

# Our Comparative Study of Urbanization in the State and Country Towns, Ancient

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is a comparative study of urbanization in the state's Orders and cities of antiquity. The method used in the study of history is repetitive. In this study Comparative study sought to document and use this time together is library. In this way, the structure of the ancient civilization in every period depends on what factors are examined. To maintain order and security, especially during the Sasanian province of Kerman, urban architecture has been based on what principles.

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## The rise of cities:

Initiated urbanization in ancient Persia goes back to the time of arrival of the Aryans who settled their families in the region, the need for unity and security communities are gradually Today they call it urban or rural. These cities were small. The main danger was threatening the towns, the influx of nomadic tribes, and the Aryans issue to think about the defense of the city and looked safe. They are so relieved to be rid of enemies, villages and cities around the Borough and fenced were drilled. The villages and towns along the rivers of water were most of the houses were built in places where they are resident in the firm the invasion of the enemy in the order they (Mashkoor, 1,347th: - 397). Thus the city was formed, and the beginning of civilization in ancient Iran.

In general, in the ancient cities were built with different goals. Some military aspects with the aim of protecting and securing their borders were made, some also have administrative and political aspects, and some religious purpose, commercial - economic and administrative - so back policy. But what is clear is that all these cities were constructed in a manner that ensures the safety of people.

The geographical situation of Iran, the fact that the boundary between the Central Asian region, India, Mesopotamia and Asia Minor, the land has been subject to attacks United Nations, neighboring tribal placed. As the history of this country is full of invasions, that took place by the neighboring tribes, and more important changes in the history of this land, or suggests or implies the occupation of the country by foreign enemies, dislodge entrenched ethnic and national sovereignty. So Iran's rulers have always had to protect the borders against foreign invasion, and one effective way to prepare for possible attacks, the construction of border cities in sensitive areas (Soltanzadeh, 1987: 45).

Cyrus the eastern border consolidation in the years 539-545 BC, he moved to the area after seizing areas (modern Samarkand) began to build. Border city of Ctesiphon and Seleucia on the Tigris was built against the military. Time Parthians of the Roman fortified military camp or base played. Continued use of circular designs in building the cities of the Parthian period, indicating that it is the addition of cross-border attacks, the country's stability is endangered, less chaos and internal struggles of life and their safety is at risk (Sultan-zadeh, ex: 47-45 / 1981: 324).

Ardashir the Sasanian city of or Firoozabad with the goal established by the military. He was probably the king of the Parthian army in a battle, and should therefore also be possible failures Strong in defense of the city. Thus the city into a circular shape and design, erected. The last of the camp to defend against Potential conflicts between the feudal clans and tribes were different (1981: 325). Turquoise (Win), son of the Sassanid second Yazdegerd in 459 AD, the reign of three as a border town, and defense. He City of rom - Win the southern shore of the Caspian Sea Ray near Tehran in the building today. In the second, called clear - win the South Bank Caspian Sea and the eastern third of the SH - Win the Caspian Sea in Azerbaijan built in the West Bank. In the area of safety and security measures in order to strengthen Defensive position near the borders of the Caucasus, including the strength of the beam, called the Victorious - quad, take (Soltanzadeh, 1987: 48-47).

In cities that were built by the ancient Iranian religious purposes as well as measures to maintain security and order took place. The city and show them how to protect this is the content. The religious aspect is probably one of the oldest cities, towns "Avntash Hoban" that building it into one of the kings of Elam called "Avntash Hoban" or "Avntash Gal", has been attributed. It was built in the southeast of Susa. The city has two security fence, a fence is built over four hundred meters in width and the second external enclosure thousand two hundred meters long and eight meters wide. In the center is the "Dvrantash" means "City Avntash" was called, the magnificent temple ziggurat It is known that during two stages of the ziggurat was built (Soltanzadeh, ex: 48).

In the Sassanid era, priests and religious intolerance by the ruling reached their peak. Cities and religious centers were built with an investment of kings and priests under the Temple there. Including the holy cities of it seems that in the past the city was known as Solomon's throne was known during the Parthian and Shays gift it has been. It represents a way of building due to its security structure. The city has an oval shape with a diameter of four hundred and three hundred meters bulwark and has two gates (Soltanzadeh, ex: 53-52).

