

Rooftops of tehran



Bildungsroman In literary criticism, a Bildungsroman is a coming-of-age story. It is a literary genre that focuses on the psychological, physical and moral growth of the protagonist from youth to adulthood.

Persia Iran - also known as Persia officially the Islamic Republic of Iran, is a country in Western Asia. It is the second-largest nation in the Middle East and the 18th-largest in the world. Iran has been of geostrategic importance because of its central location in Eurasia and Western Asia and the Strait of Hormuz.

Dictatorship A form of government where political authority is monopolized by a single person or political entity, and exercised through various oppressive mechanisms often including fear, propaganda and death.

Pahlavi Regime The Pahlavi dynasty was the ruling house of Iran from 1925 until 1979, when the monarchy was overthrown and abolished as a result of the Iranian Revolution. He was succeeded by his son, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, the last Shah of Iran.

Mantra "Mantra" means a sacred utterance, numinous sound, or a syllable, word, phonemes, or group of words believed by some to have psychological and spiritual power.

Alborz Mountains Alborz also written as Alburz, Elburz or Elborz, is a mountain range in northern Iran.

Caspian Sea The Caspian Sea is the largest enclosed inland body of water on Earth by area, variously classed as the world's largest lake or a full-fledged sea. The Caspian is bound on the northeast by Kazakhstan, to the northwest by Russia, to the west by Azerbaijan, to the south by Iran, and to the southeast by Turkmenistan.

Marxism Marxism is a worldview and method of societal analysis that focuses on class relations and societal conflict, that uses a materialist interpretation of historical development, and a dialectical view of social transformation.

hose A hose is a term used for a small pool.

Psychoanalysis Psychoanalysis is a set of psychological and

psychotherapeutic theories and associated techniques, originally popularized by Austrian physician Sigmund Freud. Recently, Freud has been largely discredited and psychoanalysis has expanded and been revised, reformed and developed in different directions. ErfanA Pakistani scholar, religious leader, public speaker and poetBuddhismBuddhism is a nontheistic religion or more correctly a way of living that encompasses a variety of traditions, beliefs and practices largely based on teachings attributed to Siddhartha Gautama, who is commonly known as the Buddha, meaning " the awakened one". vignettesa vignette is a short impressionistic scene that focuses on one moment or gives a trenchant impression about a character, idea, setting, or object. It is also a part of something bigger than itself: for example, a vignette about a house belonging to a collection of vignettes or a whole story. TehranTehran is the capital of Iran and Tehran Province since 1778. With a population of around 8. 3 million and surpassing 14 million in the wider metropolitan area, Tehran is Iran's largest city and urban area, and the largest city in Western Asia. extrovertExtraversion is " the act, state, or habit of being predominantly concerned with obtaining gratification from what is outside the self". Extraverts tend to enjoy human interactions and to be enthusiastic, talkative, assertive, and gregarious. Extraverts are energized and thrive off of being around other people. introvertIntroversion is " the state of or tendency toward being wholly or predominantly concerned with and interested in one's own mental life". They often take pleasure in solitary activities such as reading, writing, using computers, hiking and fishing. dowryA dowry is a transfer of parental property at the marriage of a daughter. ShahShah is a title given to the emperors/kings and lords of Iran a. k. a. Persia. In Iran (Persia and Greater Persia) the title was continuously

used; rather than King in the European sense, each Persian ruler regarded himself as the Šâhanšâh (King of Kings) or Emperor of the Persian Empire.

mullahsMullah is generally used to refer to a Muslim man or woman, educated in Islamic theology and sacred law. The title, given to some Islamic clergy, is derived from the Arabic word meaning " vicar," " master" and " guardian."

CapitalismCapitalism is an economic system in which trade, industry, and the means of production are largely or entirely privately owned and operated for profit. Central characteristics of capitalism include capital accumulation, competitive markets and wage labor.

SAVAKSAVAK Organization of Intelligence and National Security was the secret police, domestic security and intelligence service. SAVAK operated from 1957 to 1979, when the Pahlavi dynasty was overthrown. SAVAK has been described as Iran's " most hated and feared institution" prior to the revolution of 1979 because of its practice of torturing and executing opponents of the Pahlavi regime.

CommunismCommunism is a socioeconomic system structured upon common ownership of the means of production and characterized by the absence of social classes, money, and the state; as well as a social, political and economic ideology and movement that aims to establish this social order.

