Glossary of words
Glossary

A

Achaemenid: The Achaemenid Empire (from Old Persian Haxāmanišiya, c. 550–330 B.C), also called the (First) Persian Empire, was an empire based in Western Asia, founded by Cyrus the Great.

Ahura Mazda: Ahura Mazda is the Avestan name for the creator and sole God of Zoroastrianism, the old Mede and Persian religion which spread across Asia predating Christianity.

Akkadia: The Akkadian Empire was the first ancient Semitic-speaking empire of Mesopotamia, centered in the city of Akkad and its surrounding region, also called Akkad in ancient Mesopotamia and Accad in the Bible.

Al-Tabari: Al-Tabari was a prominent and influential Persian scholar, historian and exegete of the Qur'an from Tabaristan, modern Mazandaran Province in Iran, who composed all his works in Arabic.

Anahita: Anahita is the Old Persian form of the name of an Iranian goddess and appears in complete and earlier form as Aredvi Sura Anahita (Arōdvī Sūrā Anāhitā); the Avestan language name of an Indo-Iranian cosmological figure venerated as the divinity of 'the Waters' (Aban) and hence associated with fertility, healing and wisdom. Aredvi Sura Anahita is Ardwisur Anahid or Nahid in Middle- and Modern Persian, Anahit or Anaheed in Armenian.

Askanid Dynasty: The Parthian Empire, also known as the Arsacid Empire, was a major Iranian political and cultural power in ancient Iran and Iraq.

Ashur Khane: Badshahi Ashurkhana is a mourning place for shias during the festival of Moharram near Charminar in Hyderabad, India. It is a
house of mourning constructed in memory of martyrdom of Imam Hussain.

Assyria: Assyria was a major Mesopotamian East Semitic-speaking kingdom and empire of the ancient Near East. Assyria is named after its original capital, the ancient city of Aššur, which dates to c. 2600 B.C., originally one of a number of Akkadian city states in Mesopotamia.

Avesta: Avesta is the sacred texts of Zoroastrianism, compiled in the 4th century

Aza Khane: Aza Khane is a mourning place for shias during the festival of Moharram

B

Baburi Dynasty: In Iran, Mogul Dynasty known as the Baburi Dynasty

Badshahi Ashurkhana: Badshahi Ashurkhana is a mourning place for shias during the festival of Moharram near Charminar in Hyderabad, India. It is a house of mourning constructed in memory of martyrdom of Imam Hussain.

Bagh: Bagh in Persian language means garden

Baghsara: house garden

Baḵtīārīs: Baḵtīārīs is one of the two biggest tribes in Iran

Baradari: Baradari is a building or pavilion with 12 doors designed to allow free flow of air

Behesht: Paradise
Bhagavad Gita: often referred to as simply the Gita, is a 700-verse Hindu scripture in Sanskrit that is part of the Hindu epic Mahabharata (chapters 25 - 42 of the 6th book of Mahabharata)

Bishandas: Bishandas was a 17th century portrait painter at the court of the Mughal emperor Jahangir. Jahangir praised him as "unrivalled in the art of portraiture"

Buwayhid: The Buyid dynasty or Buwayhid was an Iranian Shia dynasty

Charbagh: Charbagh or Chahar-bagh is the most famous Persian garden

Chahar-bagh: Chahar-bagh or Charbagh is the most famous Persian garden

Chahar tagi: Chahar tagi is a fire temple

Dastgerd: Dastgerd is a city in the Central District of Borkhar County, Isfahan Province, Iran.

Divan-i Khas: Hall of Private Audiences

Divan-i Am: Hall of Audience

Elamite: a native or inhabitant of ancient Elam, Iran

Eslimi: arabesque design

Farsnameh: Farsnameh or Fārs-Nāma is a local history and geography of Fars Province, Persia written during the Saljuq period (12th century)

Ferdows: Paradise
Ferdowsi: Ferdowsi was a Persian poet and the author of Shahnameh ("Book of Kings"), which is the world's longest epic poem created by a single poet, and the national epic of Iran and the Greater Iran.

G

Ghezelbash: Ghezelbash or Qizilbash is the label given to a wide variety of Shi'i militant groups that flourished in Azerbaijan, Anatolia and Kurdistan from the late 15th century.

Golestan: House of flowers

Golshan: Garden of flowers

H

Hasht Behesht: Eight Heavens

Havilah: Havilah also spelled Evilas or Evilath, refers to both a land and people in several books of the Bible.

I

J

Jame Altavarih: Jame Altavarih or Jāmiʿ al-tawārīkh is a work of literature and history, produced in the Mongol Ilkhanate in 14th century in Persia.

Jannat: Heaven

K

Kahgel: Preparation of mud plaster for covering walls
Kariz: A Qanāt or karez/kariz is a gently sloping underground channel to transport water from an aquifer or water well to surface for irrigation and drinking.

Keylin: the mythical Chinese unicorn

Khavaran Nameh: Khavaran Nameh is a religious epic composed by Ibn Hossam Khosfi, committed and able 14th century A.D poet.

Kholdebarin: Heaven

Kosar: a pool in the Heaven

Kufic: the oldest calligraphic form of the various Arabic scripts and consists of a modified form of the old Nabataean script.

L

M

Mahavira: Mahavira also known as Vardhamāna, was the twenty-fourth and last Jain Tirthankara.