Cities were built with a commercial purpose, and they spend a significant portion of the workforce in manufacturing and trading handicrafts have been, in addition to having the walls and ramparts to protect

City, the commercial prosperity of the common security and prosperity of the people in those states where cities. Burnt City in the years 2900 to 1900 BC, at the mouth of the River Helmand in the Sistan- Therefore, the most ancient commercial city in ancient Persia is (Soltanzadeh, ex: 55). Many cities were balochestan on the shores of the Persian Gulf and also due to the expansion of trade and commerce has been out of order and security.

### **The appearance of cities and their goal is to:**

In the early period, there was no urban prosperity and the kings of the Medes and were keen to create new cities. In this era of low economic importance of cities and their Most were administrative centers. Office more cities - Political kings were fashioned by the desires and demands less affected by environmental factors. In most cases, the physical spaces of the city, such as the sporadic appearances. Each set within a green space that separates it from other spaces would be constructed. Perhaps that's why the Greek capital of Cyrus in Pasargadae in Pars means Camp Corp, because in their view, there is a separate building military camps Found. It seems that the retaining wall was enclosed within the walls of temples and palaces were built in the middle of the gardens. The city of Susa and Persepolis are almost seen such a situation (Sultan M, ex: 72 / Ashraf 1974: 144).

The cities of the Seleucid and Parthian periods gradually almost certain to follow the rules, be consistent. Most cities in the Seleucid period were constructed in raster (BiNa, 1995: 591). Most of the city has two main roads and streets intersecting and parallel to them. Such cities of ancient Egypt, and it can be thought of those born Agricultural land and direct way of knowing that the irrigation network were introduced. Another plan, especially during the Parthian and later Sassanid era was used, the It was circular. In this scheme, important government offices and palaces in the city center and the residential areas around the capital were to be ring-like. In fact, the main reason Note Parthian circular cities, the lack of adequate security in the lands they ruled and the right side of the defense of such cities (Soltanzadeh, ex: 75-73).

An important feature of most ancient cities of the world, especially the Sasanian era and the culture was induced, the city is divided into four sections to follow his directions. So this city usually has four gates, facing the four directions, respectively. Many cities, including Neishabor, Iran, Jay and had four gates (Soltanzadeh, ex: 77 / Ashraf, Ex: 9).

### **Elements of the internal structure of cities:**

Though every one of the ancient cities were built with different goals, but almost all of them in terms of internal structure were built the same way:

An important part of the administrative towns - Iran's pre-Islamic settlements Kohandej the position of king, rulers and courtiers was. This is the best spot in the center of town and Often at a higher level than the rest, and had a moat and fortified towers and fence that separate gate was built to protect the inhabitants. This part of the Space has become self-sufficient and independent system and meet the needs of residents within the enclosed space refers (SltanZadeh, ex: 67 / BiNa, 1995: 590 / Pourahmad, 1991: 64).

Median duration cities were built, most of the political administrative aspects, such as the time nor the ability and the economic base of the country to the extent that trade and production Craft only to the extent that it contributes to stimulate the construction of new cities, not military power was so vast Madhya cover and allow economic exchanges between Visiting the ancient cities and lands adjacent to areas with high concentration of in a safe way, possible (SltanZadeh, ex: 11 / Pourahmad, 1991: 64).

Thus, the City Complex and all the cities that were built later by the Medes and others, in the center city or Kohandej and the local elite had been away Kohandej (Pourahmad, ex: 65).

What Herodotus based on the characteristics of their first king of the Medes and House fence and suggests, at first, like any other people may say that Madhya sought Get their security exposure House on the Hill and in height, and build a fence around the proof of this claim, and how to build Kohandej in this course are:

"When he had established his domination of the Medes unified city was forced to build for themselves and all their efforts in the Operate and do not pay attention to your old village. Median follow him, it's because he has a large and strong fortress touched the barriers it was the focus of the meeting. East of the castle, which today is called Ecbatana. How to get the fence so that each of them just moving your teeth Front fence was taller. This is the normal state of a hill that is distinct from other parts came partly this has helped. However, this way of building a fence to a large extent this has been done intentionally. A total of seven existing fence and the treasures of the king and royal palace inside the last fence. The longest length of this wall is equal to the length of the fence in Athens. These five teeth on each wall a different color, which is that the fence is painted white, the second fenced enclosures painted black purple third, fourth wall blue and red-orange color of the fifth fence. But the final fence, the fence the sixth and the seventh one is silver and the other gold. The fence around his house built for comfort, and the fact that other people are living outside the fence "(Herodotus, 2003: vol 1, p 187).

