

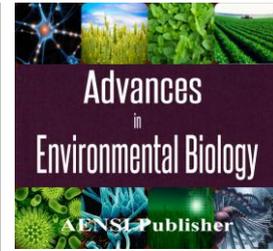


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### Role of Women in Ancient Persia

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#### ABSTRACT

Ancient Iran addressed to the period before the arrival of Islam in Iran. This period includes the period before the arrival of the aryaans, the elamite, achaemenid, the parthian, and finally sasanian periods. women in this period due to the teachings of zoroaster, as well as the status of women in the survival of the human species, has led in some cases, the status of women has improved as the god of diversity. Many goddesses confirms this. The role of women in the home and in the outside environment, effective role and alongside men. Inside the house, the wife was ordered, so that the period of ancient Persia, in many cases, naming of femininity and matriarchy periods. In addition, outside women in social and political activities. Outside we witness the dynamics of women in social and political activities. The women had run many parts of the production and trade. Politically, both directly and indirectly (influence on people), women have played their role so that in parts of ancient Persia, women commanded, whether at the macro level (the kingdom) and at lower levels (admiralty, etc.).

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#### INTRODUCTION

The woman is a noun the root of «zi» meant to live, since the first iranian, knew woman the source of life. woman in pahlavi (gene zhan) and in avesta (jenny jani) and (jenny jeni. the first woman that god has created, in terms of inhabitants of the iranian plateau was a moshyaneh that in the creation, there were identical with male pairs. women was considered the epitome of conscience, and in the hereafter when the body after death goes to judgment place, to greet her, amshaspandan, and children of ahura mazda, that a number of them were female.

In the Iranian calendar days of each month and months of every year was named in the name of gods, goddesses and amshaspandan that many of them were female. In the following, we will point out some of these deities:

*\*Anahita:*

Anahita is another name that means powerful and pure water. In Iran anahita was the goddess and the manifestation of the water who was continuously holy with Iranians. "It is natural that in many religions the source of life and fertility think as a female creature. In goddess ardo sora means strong goddess, venus means strong and pure water, the source of all the water on earth. Clean all males embryo and purify the womb of all females.

"this goddess with strength and wisdom traits also comes in the face of the goddess of love and fertility, and because he is the source of life therefore also called the mother of god"

"in Iran, Nahid had a deep respect, represent the source of life, and dedicated a deep and sincere gratitude to herself." (ibid, 38).

"Anahita, has chariot with four white horse that her horses are god cloud, rain snow and hail, and her place is the sun sphere. Tenth day of each month and the eighth month of the solar year is the name of their angel.

\*Ashy or lord (ahrisvang): " ahrisvang (ahrisvang) means good ash, god is a woman that has all the opulence and generosity. She is the daughter of Hourmazd and sepandarmz. That brings progress and prosperity to the home and gives wisdom, and desire. In the avesta is described as a brilliant, very strong, beautiful, and luxurious and noble race woman. Have an influence on women and women that the ash is their companion, have a fortune. She is the sister of den goddess (deana) "(ibid, 18).

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(den, deana) (den, deana): «pahlavi den, avesta deana, meaning den, daughter of Hourmazd and her mother is earth. He cleans women contamination. den means bright and in pre-Zoroastrian period for Iranians was the goddess of the sky which equals with god of the sky.

\*Chista: Chista, goddess that is the symbol of knowledge and wisdom. More is mentioned with the den goddess. She shows the right way.

\*Goshoron (goshoron, goshoron): god and useful divine beasts as narrative created ravan gav yekta. His task on earth is to take care of useful animals.

Some have considered him a female and have connection between her imaginary moon. In new avesta, he guard herds and cows and in the pahlavi literature ravan gav is the first and developing world is with him

\*Zamyad : «in pahlavi zamyad and in avesta zam is the goddess of the earth meaning sepandarmaz and zamyad a god of earth, that sometimes in texts know her as sepandarmaz, amshaspand, the client on the ground, and say ashtad and zamyad put deaths spirit on the balance. "(ibid, 20).

