan to central Baluchestan mountains.

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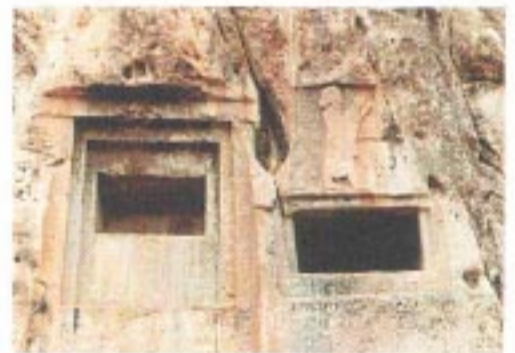
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Engraved design of Median's man , crypts of Harsin



Nowruz buying



Embossed design of Elamian, Kool - e Farah, Khoozestan

Tile - work in Moaven - ol - malk Tekye , Kerman-Shah

Taq - e - Bostan

of seals, coins, statues, glassware, pottery, stub column and have been discovered.

5. Crypts

In some parts and mountains of Iran, many traces of rocky architecture have been discovered which archaeologists have traced them back to the Media period and pattern of rocky graves in Achaemenidian Dynasty such as "Fakhri-ka" in Mahabad, "Farhad and Shirin" in Kerman-Shah, "Dakan Davood" in Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahhab, "Davood Khatr" in Fahliyan of Fars.

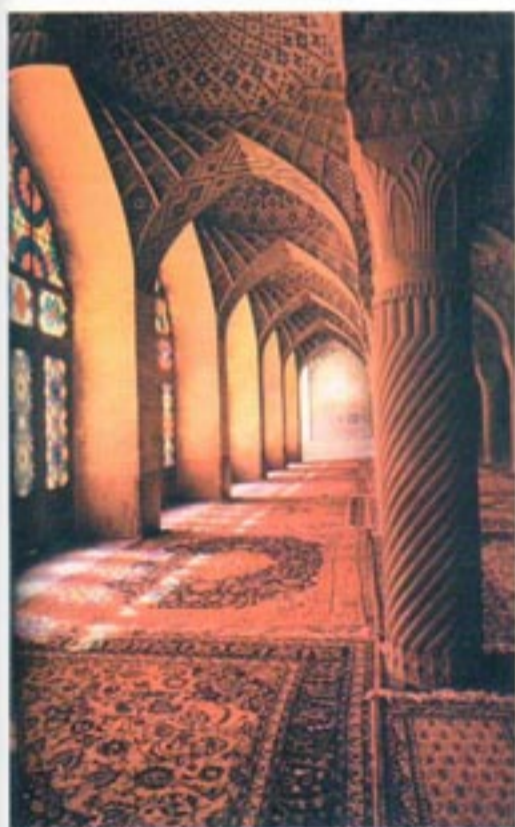
6. Pasargad

Pasargad is located in 140 kms northern of Shiraz in Morghab, the grassy plain and is the first capital of Achaemenians which have been remained until now.

The remained traces of Achaemenians in Pasargad are as follows: The second Cyrus' tomb, private palace, Bar palace, eastern palace, winged man picture a stone slab of Solomon's mother, Stone Tower, Stonfire-temple and brazier.

7. The Persepolis

The ruins of the Persepolis are situated in the slope of the Rahmat Mountain in 57 kms north of Shiraz. Its founder is Darius, the



Louver of Shokat-Soltan's house

The Shabestan (nave) of Nasir-al-Molk mosque, Shiraz

According to the 12th article of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran, Islam is official religion and Shiism (belonging to Ja'fari Sect of Islam). The other Islamic Sects consisting of Hanbali, Hanefite, Shafe-ee, Maleki, Zeydi, are respectable perfectly and the followers of them enjoy freedom to perform their religious rites according to Islamic jurisprudence.

5. Disposition and Natures

Iranians are noble, hard working, patriot, believer, border guard, brave, of pure mind, and patient. Most of the Iranian are used to be simple and have hard life and are famous for hospitality and most of them believe that on his arrival, a guest brings felicity and blessing. They hold the grands in respect and in family relations, what is held in high esteem is to respect for father, mother and relatives.

Iranians are literated, genius, thoughtful, educated, artist and enjoy political, cultural, social ... consciousness and have advanced much scientifically in international assemblies.

Iran has many scientists and high educated persons including Persian poet, Sheikh Moslehed-din Sa'adi Shirazi whose poem has ornamented the facade of United Nations

hidden in nature of all of Asian arts has been stable and established until now, not only has perpetuated this architectural style and made it unique, but also considered as the first source of affection.

Presently, Iran has its special architectural style which some signs of weather, building materials, economic efforts, history, customs of people living in that region can be easily perceived.

Kooh-Khajeh, Sistan