### **Sharestan:**

Another section called Sharestan, settlements, army chiefs, and in fact, were the main part of town. This section also includes fences, ditches and gates were numerous and often Major roads leading to the city was through this gate, Sharestan linked to surrounding areas. In addition, the entrance gates Sharstanes towers for Monitor and protect the town existed. In Seleucid and Parthian period, which had special status and social class system, the Sharestan developed and of great importance and which was responsible for urban affairs. In the Sasanian period following the creation of a centralized political organization of the state and a significant increase in the number of administrative staff (secretaries) Sharestan the city grew and became an important part (SltanZadeh, ex: 67-68 / BiNa, 1995: 590)

**Education or suburb:**

In most suburban towns, villages and settlements of farmers and artisans and soldiers when it was built. Rural areas, such as in the functional space Connection with the construction and organization of which they are sometimes accepted and sometimes around the city with the building's exterior, which later became known, there was a flower (SoltanZadeh, former: 68 / BiNa 1995: 590).

**Square:**

In the pre-Islamic cities, more than it is a social space, office space - was considered political. As in "Dorantash" field visit to San Corps There. Susa was located on the square in front of the gate of the king. In fact, the field in cities Ancient ceremonial space and serves more as a state machine and the surrounding markets, temples and other public buildings of the dissolved (SoltanZadeh, ex: 71-70 / BiNa, 1995: 591).

**Market:**

In most cities until the Sasanian period, is there a place to buy and sell some goods but Given the country's economic construction and functioning of cities, with the exception of port cities, in other cities, the urban market as an important element of the trade and production of some goods throughout the In the current year, it was not yet in their final form. In the Sasanian period the prevalence of domestic commerce and the development of cities and urbanization, such a space scene Institution. In most major cities, including the ancient Seleucia (Oh Ardashir) and Ctesiphon, large markets where production and supply of various commodities, including steel products, textiles, cereals and Fruits was developed. Hay-market retailers Ctesiphon was the place of execution of criminals (Soltanzadeh, ex: 71). The more markets around the main roads and near the entrance Sharestan were formed and initially was held in tents provided by the merchants and later turned to permanent spaces (BiNa, 1995: 590). Ancient cities spread represents the market's economic security and prosperity of the people they are somewhat Especially the labor unions in the Sassanid period in order to address the security market president, there is (Soltanzadeh, ex: 71 / Christiansen, 1989: 192). Maybe it's the same kind in the period after Islam. If you want an example of this kind of internal structure of a city in ancient Persia bring Parthian city of in periods of prosperity is very high, the example of suitable. The city was at the center of an ancient castle with a tall fence with a gate that only had a relationship with the outside world. Government offices, barracks and a temple in this part of the ruling House Had. Residential areas of the city that houses the Parthian nobles, merchants and artisans in their own neighborhoods were located in the central part of the place. This section of the fence with Gate along the gate of the old fort. Distance between the two gates, the city was considered. Which includes several rural and suburban areas of agriculture could be found outside the second fence. Chains on the outskirts of the fence that was built up over seven miles (Soltanzadeh, ex: 78).

**Our state's urbanization and urban structure in Kerman province:**

History of human settlement in the city of Kerman, in times past, back to the fourth millennium BC, the urbanization in the country, has a long history of (Kalantari, 2008: 215).

One way to maintain security and prevent attacks and raids in the cities of their enemies, the way they are built. In ancient times it was shown that much attention. According to the evidence of Kerman province due to geographic location and other enemies had been constantly attacked by nomadic tribes, as well as to protect against Wild animals, deal with floods and storms, and a great place to worship and prayer, and most of the castle's military. Ferdowsi says:

"A razor mountain stronghold on the town with all the groups

When a few people on the territory of Kerman entity name "(Najmi, 2002: 8).