Mehregan: Mehregan is a Zoroastrian and Persian festival celebrated to honor the yazata Mithra (Persian: Mehr), which is responsible for friendship, affection and love.

Minoo: Heaven

Mithraism: Mithraism is known as the Mithraic mysteries, was a mystery religion centered around the god Mithras that was practised in the Roman Empire from about the 1st to the 4th century. The religion was inspired by Persian worship of the god Mithra (proto-Indo-Iranian Mitra), though the Greek Mithras was linked to a new and distinctive imagery, and the level of continuity between Persian and Greco-Roman practice is debated.
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<th>Glossary Item</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>Mamluk Dynasty:</td>
<td>Mamluk or Slave Dynasty was directed into Northern India by Qutb ud-Din Aibak, a Turkic general from Central Asia.</td>
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<td>Muqarnas:</td>
<td>Muqarnas is a form of architectural ornamented vaulting, the &quot;geometric subdivision of a squinch, or cupola, or corbel, into a large number of miniature squinches, producing a sort of cellular structure&quot;, sometimes also called a &quot;honeycomb&quot; vault.</td>
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<td>Naqsh-e Rustam:</td>
<td>Naqsh-e Rustam is an ancient necropolis located about 12 km northwest of Persepolis, in Fars Province, Iran, with a group of ancient Iranian rock reliefs cut into the cliff, from both the Achaemenid and Sassanid periods.</td>
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<td>Nineveh:</td>
<td>Nineveh - an ancient Assyrian city of Upper Mesopotamia, located on the outskirts of Mosul in modern-day northern Iraq.</td>
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<td>Niayesh:</td>
<td>Benediction</td>
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<td>Nowruz:</td>
<td>Nowruz is the traditional Iranian festival of spring which starts at the exact moment of the vernal equinox, commencing the start of the spring. It is considered as the start of the New Year among Iranians. The name comes from Avestan meaning &quot;new day/daylight&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paliz:</td>
<td>Garden</td>
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<td>Pardis:</td>
<td>Paradise, heaven</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parthian:</td>
<td>Parthian also known as the Arsacid Empire was a major Iranian political and cultural power in ancient Iran and Iraq.</td>
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Qanāt: Qanāt is a gently sloping underground channel to transport water from an aquifer or water well to surface for irrigation and drinking.

Quetta: Quetta is the provincial capital of Balochistan, Pakistan and the ninth-largest city of Pakistan.

Riahin: Flowers with good smell

Roze: Rose flower in Persian

Sarbedaran: Sarbedaran were a mixture of religious dervishes and secular rulers that came to rule over part of western Khurasan in the midst of the disintegration of the Mongol Ilkhanate in the mid-14th century

Sogdian language: Sogdian language was an Eastern Iranian language spoken in the Central Asian region of Sogdia, located in modern-day Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan (capital: Samarkand; other chief cities: Panjakent, Fergana, Khujand, and Bukhara), as well as some Sogdian immigrant communities in ancient China.

Subedar: Subedar is a historical rank in the Nepal Army, Indian Army and Pakistan Army, ranking below British commissioned officers and above non-commissioned officers. The rank was otherwise equivalent to a British captain.

Shush: Shush or Susa was an ancient city of the Proto-Elamite, Elamite, First Persian Empire, Seleucid, and Parthian empires of Iran, and one of the most important cities of the Ancient Near East. It is located in the lower Zagros Mountains about 250 km east of the
Tigris River, between the Karkheh and Dez Rivers. The modern Iranian town of Shush is located at the site of ancient Susa.

Shahnameh: Shahnameh also transliterated as Shahnama "The Book of Kings", is a long epic poem written by the Persian poet Ferdowsi between c. 977 and 1010 C.E and is the national epic of Greater Iran.

Shiaism: Shiaism is the second largest branch of Islam after Sunni Islam.

T

Tabari: Tabari was a prominent and influential Persian[2][3] scholar, historian and exegete of the Qur'an from Tabaristan, modern Mazandaran Province in Iran, who composed all his works in Arabic.

Takhte Jamshid: Persepolis Parseh also known as Takht-e-Jamshid was the ceremonial capital of the Achaemenid Empire (ca. 550–330 B.C).

Tanboosheh: Tanboosheh is clay pipes which were used to transfer water to the different parts of the bathhouse.

U

Ur: Ur was an important Sumerian city-state in ancient Mesopotamia, located at the site of modern Tell el-Muqayyar in south Iraq's Dhi Qar Governorate.

Upanishads: Upanishads are a collection of texts of religious and philosophical nature, written in India probably between c. 800 BCE and c. 500 BCE, during a time when Indian society started to question the traditional Vedic religious order.

V

Vakiloroaya: Lawyer subjects, representative of the people
Vandidad: The Vendidad or Videvdat is a collection of texts within the greater compendium of the Avesta, the primary collection of religious texts of Zoroastrianism. However, unlike the other texts of the Avesta, the Vendidad is an ecclesiastical code, not a liturgical manual.

Zenana: In India and Iran, zenana is the part of a house for the seclusion of women.

Ziyarid: Ziyarid was an Iranian dynasty of Daylamites origin that ruled Tabaristan from 930 to 1090, and at its greatest extent, ruled much of present-day western and northern Iran.

Zoroastrian: Founded by the Persian prophet and reformer Zoroaster, the religion contains both monotheistic and dualistic features. It influenced the other major Western religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. The ancients saw in Zoroastrianism the archetype of the dualistic view of the world and of man's destiny.