



- ✎ They are both listed in UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
- ✎ They are two of the oldest structures on the planet. They date back to 2,500 years ago.
- ✎ Persepolis is a Greek name. It means “the city of the Persians.”
- ✎ The largest and most magnificent building in Persepolis is the Apadana. Darius started building it and Xerxes finished it. It took 30 years to complete.
- ✎ There were 72 pillars in Apadana palace but sadly these days only 14 of them are left.
- ✎ Darius I built the greatest palace at Persepolis on the western side of platform. This palace was called the Apadana.
- ✎ Pasargadae’s most magnificent building is the tomb of Cyrus the Great. He was one the greatest Iranian emperors. His empire included the modern Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Armenia, Kuwait, Syria, Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and parts of Egypt.
- ✎ Sadly, Cyrus Cylinder was taken away and is now kept at the British museum.
- ✎ After a battle between Darius III and Alexandar of Macedon, the army of Alexandar took the Persepolis and set it on fire. Sadly, the fire burnt and damaged a lot of the valuable parts of the palaces.

One of the most famous historical sites of Iran is definitely Persepolis.

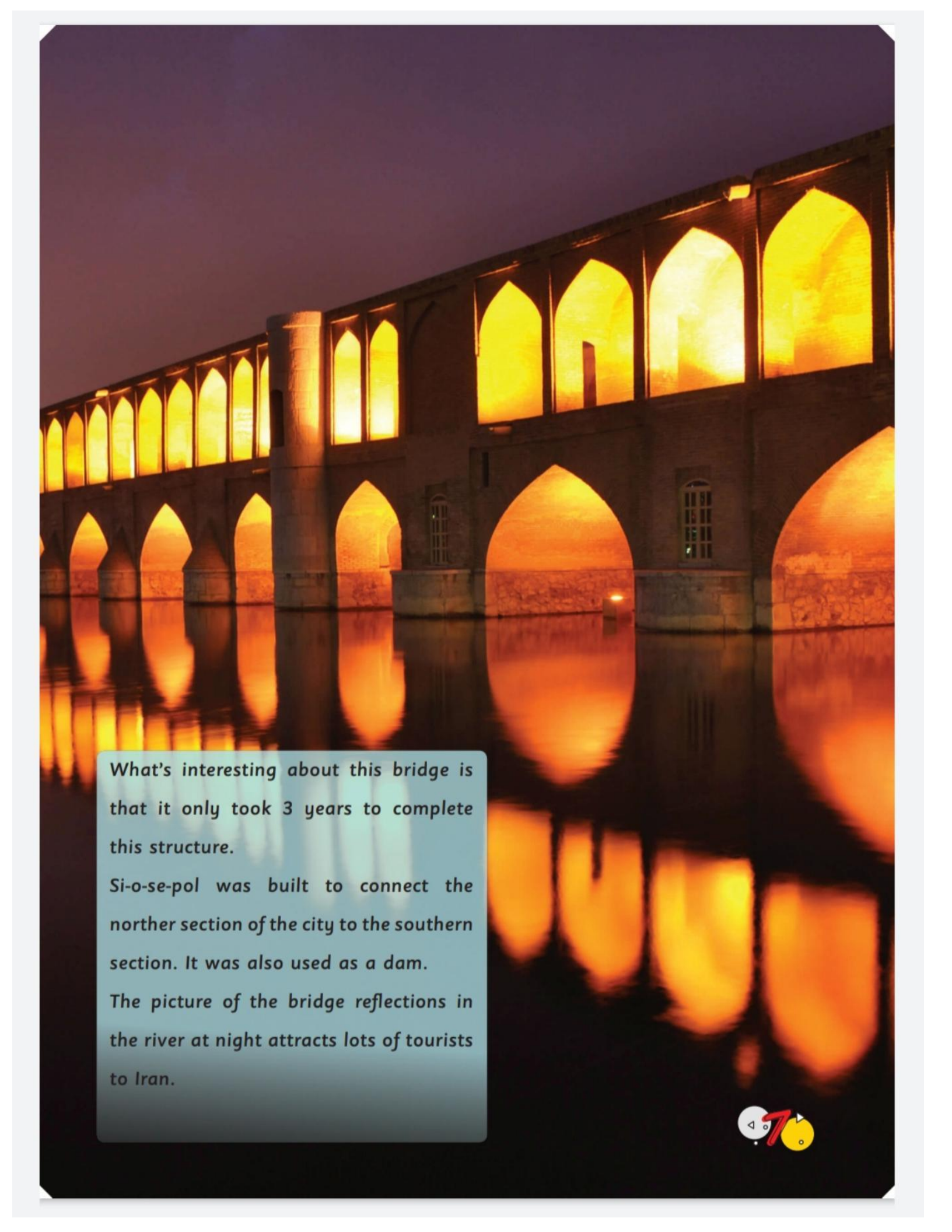
Persepolis was constructed by the Persian king of kings Darius I Achaemenid. It was a center for a lot of celebrations and festivals. There are seven palaces in Persepolis and more than 3000 reliefs, including the relief of Farvahar, soldiers and lions.

Pasargadae was the capital of ancient Persia. It was founded by Cyrus the Great.



Persepolis and Pasargadae



A photograph of the Si-o-se-pol bridge in Isfahan, Iran, at night. The bridge is illuminated from within, casting a warm, golden glow through its numerous arches. The structure is reflected in the calm water of the river below, creating a symmetrical pattern of light and shadow. The sky is a deep, dark purple, suggesting twilight or early evening. The bridge's architecture is a blend of traditional Islamic and Persian styles, featuring pointed arches and a long, narrow profile.

What's interesting about this bridge is that it only took 3 years to complete this structure.

Si-o-se-pol was built to connect the norther section of the city to the southern section. It was also used as a dam.

The picture of the bridge reflections in the river at night attracts lots of tourists to Iran.





Si-o-se-pol Bridge

There are 11 bridges over the Zayanderud. The largest one is the **Allahverdi Brdige**, also known as Si-o-se-pol. Allahverdi Khan was the name of the man who supervised the process of constructing the bridge.

Si-o-se-pol was built between 1599 and 1602, during the reign of Shah Abbas. It is located right in the center of Isfahan. Its length is 297 meters and its width is 13.75 meters. In Farsi, “si-o’sse” means 33, which is the number of arches of the first level of the bridge. The second level has pedestrian path where people can walk.

