



Celebrate Esfandgan (Sepandarmazgan)

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ABSTRACT

This research paper is about "celebrating Esfandgan", which aims at understanding the customs of ancient Persia, and transmit it to future generations is performed. In this study, which is an effort in order to preserve the legacies of the past, the definition of "Sepandar Mazgan", are very different in culture and resources, and how the ritual celebrations in different parts of the country, and also because the difference in time to hold it in different periods, have been studied. According to the March party providers, as the celebration of "Women of the earth", is held in this study, the relationship between these two cases have been investigated. Well as parts of the Avesta, the two poems in praise, and the common denominator is that enhance are referenced. Given that, Valentine, among the Romans, called the day of love is named, as well as Sepandar Mazgan celebrate the Day of the Woman, the epitome of love, has been named in the investigation of how the appearance of Valentine's Day, Rome and Persia, is also noted.

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Introduction

Iranian nation, the nation that his life with celebration has many links to various occasion was celebrated, and the servers are happy Survive time. This festival reflects the culture, lifestyle, mood, philosophy of life and overall worldview of the ancient Persians. Beliefs and myths, plays a decisive role in the look of the ancient Persians months, weeks and days of the year, and based on this, under an ancient Iranian tradition, a celebration was made for each day of the month. Although today most of the festivities will take place, and have survived even the most memory, but that is part of the spiritual heritage of Iran, through research and study should be maintained.

The chronology of Iran, on the moon was a special name, and the name of each of the twelve months, the number of days instead of months, when the month and day were the same, the same party in Yemen were established. For example Farvardingan, on April the month of April (19 April), Khordadgan in June from the month of May (4 June), Invertebrates in October from the month of October (16 October), and Esfandgan Day March from the month of March (5 March), were held.

Iranian celebrations, to national holidays and people are told that, having roots in Iranian history, from ancient times to the present have been. Some of these celebrations are more or less alive, and some of them have been forgotten, therefore, live holiday celebrations refers, according to historical tradition among the common people (such as Nowruz), and celebrations Forgotten refers to the parties that are organized according to historical tradition, like most Iranian celebrations.

Investigation on Iranian celebrations, and hold them, show common characteristics among them all, One of its features is that nearly all natural phenomena and cosmic climate link, why the effort is so, when holding them more consistent with the natural calendar, the second feature of the respect and protection of all aspects of nature.

Another feature of these celebrations are widespread. Iranian festivals and rituals of their homeland, consistently and with solidarity and coexistence wonderful place, and ethnic and

religious and linguistic differences, the unity Not knowledge deterrent. Iranian customs, it belongs to all Iranians, and everyone tried to guarding it.

The ancient Iranians celebrated the festive Esfandgan the tale of the servers rejoiced because this celebration is the epitome of love and lovers and feelings.

Sepandarmazd, the guardian of the earth, and the earth in human life, such as women's role is reproductive and fruiting, celebrating Esfandgan (Espandgan), will be held to honor the righteous women. Iranian long, these days called Women's Day and Mother's Day.

According to Iranian's lives a living through farming, we realized the importance of land among Iranians, Earth and its blessings, the Iranians farmer has always prominent place. So that the haft sin, the blessings of the earth Vegetates, the anthology was put on the table. The symbol of love, women, love, prosperity, purity, piety and power of the Creator, one who loves to show her face to face. Sepandarmaz, the root "Sepant Armaiti" symbolizing the "eternal feminine", and the symbol of love, purity, and righteousness in the material world, and the kept women of good deeds.

Persian word March in the language today, the word Sepandarmat Pahlavi and Avesta root Sepanta Armaiti is taken, Sepanta Armaiti- represent holy love, so these features are observed in most women, and this day devoted to women, and since women with humility and Enhance, and common ground, so Esfandgan day celebration of the woman, and earth is named, and the earth is Sepandarmaz national title. Spread the holy, humble.