As noted earlier, the most ancient cities of the political, administrative, military, and most important part of the city, the king or ruler was called Kohandej. The species the cities of the Medes, after Iran had prevailed. Sharestan the area around Kohandej was chosen category and the main part of town was considered within the Neighborhoods and markets, respectively. Sharestan and Kohandej around each fort and moat to protect the safety of the city plus garret on the gates that Leading the way in the field, was that the guards had been engaged to monitor and protect the city. In such a structure there Kerman Kerman province and castle towns were the military aspects of economic and religious aspects (police, 2008: 216). The castle is not well understood by Ardashir or son of the ruler of Kerman, built the same way and then the old fortress and castle girls Kerman, the City defense and security arrive. In fact the castle to the lack of historical accounts, were the nucleus of the city of Kerman (Pourahmad, ex: 69 / precinct, ex: 215). Other factors in the structure, and the way cities are built in Kerman province in order to maintain security and prevent attacks on their enemies have contributed nomads, placing them on the hills, plateaus, mountains and that the enemy cannot easily penetrate. As in ancient cities because it exists Devil Hills, John and Tal. Three kilometers south of the present village, 18 km southeast of Hyderabad Shays city in the valley Bardsir the natural continuation of pomegranate valley southwest of the city of Kerman, located in the ancient times was inhabited and thriving cities. The height of the land around eleven meters in diameter is estimated at about one hundred meters (property SHAHMIRZADI, 2008: 57).

### **Translate from: Urdu**

John Hill Valley about 225 km south of Kerman and is located 30 km North-East of Islamabad city administration. The mound was in fact a circular bumps its head is about 8.19 meters in height above the surrounding ground. It was inhabited until the early Sassanid period (property SHAHMIRZADI, 2008: 60). Ardeshir's Castle in Kerman today is built on top of a high hill with a height of five hundred feet to the plain (Pourahmad, ex: 69). The Seleucid period, both military and commercial cities were important, Kerman, including the Seleucid Empire and the attention surrounding them, especially the city of Agriculture is strategic and gifted them the attention (ZANGIABADI, 2006: 69). The Sassanid era was more prosperous urban areas in Kerman. In general, urban development during this period, more or less the same everywhere and Sasanian believed that the world four parts of the city should be built into the world collapsed unfold. Thus, the cities were they after all have four (Soltanzadeh, ex: 77). Kerman was the same sentiment. Sasanian territory were interested in Kerman, where he gave great prosperity, are now a number of towns in the area Sassanid rulers became still have the names of their founders. As some historians that the functions of Kerman is the foundation of the city Babak, Babak, father of Ardashir and others, attribute.

### **Several castles in Kerman province:**

There are many ancient castles in the Kerman province of the shape and structure of the military and security with the aim of showing that all of them were made. One reason for the abundance of Castle in the state, the desert and the desert and the resulting insecurity due to the influx of people desert and other enemies In this region, hence there is a strong castles and tall, could have brought some degree of security for the people. Castle Girl Castle of Ardeshir Sassanid east of the present city of Kerman, and the ruins are still there, proof that at the time of Ardashir of the Place a flourishing city with a fortified castle, and there have been significant if the name of the provincial capital of Kerman has been(Pourahmad, ex: 69). The castle was built with thick molds (Pourahmad, ex: 61 and 69 /, 2004: 67). Castle's daughter who is very strong and impregnable strongholds was impossible at the time, in ways subtle and Design Building in the southeastern city of Kerman to the fourth century AD, Ardeshir castles and castle at the foot of the castle was the daughter of the fourth century onwards, the growth was in the West. Professed mastermind who has made such a strong and persevere over several thousand years still survive And it works is still not disappeared (Pious, 1990: 19). The castle was used in close to 90 cm in length and width and seventeen inches thick. The castle, apparently seven blocks nested and hidden from cellar door to the castle that was built to protect the security (Rose M, 2010: 42 / Pious, ex: 20).