\*Parand: divine woman is the guardian with the people and seem to have the same name as star. parand meaning abundant and blessing. In the avesta it is willed female angel who guards the treasure and wealth. Mostly the name of this angel come with ashi or ord that he is responsible for the same task. "(ibid, 44).

\*Armatay (spandarmaz), sincerity: pahlavi spandarmad, avesta arm atay means thought and dedication and sepand means sacred or blessed his gracious character. He is breeder of creatures and people through him scarified. She is the daughter of hourmozd. He creates sepand minooei to give flocks the meadows. He has one thousands drug treatment "(ibid, 25).

She is the girl of urea mazda and she sits on the left side. Because the land is under the supervision. Say that gives livestock grazing, but his true character comes from the name of accurate thinking or sincerity"

\*khordad (haurvatat) haurvatat: means the integrity of the whole perfection and perfect and the manifestation of salvation for mankind. Protect water and in the world, happiness of plants is a symbol of him. khordad from the creation of the world accept the water and his helper and his colleagues are tir, wind and farvardin that tir cooperation is greater.

In ancient Persia, the sixth day of each calendar month and the third month of the solar year is called khordad. In ancient Iran temple called azar khordad existed. According bundahisn among the flowers, lily flower is dedicated to the amesha spenta khordad

\*Amerdad: one of Amesha Spenta or Mahin Angels of Mazdisti Ritual.

In Avesta is Amrdat and in Pahlavi is amerdat and in Persian named amerda or mordad, which means immortal and no deaths. Amrdad in the Minoe world show the Immortality and in the native world guard plants. In most of the Avesta and Pahlavi writings Amesha Spenta khordad come together and both show Mazda perfection and durability. "(Ibid, 31).

In general, for each calendar day of ancient Iran and twelve months is called Amshaspandan and deities. Of which are women. Sepandarmaz fifth day of each month, the sixth day is named Khordad or haurvatat.

The seventh day of Emertat, the tenth day of Aban, fourteenth day is known as Geush Goosh Goddess. The twenty-fourth named deana and twenty-fifth day named Ashi who is also the goddess. The twenty-sixth named ashtad, and Among the months of the year Khordad and Mordad and Esfand and Spandarmaz are female.

Then, before we deal with the place and role of women in ancient Persia, it is necessary to define exactly what time is.

#### *Ancient Period:*

Persia period is the Sassanid period up to the end of the Medes and the Arab attack on Iran. (6 BC to 652 AD). Before the Aryans migrated to the Iranian plateau, peoples of different civilizations lived in Iran.

Iranian territory is a large part of geographical unit as a the Iranian plateau,

This natural unit with its bio-diversity and climate has distinct characteristics that as a result an Iran cultural unity created.

In the following, we will discuss in detail each of the periods of Ancient Persia

#### *Elamites:*

Elamites or ilami tribes from the fourth millennium BC Until the first millennium BC had ruled over large parts of the South and West of Iran. In terms of today geo-political divisions Included ancient Elam, the lands of Khuzestan, Fars, Ilam and parts of Bushehr, Kerman, Lorestan and Kurdistan.

The discovery of the civilization of Elam, in Susa represents a significant urban civilization. Elamite civilization with seaway and the Burnt City in Sistan, with civilization around Indus India River and with Susa way related to Sumerian civilization. Elamites are early inventors of script in Iran.

Elam mainland was in the northern Khuzestan plain. Elamite civilization to the East of the Tigris River until the burned city of Zabul and the central Zagros Mountains and Bushehr was effective. Elamite Neither Semitic nor Aryan Races, they are the original inhabitants of Khuzestan plain [21]

*\*Migration:*

Aryans to Iran: Aryans, Indo-European peoples who lived in the northern Iranian plateau. The main reason for emigration is unknown, but it seems difficult weather conditions and lack of pasture is the reasons for it. Aryans migrated to the Iranian plateau has been a gradual migration that began at the end of the Neolithic period (7000 BC) and have been continued until 4000 BC.

The first Aryans came to Iran, including Kasyha (Kanto - Kashiha), Lolobiyani and Gutian. Kasyha founded civilization that today we know as Silk Hill civilization. Lolobiyani and Gutian settled in the central Zagros, which later Median came and became part of them. Around 5000 BC, a great migration of Aryans to Iran began and three major groups of Aryans came and settled any part of the country: Medes in the northwestern of Iran, Persians in the southern part and the Parthians in part of today's Khorasan.