Sepandarmaz means, literally rooted in different cultures

Sepandarmaz in Persian culture specific, this means that: "Esfandar. Esfandarmaz: 1- Fifth Amshaspad from Amshaspadan of the Zoroastrian religion, the Guardian of Earth. 2 - Last month of the solar year; March. 3 - Name the fifth day of each month . "(Moin, 1985, p 234) Also Dehkhoda culture, its meaning is expressed this way: "Sepandarmaz: Spenta Armaiti Avesta, Pahlavi Sepandarmat in the Persian Sepandarmaz and Sepandarmaz, and Esfandarmaz

and Sefandarmaz. Sepant trait, meaning Sacred later Armaiti is attached, and which is itself composed of two components: Armaiti is indicated means true, as it ought, nevertheless. Secondly Mati means thinking, combined Erm + Mati, M. the integration deleted, so Ermati, means humility and patience and consistency, and the patience and humility Sepantah Armati means sacred. Veda also come Armati., in a position of Rig Veda and Avesta sometimes the word, means the use of land, besides completely crushed, have translated. Sepandarmaz, one of the seven Amshasbandan Zoroastrian religion. "(Dehkhoda, 1966, p 89)

In the book "Persian culture", about Espandarmazgan, it is said:

"In ancient Persia, nor the Romans from the third century AD, the twenty century BCE, the nearly two thousand years before the birth of Valentine day among the Aryans, known as the Day of Love (Sepandarmazgan or Esfandarmazgan), respectively. These days in the Zoroastrian calendar, coincides with the fifth of March, and the new Iranian calendar which is considered the first six months of thirty-one days, six days to come forward, and it is precisely coincides with 29 September, four days after the Valentine's Day bowls. Zoroaster's celebrate Sepandarmaz (Sepandarmazgan - women's Day and earth day), every year on the fifth of March, hold "(Hesabi, 2001, pp. 54)

The free encyclopedia (Wikipedia), about Sepandar Mazgan, it is said: "Celebrations Esfandgan (Sepandarmazgan) or Men taken celebration, one of the Iranian festivals that will be held on March 5. Abureihan Birooni, the Asarolbaghie bringing the Persians ancient fifth day of March, a day to celebrate women and knew the terrain.

March celebration gown in ancient Persia

The variety of the Persian calendar, the month in addition to their names, each of the days, they had a name. For example, the first day of each month, "Ormazd Day", the second day of the month, day of January (well, think) the first character is God, the third day of each month, May's "Best of truth and purity", which returns the attributes of God it is the fourth day of each month, September's "ideal king and ruled" that the Lord is certain, the fifth day of each month, "Sepandarmaz" is. Sepandarmaz, the national title is off. Earth is the symbol of love, the humility, humility and forgiveness, all loves. Beauty and the Beast, to the eye sees, and all your love as a mother's lap full of fosters. That's why, in ancient cultures, Espandarmazgan, as a symbol of motherhood and fertility Oct. thought, and that the women on that, increasing the universe, and represents love and humility are to Sepandarmaz like.

Per month, for a time, day and month names is one that, on the day whose name coincides with the name of the month was the feast began, according to the day and month names. For example, the 16th day of each month, "October" was called, and that in October, "invertebrates" was the title, any party to such a deep meaning for people brought joy November day in November, to celebrate "Abangan", is the celebrated" water appreciation "day of December, in the month of December, celebrating the 'Azargan is" the feast "Glory Fire", and so the fifth day of the twelfth month (March), "Sepandarmaz "or" religious Esfandar name was "that, as held by the same party. "Sepandarmazgan" Women's Day and Earth.

Reza Moradi Ghiasabadi book "ancient national festivities and gatherings", on March says: "The term Persian March or Sepandarmaz, alongside the words" Sepandarmad "and Avesta" Sepantah Armaiti "is derived. Surely the name "Armaiti" that is, the word Sepantah / Sepand, to honor and celebrate more, it is added, usually Armaiti means "humble and quiet" know, but it does not seem to make sense, and many researchers do not accept it. "(Ghiasabadi, 2008, p 126)

Fifth day of March, in the Persian calendar, the feast day of the "Esfandgan" is known, and the day on which the position of women as a symbol of true love, is remembered. Ancient Iranians, these days were devoted to women and women's place things embodiment of love and compassion mother, adoption. The party belongs to the goddess Sepandarmaz, which represents love, humility, and patience, and also the patron goddess of women he knows good and pious, and Iranians these days due respect to the holy angels, celebrate were.