As is common among the people as if a secret passage to the basement of the castle existed. The effectiveness of the castle at the time was that the city Kerman, while invasions and rebels were using the castle into a refuge and defense against the enemy. Any part of the castle seems to belong to a group of the nation and the seventh Castle Orange was the famous castle of the king and was the seat of government and royal family. Around the castle to a depth of approximately 10 meters deep Gullies exist in Times of war and danger to the government decree, they were filled with water so the enemy cannot come near the fortress walls (religious, ex: 20). Divided into two separate buildings Kerman Girl Fortress: Fortress relatively high over the south-eastern part of the mountain was called in the past TIN entirely due State of nature is distinct from other castles. The second part of the lower hills, and the fort's daughter is part Yen per Ardeshir famous castle (ancient underflow, 1965: 215). This is why many castles and other strongholds in the province and other parts of the country, she said there have been various theories. In the castle there is thus a legendary girl, say girl with a spell on the castle ruled that it was inextricably (www. Iran view. Com). Mahmoud believers in Kerman detailed history of the opinion that the name of the castle in the beginning of a love story and not a girl it happened in a criminal matter that has made it a popular girl (religious, ex: 20). But this story cannot be true. Historical research has proved that the naming of the word "girl" on the castle is certainly a great cause. Perhaps one of the reasons the Iranian culture is represented at Use the name of the girl in the castle, as the implication of the castle impregnable by invading enemies, and the fact that they are original, and basically anywhere as long and tall as a girl's name (ancient underflow, 1956: 9). Besides her castle defense aspects, aspects of religious worship and the worship of Venus, where it took place. In addition, the tile pieces in the courtyard of the castle that Sir Persi Sykes Observed, confirming the above statement is that some buildings in addition to the military aspect, lyrical and liturgical aspects of art and culture have been used to decorate them (Kiani, 1366: 196 / Sykes, 1957: 220).

The interesting thing about castles in Our State is that sometimes some of the castles and other strongholds to maintain security Were built nearby, in the sense that when enemies would attack this way to Kerman, from the castle to ignite the fire, making the rest of the story. Castle's daughter Ignite the fire, making the rest of the story. The second girl castle is located 15 kilometers zarand Road, located at the point where the security role had been played for Kerman popular girl (Rose M, ex: 42).

Ardeshir's Castle on a hill southeast of Kerman is located on a mountain because the mountain fortress called Due to strong openings and where to go (ancient underflow, 1965: 215). And where it can be seen at the height of its military and security realized. In South Fort Ardashir relatively long string of rock seen from the middle of the cliff, climb 134 steps to reach the top was shaved, Sykes probability that the location, Castle House kettle is like turning a new staircase Proved, be presumed to have been shaved very recently (Sykes, 1957: 221). Another famous citadel of Bam in Kerman province of ancient castles that have been building quite a military structure and defense. Bam the geographical situation and the Lut Desert is located in the West. Iran's entry into the central and western regions of the Citadel fortress was used by the military (BiNa, 1995: 325). The castle and its fortified castle was built in such a way that in case of enemy attack and prolong the siege, several points in the enemy's strength to create. Thus, in the outskirts of the city There are several large and small castles were purely military and ordinary people in the face is DO NOT GAVE And through the castle from the invading forces of the Citadel of Bam, tactical blows into it. Like a castle on the north side of the citadel of Bam Girl (Ibid, 326). Thus, the presence of Arg at 45 meters Lut that makes soldiers during the war there was also castles purely military surrounding the severity of organ indicates interest in maintaining security and order in it. The city as a place of residence, ordinary people gradually formed around the castle and it says so that Ferdowsi The city's inhabitants were poor neighborhood called the people, and their homes are built around the citadel, is created (ibid, 327).

Kilometers northeast of the castle and the village behind the castle called Castle's daughter is apparently making it back to the Parthian era. The Castle Tuesday Gateway openings used in the 30's and 30's 6. In an area frequented functions Bam castle is actually (Rose M, 2010: 44). As noted above, the military and security structures to protect the castle the castle may have. Orders from other towns and ancient castles that seem to be made with a military purpose, which old relics of antiquity. The geography of Kerman It gives the Sykes Building Corp believes that the that Alexander the Macedonian village is built on Orders with respect to Cities Alexander made more as a military castle, and perhaps the housing units were built in the towers and turrets and big cities have, it is likely that the For this purpose built premises in Kerman (Vaziri, 1974: 124 / ancient underflow, BiTa: vol 1, p 13 / Sykes, ex: vol 1, p