*\*Medes:*

The Medes were an Iranian people of Aryan descent who settled in the western part of the Iranian plateau. Median territory comprises the western part of the Iranian Plateau. Territory of Azerbaijan in the northwestern Iran plateau known with little med and other Zagros substance is known by the name of Big med.

Median capital is Ecbatana. They could established the first Iranian government in the early seventh century BC. King of this dynasty of Cyaxares Since the establishment of the Iranian government, the great kings of this dynasty was Cyaxares that allied with the government of Babylon, which was allied with the government of Babylon.

Finally, ended the Assyrian empire and founded the kingdom of Aryan descent in Iran. Cyrus conquered Media government in 550 0BC, and Iranian monarchists transferred to the Persians.

Achaemenids: Achaemenids was the First native kings of Persia and then Anshan, but when Cyrus the Great defeated the Astyages last king of the Medes and then conquered Lydia and Babylon, the Achaemenid king became the great Empire. So know Cyrus the founding of the Achaemenid Empire.

In 529 BC Cyrus the Great, founder of Achaemenid state was killed in northeastern Iran wars with the Scythians, Finally, in 330 BC, Alexander the Macedonian overthrew Achaemenid state, and Iran fell into the hands of his hosts.

*\*Seleucid:* after Alexander's death (323 BC. M.) his Conquests was divided between his commanders and most of his Asian possessions that Iran was the core of it reached to the first Solocos. Thus, the Seleucids ruled Iran. (250-330 BC)

After some Parthians had spread its influence and finally were able to destroy Seleucids and because the first Parthian king name was Ask, named this dynasty Parthian. Because the Parthians were Pelé, in this respect it can also considered their land as pahlavi.

Parties State from west to dameghan and the southeast coast of the Caspian Sea and north to the Turkestan and from east to Tajan River and from south to the salt desert and Sistan was limited. Party Tribes at the beginning lived in one place with the Dahe tribes who lived east of the Caspian Sea and then they isolated and stayed in the region of Khorasan.

*\*Sassanian:*

Iranian Imperial Dynasty from 224 to 651. Sassanid Empire that was originally from a province of the Persian dominated large parts of the West Asia continent. Sassanid capital city of Ctesiphon near Baghdad in Iraq today.

Parthian dynasty was overthrown by the Sasanian Ardeshir I. He founded the Sassanid Dynasty, which lasted until 652 AD in Iran. The national Sassanid government was national, based on religion and Persian civilization, and became a great power. In this era, Rome and Iran wars were continued. Sassanid vast empire extended from the Indus to the Red Sea area, and weakened with the effect of external and internal problems. Yazdegerd III was the last king of this dynasty.

Status of ancient women in Persian literature

In Iranian epic literature, female have a special place and characters, anywhere in the Shahnameh, women described as a Great men breeders and Source of their inspiration. This Kindness, purity and loyalty of woman gave spirit to the warrior

Also of her (female) god religion stand up

Young had the goodness Guide

According to the Contents of Shahnameh, in most cases, Due to the effect of prudence, wisdom and intelligence of women, often difficulties can be resolved. Even in cases where women have been able to acquire a property rule, commanded with merit and competency. Including, Hooma Daughter of Bahman, after it came to rule, appropriately to accomplish this task.

In universe asked except good Justice

The world had a right hemi

The universe would be safe from him

And in universe just remember him

In the chaotic period of the Sassanid era, Two women named Pourandokht and Azarmidokht reached ruling Pourandokht after took the affairs seeks justice foundation.

*As Ferdowsi says about her:*

Having said that Pourandokht

I would not spread the Forum

Someone who is be far from richness

I'm not rich to suffer

Let the universe someone needy

The harm comes to you from me

Ibid, vol 4, (573)

Ferdowsi also have positive opinion for Azarmidokht rule:

The first said wises

Worldly-wise and aware

All work use ritual and justice

Hereinafter all clay bedside

Someone pass my oath

Wrap the Faith and Reason

The ignominy brought his body

Farmer and the greyhound and Rumi

(Ibid, 573).