Abureihan Birooni in his book "Asarolbaghie works", about the celebration Esfandarmaz said: "Esfandarmaz, moon fifth day Esfandarmaz, and the occurrence of two names so it is called, and what it means wisdom and patience, and Esfandarmaz, the angel of the earth goddess and protector of women is just and pious husband and friend. During the past months, especially on this day of tide, women, and men and women were present, and yet the drawing of Isfahan, Rey and Pahle, the remainder of the Persian Mozdgiran say. "(Birooni, 1973, pp. 302-301)

It celebrates both the name "man-makers" and "Mozdgiran" call. Mozdgiran, because it is known that this holiday was dedicated to women, so men gave their remuneration, and the calling party to Men taken, in his book "The chronology of ancient Iranian celebration," Hashem Razi, the Gardizi quote it is stated that: "in this holiday Men taken said that the women of their choice and freedom, Labeling and elected the man of her life." (Razi, 2001, p 688)

In the book "History of Nowruz, and chronology of Iran," about the celebrations of Sepandar, stated: "The Fifth of March which is Espandarmad, and the Angel logo t is clear, Sepandar is celebrated. The angel that Sepandarmaz it is also called, in the spiritual world, the phenomenon of love and humility, patience and sacrifice and dedication, and the material world, and backup guard Nick and devout women, and all the pleasures on earth in his hands. "(Rezaii, 2000, p 94)

March, and especially its fifth day, called May Day, from ancient times a month, and day honoring women of fertile land, the culture is known. Fifth day of March, celebrating women and read Men taken, new women dress to go to meet each other and spend the day with joy in the day's gift to men, to women, and they fulfill their dreams.

In the Amshasbandan, three Amshasbandan as Sepandar Armaiti, Heortat and Amartat, the word feminine, which basic element These Amshasbandan, feminine love, pure love, Enhance, dedication and nurturing, and indicates the important role of wife and mother, the thought and believe that primitive man, and the ancient Persians. Belief in Iran, machismo, and the thinking man's power and wisdom is greater, against a woman, also stamped lifelessness, love, chastity and sacrifice a lot more that way do not have either of these two alone, and even the dynamics of the universe to draw stagnation.

Reza Moradi Ghiasabadi, in the "Calendar of Iran", on the ground of being feminine and being linked with the role of women, said: "Since ancient as the land of women, fertility, reproductive and nurturing known, and all the creatures of his area, and the refuge of her arms enlarged been the choice, as well as her gender, "feminine", assuming a delusion, and the origins of the phrases and beautiful good "original homeland" and "homeland" there and is widespread. predecessors, our wife or mother, known as the Earth, the sky, the man or the father of bring, and combinations "land mother" and "sky father" rising up from here. undoubtedly similarities and links between them. men and women on the one hand, the earth and the sky, and rain, the plants, the sense of a delusion. "(Moradi Ghiasabadi, Bo data, p 238)

Yasna 38 of the Avesta, a speech in praise of women and land there, and Rain clouds, to mothers who frequented the participants, and they are a part, has been described as:

"It is in our land, the Praise. These women and all other women, O Ahura Mazda who believe and follow you faithfully ... Praise be to you, O sea, that as a Rain clouds milk mother represents the earth and helpful demanding, and best Praise the Fallen trimmer and with generosity and reward providers. " (Razi, 2004, pp. 277-276)

In the book "Avesta prayers," in praise of the land:

"We praise the earth, praise the heavens, Praise be to truly follow Spirits men, women Spirits pursuant praise indeed, in every country where they are born, men and women who have tried to win the faith of truth, will try to resist and praise, Spirits beneficial animals. " (Razi, 1969, April yasht, Section 153 and 154)

Esfandgan celebration to commemorate Foroozeh clean and logo t or Sepandarmaz Sepantah is worthwhile. Sepanta Armaiti embodiment of faith, devotion, humility, patience, loyalty, love, kindness, humility, sacrifice, good and pious thoughts are loud and supportive women. The Gat Wars, the immortal poems Zarathushtra, the Foroozeh Sepantah irreducible mentioned many times, and it features enumerated, and he is regarded as the symbol of faith and love.

"Armaiti, a symbol of faith and love, the light of the Divine Life Rewards is a good secretary, gave me there" (ibid., Hot 43, paragraph 1 Gathas) ... "Lord, make me pure as the truth and, ultimately my ambition led me to follow Armaiti symbol of faith and love, to afford relief achieved" (ibid., paragraph 3)

"Army T light of love and faith in the hearts of magnanimity turn, will lead them to the truth." (Ibid., paragraph 6)

Another name for this festive celebration, "Barzegaran" or "Barzigaran" that is, to celebrate the important role of agriculture and farmers, the green and the fertility of the land it is.