406.). Excavations and archaeological excavations in the ancient city of Jiroft and sandals occurred near the village shows that this city was built the castle as well as other Castle towns, Kohandej at the center and around it, there is a wall and fence.(138 :2008 ,) As has been said, that bulwark of this castle on a high hill with a width of approximately eleven meters away it was held at a distance of 130 meter high hill within the fort was apparently another wall. The fort was once believed to be at least 25 or 26 meters to the ground Surroundings, in the heart of the great city of Jiroft was ancient tall, plus the interface between the wall and the outer wall beyond, there are also remains of houses (Ibid, 142). Archaeological discoveries in Jiroft, there is also the gateway to the cities that have large proportions of the two towers on either side of the half-circle with a diameter of approximately 5 meters there. Probably the towers to guard and monitor and protect the city (ibid, 144).mOther famous castles in Jiroft, Otter Castle is located 3 kilometers north of the West Village, which is different from Jiroft. It seems so strong and elusive that many princes tried to make their escape. Residents living in the castle at the top of the mountain and had more than 2 hectares. (Water-born, ex: 44).mThere are several castles in addition to the daily living of the people, the military and security purpose built as a stone fortress in the middle of Sirjan plain to a height of about 200 m 4000 meters above the plain building and its environment and has also been populated areas such as the upper (ibid 44).

Manujan castle located in the city which dates back several thousand years Manujan enjoys record it dates back to before the birth of Christ. The castle was used by early Islam Abad Rational (ibid 45). Twilight Castle the city roudbar south, including the Parthian era buildings, some dating back to the first millennia BC know. The height of the castle 7 meters above ground and has a brick tower, and walls made of mud brick for monitoring the security of the castle, is. Castle in the province Kuhbanan another girl that dates back to the Sassanid era. The castle is located on top of a mountain monastery and materials used in soil and gypsum stone and has an area of 900 square meters. The additionally, the city also has a castle in the village of Khan where Khan was another girl there that the place is famous castle and its history to the Sassanid era (ibid: 46). Castle near the village laughter RAVAR city is located, has a long history and dates back to three thousand years ago. John Hill in the ancient region located in the city functions plain weave, also during archaeological excavations proves that the location, great city, which is famous in the barracks and fortress hill town (Rose M; previous: 49).

### **Construction of the aqueduct of Orders:**

Construction of an aqueduct or canal history back to Iran, Iranian Aqueduct is a patented natural and climatic conditions of this country are highly compatible.

In fact people pay for access to the water needed to dig canals (Ali Mohammadi, 2005: 5, 6).mAbout the invention of the aqueduct as one of the achievements Which goes back to the ancient Iranian ethnic groups, the first group were told that Kermanian It turned that this is due to the lack of Being a desert river in the area and some parts of it (ibid, 6).mDue to the natural elements to create a major factor in the rise of an urban center are, therefore, not Our large and continuous rains had caused the river to the people of this country to fight the hardships, difficulties and strive to achieve their groundwater (ZANGIABADI, ex: 30).mOur people are in fact vital to the security of supply, the construction of aqueducts Venture and took several in a geographic area full of ancient Kerman, urbanization is a symbol of order and prosperity. About the Appellation subterranean canal, which is another name for it is stated that the term may be attributed to the word "work" the tribes (Ali Mohammadi, 2005: 6-7 / Pourahmad, ex: 95). Thus, given that the world is digging canals and canal attributed to Iran, we certainly Kerman was the birthplace of the subterranean world, because life's many East, the ancient history of this land of equality Is, for example, with the worship of Anahita Kerman subterranean life to know (Ali Mohammadi, 2005: 7 / Pourahmad, ex: 93). English scholar Anthony Smith said, well, we show that there is an aqueduct in Kerman, one of the policing of urbanization in the ancient state was, he said That land on it, and even under the water is barely underway, so the city cannot be created unless the aqueduct (Ali Mohammadi, 2005: 7). The reason is quite clear: the basis of life and living water And where there is water, followed by urban civilization overturned. Archaeological studies in Sirjan, clay pipes achieved abundant in areas of shallow wells to remove water from a subterranean aqueduct of them existed and was used (Kalantari, 2008: 237).

## Conclusions:

In a series of ancient Persia, given the importance of the state's urban structure differs Since the Kerman province of Iran both politically and economically important states except Was only and always been way too spicy, so it should be on strengthening the state over other states. Important, the role of religion in the state's municipal buildings.

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