In the Shahnameh integrity and loyalty of women as roodabeh Have been discussed.

Ferdowsi Speaking about Manijeh sacrifices in her attempt to rid her husband and too much kindness of women as tamineh. Gerd Afarid and Sohrab War is one of the symbols of bravery and courage of women in Iranian mythology.

In the shahname forod story, when Forod Army is surrounded by enemy troops and soon the enemy would overrun the castle, his mother Jarireh ...the corpse of her son and plunged the dagger into her own breast. Women in the Shahnameh are described, as Frank, mother of Fereydoun, brilliant examples of the soft, feminine and Strong female face. She free her infant son in consecutive escape from the hands of Zahak

The role of women by virtue of their social status in the era of ancient Persia

In about ten thousand years BC. In the era of hunting, the woman was guarding the fire and probably developed Household tools .

\*In the eighth millennium BC. Which is known as the Neolithic era, Iranian Native Gradually Turned from caveman life to farming life, as in the seventh thousand BC. Founded simple Civic life. During this period, women were as dominant in life affairs, found as God and become a Worship Symbol.

\*In the fifth millennium BC. Women had a strong presence in the social life and participated in the Agricultural Affairs, And their role were Drew and collected Agricultural products. Moreover, in animal husbandry, pottery, spinning and weaving was busy

\*On the fourth millennium BC. The seals is obtained to represent the goddess of growing, As the wheat sprouted from her body and lamb is seen next to her leg and beside her was the Patron god of cattle. Also the designs have also been found that women are playing instruments like the harp, drum and tanbor, Shows the role and status of cultural, artistic women in this Millennium.

Small Local ancient societies made men spend most of their time defending, and this time women spend most of their time to the cultivation, preparation of feed and nurture their children.

\*In the third millennium BC. Mard Vulcan is worshiped. At the end of this millennium, in Aynshvshynk Temple, there was a large statue of the goddess named Ninorsak or the Lady of the Mountain. In the third century BCE, at the head of the World of Gods was piniker. She was the god of sky and called women lady, and Khamtay Ishtar was the Babylonian goddess.

\*The second half of the second millennium BC. In addition, women in addition to work in the field, Work as a picking fruit. Milk The Cow and Herding are the responsibility of women.

\*from The middle of the second millennium, it seems that the social and economic organization, Consolidated between Matriarchy and patriarchy. Matriarchy time indicates the superiority of women in the political, social, economic and family. In the period of matriarchy, families unit belonged to the Mother tribe. Administrators and organizers of production were women

Women in Elamite legal thinking had their right status and has never been seen as subordinate in documents ". with certified sources, Elamite women largely achieved equal rights with men and in agreement division of inheritance, women along with men were seen.

Elamite woman's work was not confined to the house, as men she had signed documents and done payment transactions. Bring Petition to the court and kept slaves all the cases show the high social and economic status of Elamites Woman.

So women until the mid-second millennium BC. Have managed Tribal Affairs and the small town's state, and sometimes Have been at the head of the household and family, and they have gained a spiritual or moral authority .

This kind of female preference is one of the inhabitants of the Iranian plateau and later entered the conqueror Aryan traditions.

\*In the first millennium BC. Aryans Settled in Iran and established the first Iranian government. At this time, women continued social, economic, political and cultural life and with man, were the main driver of economic cycles, farming and herding.

Woman in Median age beside the man involved in the councils, therefore what dyakof quoted from Ctesias Greek historian; there was a Law among the Medes and Persians that her girl or husband reach Monarchy.

In general, the details of women's lives in this period is not available, Can only say at this time due to the establishment of the kingdom to the extent the rights and powers of women was reduced.

At the time, the physical differences between men and women is not significant. Woman As a tall, patience, and lease thinking not only she is not weak, but also could do a lot of hard work.

Perhaps one reason for the importance of women during this period was the religious life of the people and taking their assistance and sacrifice that she is a goddess, and since the women was human incarnation of the goddess Had a Respect and special value

At the same time, the other influential civilization is the civilization of Babylon that in Cyrus II of Persia Became part of Persia. Power of Babel was established at the time of Hammurabi. He enacted set of laws and created reform for Former Rules. This new laws show human status of women in society, for example: in his law the woman is only, but if she is infertile can have unmarried woman.