Ghiasabadi about it, "says the beginning of the growing season and crops, these days called" celebrate agriculture ", which Sepandarmaz Partners in green and fertile land, is mentioned. Zoroastrian Gathas again name Barzegaran (Vareziant), with Armaiti (earth), are next to each other. " (Moradi Ghiasabadi, 2007, p.115)

Esfandgan, the guardian goddess of the earth, "Sepandarmaz" belongs to women and girls because he called Ahura Mazda. He is obliged to buy the land, prosperous, fertile and keep clean. Therefore, everyone must cultivation and development, provides Sepandarmaz satisfaction. Professor Ebrahim, solar in 1962, the fifth day of March and the Esfandgan celebrated as the "Day of" nanny offered, accepted and recorded in the official calendar. Poordavood, in this case, "Proceedings of Venus" wrote: "Among the great festival of ancient Persia, Sepandarmazgan is celebrated on the fifth day of March. These days is a decent and graceful, nurses celebrate our homeland." (Poordavood, 1963, p 165)

Other celebrations in February, celebrating the "Year streams" that was held on March nineteenth. In April day of March, in the nineteenth of March, a celebration held out, and stuff the cast scented waters, and the waters rose took to the river was known as New Year's Day.

External "Asarolbaghiah," in the March festivities, "said nineteenth day of April is the day, it is called Nowruz streams, and the waters rose scent throw." (Birooni, 1973, p 303)

One of the other festivities that were held in March, "Qadimin Nowruz " is called, the Saveh held Alviri. Anjoo Shirazi, in his "winter holiday customs and beliefs", it says: "In

Alviri a month before Nowruz, have celebrated the first day of February of the following year Qadimin, and the New Year night as Qadimin Fireworks Wednesday night, lit fire to the house, and the man and woman jumping over the fire. In the evening the whole family cook rice. " (Anjoo shiraz, 2000, p 167)

In "ancient national festivities and gatherings," another celebration in March, called "Farvardegan" is named "Farvardegan celebration that was held on 26 March, and it is also called Farvardegan "celebration, remembrance, and honor flowing angel (angel) in the past. The name of the species Farvardegan / Forodegan also come. " (Moradi Ghiasabadi, 2008, p 56)

As noted above, Farvardegan celebrate the dedication of the psyche, which had ten days to five days at the end of March, and five days in early March, was held.

Ritual celebration Esfandgan

Esfandgan celebrations or festivities Sepandarmazgan of ancient Persia, for the protection of land and women. These days, women wore clothes and new shoes, and were exempt from chores at home, and took them to assume the duties of men and boys, men and their wives were present, and the women of the family on the throne stud, and they had to obey. It was a reminder to men, to honor his mother and wife, and they will continue to remember this holiday for a long time, and it was a very magnificent place, always sobriety and respect for women, for men were warned. Procedures that today, in many parts of the homeland is held near and far, all linked with emotional ties and kind husbands, and have a feminine gender. This holiday is still called, Mar. many central Iran, Kashan and neighborhoods are organized as Eghlid. And women in these days, to please support their fertility goddess, Ashy cook the name of this celebration, "Ash Esfandi" is called.

The difference in holding

Ghiasabadi about the exact date of the celebration Esfandgan, said: "Esfandgan party or Sepandarmazgan, is the fifth day of March, in the Iranian calendar. However there twofold be said to exist, celebrations and distances between them in ancient Iranian texts have defined certain measures, like beads on a chain, in conjunction with each other. changes instead of one of them causes the whole string will break, as in the Persian sources, celebration Sadeh 40 days after the solstice, or warp, and 100 days after November first set. well Sadeh, 25 days before the holiday is Esfandgan. " (Moradi Ghiasabadi, 2007, p 109)

According to various sources, including "Nowruznameh" Ghiasabadi, Yalda right time, to the night of 30 Jan, Sadeh celebration, on 10 February, and on 5 February is celebrated Esfandgan. "Those who are called the other day, should instead try to divert the reader's mind, to justify and explain the logical gaps, defined as those who believe, afford, and then apply the changes on the Iranian celebrations, along with thousands in the vast expanse of the Iranian lands were consolidated, they are. " (Ibid.)