Shah Reza PahlaviMohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi was the ruler of Iran (Shah of Iran) from 1941 until his overthrow by the Iranian Revolution in 1979. He came to power during World War II after an Anglo-Soviet invasion forced the abdication of his father Reza Shah.

taarofT'aarof, Ta'arof, or Tarof is a Persian form of civility emphasizing both deference and social rank, similar to the Chinese art of etiquette, limao. The term encompasses a range of social behaviors, from a man displaying etiquette by opening the door for a woman.

HijabHijab today in Iran includes the choice of a chador or

roopoosh, and veil. The chador is a very modest, usually black or dark colored outfit that covers the top of a woman's head and loosely covers her body and to her feet. The roopoosh or manteau, is a long top that sometimes looks similar to a trench coat. NiqabThe niqab is a veil for the face that leaves the area around the eyes clear. However, it may be worn with a separate eye veil. It is worn with an accompanying headscarf. BurquaBurqa also known as chadri or paranja in Central Asia is an enveloping outer garment worn by women in some Islamic traditions to cover their bodies when in public. GolsorkhiKhosrow Golsorkhi was an Iranian journalist, poet, and communist activist in Iran during the Cold War. Famous for his leftist (communist) revolutionary poetry. SuvashunSavushun is one of the greatest Persian novel by Iranian female writer Simin Daneshvar. The story is about the life of a family in Shiraz faced to the occupation of Iran during World War II. Rumijalāl ad-Dīn Muhammad Balkhī and more popularly in the English-speaking world simply as Rumi was a 13th-century Persian poet, jurist, theologian, and Sufi mystic. Rumi's importance is considered to transcend national and ethnic borders. Arranged MarriageArranged marriage is a type of marital union where the bride and groom are selected by a third party rather than by each other. It was common worldwide until the 18th century. In more recent times, arranged marriage is less common. Buckingham PalaceBuckingham Palace is the London residence and principal workplace of the monarchy of the United Kingdom. Located in the City of Westminster, the palace is often at the center of state occasions and royal hospitality. Persian GulfThe Persian Gulf is located in Western Asia between Iran to the northeast and the Arabian Peninsula to the southwest. The Gulf was a battlefield of the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq War, in which each side attacked the other's oil tankers.

Barbari bread Barbari bread is a type of Persian flatbread primarily made in Iran. Bandar Abbas Bandar Abbas is a port city and capital of Hormozgān Province on the southern coast of Iran, on the Persian Gulf. The city occupies a strategic position on the narrow Strait of Hormuz, and it is the location of the main base of the Iranian Navy. White Fang White Fang is a novel by American author Jack London (1876-1916) — and the name of the book's eponymous character, a wild wolfdog. First serialized in *Outing* magazine, it was published in 1906. The story takes place in Yukon Territory, Canada, during the 1890s Klondike Gold Rush and details White Fang's journey to domestication. It is a companion novel (and a thematic mirror) to London's best-known work, *The Call of the Wild*, which is about a kidnapped, domesticated dog embracing his wild ancestry to survive and thrive in the wild. Jack London John Griffith " Jack" London (born John Griffith Chaney, January 12, 1876 - November 22, 1916) was an American author, journalist, and social activist. He was a pioneer in the then-burgeoning world of commercial magazine fiction and was one of the first fiction writers to obtain worldwide celebrity and a large fortune from his fiction alone. Some of his most famous works include *The Call of the Wild* and *White Fang*, both set in the Klondike Gold Rush, as well as the short stories " To Build a Fire", " An Odyssey of the North", and " Love of Life". He also wrote of the South Pacific in such stories as " The Pearls of Parlay" and " The Heathen", and of the San Francisco Bay area in " The Sea Wolf". Mazandaran Mazandaran is one of the most densely populated provinces in Iran and has diverse natural resources, especially large reservoirs of oil and natural gas. Anarchy Anarchy refers to a society without a publicly enforced government. When used in the negative sense, anarchy implies political disorder or lawlessness within a society. self-

immolationSelf-immolation refers to killing oneself as a sacrifice. Self-immolation is often used as a form of protest or for the purposes of martyrdom. It has centuries-long traditions in some cultures, while in modern times it has become a type of radical political protest. ONROOFTOPS OF TEHRAN SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY\$13. 90/PAGEOrder Now