Her own dowry with his father family, but the husband can take advantage of it. The couple are not responsible for debt acquired before marriage. If a husband divorces his wife, must reject her dowry, and devoted a part of my own son to him, but if a woman is infertile, just her dowry backed tor her. In the wife betray her husband is deported or slave.

Man does not inherit from her husband. Because women property owned by his descendants. However, the woman as well as her dowry, the deceased husband's share of property received as a gift. Women can manage their property themselves, to give, to take her dowry, to give his wealth, commerce, and to adopt work, become clergymen, girls who have Dowry deprived of inheritance. However, those who does not have the sons dowry are equal in inherit with son.

Brother heir's sisters. However, father in his life could give part of his wealth to his daughters,

With the proviso that they give to everyone according to their wills. Woman after the death of her husband can marries to another husband, and if her descendants prevented her, court interfered and allow her.

\*The role of women has changed little in the Achaemenid period, because the society changed it former position, Leaving behind the enormous political and social developments. Obviously, the functions of these women was more limited, but their influence on politics and culture remained.

Study of women in this period, according to Greek sources and Elamite tablets occurs. The Elamite tablets of Persepolis depicts a different picture of woman and More women are in The Divan and the Court is dealing with them. Means shahbanovan and the semi-free workers offers presenting interesting information.

Texts obtained from Persepolis we realized this point that all the women of the royal court, people with positive activities, intrepid, determined and efficient. Attended in The royal celebrations and banquets, or had party, monitored the estate and workers and were ordered

Another thing about nobleman women is their education. Quintus Curtius Rufus In kokabeh Darius III spoke of women Responsible for education and Royal children especially young girls. In addition, courtly women and gentleman is common in military transfers and as part of a king social character in the conquests have been considered.

Women in this period with equal status as men so that they could be part of society to play an effective role in their community. From the Persepolis tablets obtained at this point, we realized:

The highest-paid women received 50 bushels of barley per months. The amount of 30 liters of wine and one third goat or sheep should be added. Women could work fewer hours, or in other words, take half the time. A man and woman-working environment where same. In addition, the career and internships facilities provided were the same for both (Ibid, 67), Women with a baby were out of work for a while. Salary during maternity will be minimized with which it was possible to survive In addition to the minimum salary received as a Barley or wine that was an Increasing Cotter bonus to the king's Cotters.

Increasing the serfdom bonus worried the king. Sewing workshop in the employment of women and sometimes men under the hand of women.

Among the female workers Arashap are most important and have responsibilities of all Royal workshops. At this time, the women who need to leave for work or travel near and far, was not used. This is due to the necessity of the presence of women in the family. Royalty Women Ruled large estates and workshops with all staff and had high incomes

Orders were issued to provide workers and handle the accounts. Retmeh Bameh The first wife of Darius had a large estate in Elam region and personally supervise the audit (Ibid, 270)

The number of tablets of Persepolis refers to the Artystone property the wife of Darius. What is certain the two women In addition to large estates in different parts of Persia, had manufacturing workshops, That most of them were busy weaving and sewing and mostly women.

Role of women in society has not caused them to be outside the framework specified by the Zoroastrian religion and be away from home.

In The images of Achaemenid Persia and other images, there were not any woman. As Plutarch writes, Iranian son matters pertaining to adultery, is highly susceptible (Joneidi, world rights in ancient Persia, 47).

However, when the Persian kings ate dinner, wives turned on their side and participated in the caucus. (Bryan, Volume 1, 588) as it comes from the writings of Herodotus, Achaemenid era Persian with their wives participated at parties.

This was the religion of the Achaemenid that the king and his mother sat at the table feed. In this way above his mother, and then the king and after him, his wife sat;

This ritual shows that the order of the king's mother that the same as his father, have higher superior position of him .This period noblewomen should have special education. Courtois Reports about Women in kokabe Darius III that are responsible for teaching children of the Imperial family. On the other hand Ctesias, name Rakhshan, sister of the groom Artaxerxes II that so beautiful and in Drawing the bow and javelin among the most skilled people. It follows that the girls were possessed of physical education and was trained in the traditional martial arts; as well as in kokabai Darius III, Shahbanoo find in the company of women on horseback.