"Although ancient sources, including Aboreihan, the celebration of the fifth day of March, have been mentioned, but considering restructuring the Iranian calendar, which Khayyam time, after Aboreihan lived, and thirty-one days, the first six months of the Iranian calendar today, some of the Zoroastrians in March (Sepandarmaz - the fifth day) of the month of March (Sepandarmaz) equal to twenty-ninth of February, will take place in the present-day solar calendar., but the priest Kourosh Niknam, held celebrations with traditional calendars , with a 30-day months ignoring the knowledge of astronomy, and gains in the festivities known as Khayyam and cause disharmony, as

necessary, according to official national calendar, with a 31-day month is a reminder "(review and coordination of the Zoroastrian calendar, Chaplain Kourosh Niknam). In ancient Iranian calendar, every year, 12 months, and each month has thirty days (5 days to complete the year end, a deal is added to 5 days), each day, are identified with a special name. This difference has calendars, which each month has 30 days, while the solar calendar, some 31 months and 29 days.

How the emergence of Valentine's Day

In the third century AD, which is consistent with the early Sassanid Empire of Persia, the ancient Roman Empire is the name of Claudius II. Claudius had strange ideas, including single men, than those who have wives and children, soldiers and better more martial. Hence, marriage is prohibited to soldiers of the Roman Empire. Claudius, who was so cruel, and His strong enough, no one dared to help the troops were not married. But a priest named Valentine (Valentios), secretly married Roman soldiers, this was a favorite with the girls. Claudius II, is aware of this trend, and ordered that Valentine cast into prison. Valentine, the prison guard's daughter is in love. According to what is stated in the legend, Valentine was a priest he wrote letters, and they wrote "From your Valentine" has signed a term used to date, and is abundant on Valentine cards, observed. The pastor, the current offense to lovers of contract, violation of the law of Claudius II executed. So, as her devotion and love as a martyr, and has since become a symbol of love is Valentines. Valentine's Day in Ancient Persia, nor the Romans three centuries AD, the twenty century BC, was once known as the day of love, which exactly coincides with the Iranian calendar on March 5, which is equal to the current calendar 29 Feb, ie only 5 days after Valentine's Day. These days Sepandarmazgan or "Esfandarmazgan" has been called.

Conclusions:

March, and especially its fifth day, all Iranian calendars "March Days" is known from ancient times, month and day honoring women of fertile land, the culture has been considered. March or Sepandarmaz Persian word, the word besides "Sepandarmad" and Avesta "Sepantaha Armaiti" is derived. Surely the name "Armaiti" that is, the word Sepantah / Sepand, to honor and celebrate more, have been added. Usually the Armaiti, meaning "humble and quiet," find.

Sepandarmaz, the national title is off. Spread the holy, humble. Earth is the symbol of love, the humility, modesty and passed to all loves. Beauty and the Beast looks into the eyes, and all the Mother's lap is filled with love own nurture. For this reason, in the Espandarmazgan ancient culture, thought as a symbol of love. Due to the importance of women, the fifth day of each month, known as Sepandarmaz the last month of the same name.

Named last month of winter, March, or Sepandarmaz the name of this feature Enhance fertility and earth originated. Because in the same month, the first buds of the soil emerge and rebirth promise land. Therefore, the Iranian people this month, and especially its fifth day, with the name of the month (ie march day of March, or Sepandarmaz Sepandarmaz day of the month), the day commemorating the fertile land, and women have known.

Adopt this day as the Women's Day in Iran's best and most culturally and Pick entrenched, and all our ancient monuments and cultural data, is also backing the selectivity. In writing the last millennium, much to mention respect Day, to celebrate women's high base, we are looking at the Iranian culture.

In ancient as the land of women, fertility, reproductive and nurturing known, and all the creatures in the area and sheltered him and hug him, grown, therefore his gender as "feminine"

default classes. Sepandarmazd, the guardian of the earth, and the earth, such as women, the fertility and productivity of human life is a celebration Esfandgan (Espandgan), will be held to honor the righteous women. Iranian long, these days called Women's Day and Mother's Day.

It is therefore necessary that, one day of the year, a woman can have and the ones that incorporate pregnancy, fertility and procreation, and the people and creatures of nature, have created, which is why, in our culture earth mother (women) are the same because both are symbols of birth and manifestation of love.

Available in the literature, is known about this holiday, commemorating the day Esfandgan fertile land and its human counterpart for women is not an absolute concept and its modern-day woman. In other words, to the wife and not the gender. Shipping outside the ceremony, the woman as his wife speaks, and does not consider female. The procedures that today, in many parts of the country are held near and far, all linked to emotional relationships and kind husbands, and female gender does not Available sources indicate that celebrates Esfandgan, like many other celebrations and rituals in Iran, the monopoly of any ethnic, religious or not Iran, and all the phenomena of nature, and human relationships are derived, and it belongs to all Iranian People with any ethnic or religious orientation.

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