

# Persian Empire

Colton Koosman

Mr. Mantei

He four components that will be addressed are religion, technology, culture, and environment.

# Religion

Some of the Persians believed in Shī'it, it is an Islamic religion. Allah is there god and Muhammed is there prophet.

# Religion

The Persians believed in one god known as monotheistic also known as Zoroastrianism. They were also one of the first people that believed in monotheistic.

# Religion

The Faravahar is the symbol of Zoroastrianism. It's face is like a humans making a connection to humans. The wings on the sides have three rows of feathers, they stand for good reflection, good words, and good deeds.

# Culture

The Persians conquered several other cities, but they allowed those cities to keep their kings and government, but in times of need they would take people from the cities so they could fight battles or whatever they were needed for.

# Culture

The official calendar for Iran is the Persians solar calendar. The solar calendar had 12 months, and the first 6 months had 31 days, the following six months had 30 days. But the last month had 29 days except on leap year.

# Culture

The Persian empire was founded by Cyrus the Great. He conquered the Median empire in 550 B.C. they then went on to conquer the Lydians and the Babylonians. With later kings the empire grew to where it ruled Mesopotamia, Egypt, Israel, and Turkey. The empire's borders would eventually stretch over 3,00 miles from East to West.



# Culture

Early Persian art consisted of rock carvings. The Persians also did carpet weaving and they date back all the way back to when the Persians started as nomadic tribes.

# Technology

The Persians were advance in the fields of science and technology, such as astronomy, chemistry, anatomy, biology, botany, cosmology, mathematics, engineering, and architecture.

# Technology

How the Persians kept food cool and ice throughout the summer. The Persians made these huge domes called a Yakhchal they were basically giant evaporation coolers. They stood up to 60 feet tall and the space below it was up to 5000 cubic meter, and the walls were 2 meters thick. These domes were made out of a material called sarooj, composed sand, clay, egg whites, lime, goat hair, and ash in very specific proportions.

# Technology

The weapons that the Persians would use in battle consisted of a thrusting spear. They were roughly 7 feet long, it had an iron broadhead equipped to the top. It then had a counter weight to keep the spear from dipping down forward, when thrust upon the enemy. Officers would carry golden spears. The lower ranked infantry would carry bronze spears.

# Technology

Calvary would carry a palta which is like a javelin. It was about four feet long it was equipped with throwing straps, so the range and power could be increased.

# Technology

Akinaka is a large dagger that was from 10 to 14 inches in length. They carried these because they could be wielded faster than a sword.

# Technology

The Persians were big fans of the bow. They would have a barrier of shielded calvary in front of them, so they would setup behind them and bombard the enemy with arrows.

# Technology

Sagaris is a axe that was used in battle. It had a slender axe head and a point on the other side. It was fully capable to chop into and through heavily bronzed armour.



# Technology

Spara's are large rectangle shields. They were made from reed or whicker, then they would be covered in leather and would have been painted. When they were in battle a row of infantry would form they were called the sparabara. They would advance and let the archers from behind to be able to fire safely.

# Environmental

The environment of the persians was a very hot and dry climate in the summer months. In the winter it got cooler but that was when they received most of there rain if not all of it.

# Environment

The environment of the Persian empire also consisted of mountainous regions, deserts, and in some places rich soil for growing wheat, barley, dates, and garlic. they raised sheep, cattle, and chickens.

# Environment

The Royal Road, it is longer than 1,500 miles. It was made so that militia troops could get to there standing areas quicker. It was also used for merchant good to be transported faster, and for messengers.

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