In Achaemenid era, the woman was used to increase the dominance and political power and it shows the role that women could play in their community. Most marriages during the authority of Achaemenid have a Political aspect and in a way that women came under rulers of Persia.

Information about Parthian period is very little. There is disagreement about the role of women. Some historians speak of the influence of shahbanoo on the Parthian kings, sometimes the date of this document, Brought equal the names of Queen with the Kings.

Queen Mooza Mother of farhad V with her son sits on the throne and Queen face appeared on the Coins of that time. Others believe that women had no role in the political affairs of the country

During the Parthian Apparently, the general rule is to separate women from men (ibid, 179) Parthian kings Unlike the Achaemenid kings, were not allowed women to interfere in state affairs and moza queen is the only exception.

The Parthian kings disadvantaged women of entertainment and prevent their presence in the public eye, and no woman has no right to eat the food in the presence of her husband. During the Parthian, in the aristocracy, polygamy is common but only one woman had been maintaining a family Center.

This woman could divorce his wife if dissatisfaction. In the Sassanid era, women in family and society have different bases and their rights during this period is remarkable. Women's have property rights, and could be the guardian of his son. In addition, file a complaint in court for husband mistreatment.

In the event of divorce, Consent of the parties was the basic condition. In Matikan hezardastan book, the social rights of women are clearly described. In Zoroastrian, religious writings of this period, the rights of women to procreate and preserve the generations, was closely associated. (Mazdapoor, ibid, 57).

\*The Sassanid Middle Persian literature comes, men are mostly responsible for The political and social authority and men who are on the top of four important social categories.

Now woman had a power in the family center and as the mother of a family and housewife play its social role. Wife could stay Partner in the property. Therefore, she preserved her property and a lien on the property of the husband.

Some women from the Sassanid era even reached as official ruler the Sassanid Empire was also found, Senior Women's like Ding, Shapoordokhtak, Pourandokht and Azarmidokht. Information about the Sasanian period is longer than other periods. There is disagreement about the rights of women in this period.

Some women of Sassanid period have legal entity (Christensen) and Others do not know (Bartholomae ). Iranologist named Bartholomae in Women in law of the Sasanian book describes the situation of women "in Sassanid Empire According to current laws, traditionally, Women was not supposed legal personality.

But seen object. In other words, does not consider as the person who is the holder of a right. She was in every respect was placed in conservatorship and guardianship of the head of household.

Unlike Bartholomae, Christensen believed that women have clear and indisputable rights at this time. What is certain is that aristocratic women were freer in their actions and decisions.

The left stamp seals show their importance. In Madigān- i-hazār dādistān book about financial matters and inheritance:

Woman has a authority for fiscal delegated to her by her husband, and husband without the consent of her wife cannot transferred the property income to anyone, If a woman, transferred income to his husband and husband divorce wife, so she cannot return the money.

If a man give authority to his wife on his income, and then found Women misbehaving, it is believed that the property returns to the husband and if Women is convicted in court, then any profits received from her husband, should be returned to the husband.

In the case of inheritance also stated: If a girl is in the house of the Father, and if the assets received as a share of inheritance and become its owner, It has been said until they marry, Her Share as an heir equally with the son, but if she married, have the unlimited right to use it. It is said that if the girl's father told her to be wife of that person and she does not, to remain as an heir.

In The Dadestan Dini book Question 61 stated: the girl who married when her father was alive ,

Does not receive the inheritance, unless it is mentioned in the will, and the girl is not married, equal proportion of son and King and twice the son share inherits.

In the nineteenth chapter of the book about marriage is that girls cannot married to a man in his own consent. In addition, that if a man says to his daughter to the same person, she is permitted not to do it. If a man divorces his wife illegally and contrary to the religious order, He had to pay for it. Even if he was devoted all his property to charity, the law requires him to return a part of his fortune to the women.

In Rivāyaī Ēmēdi Ašawahištān book about divorce is stated: If a man divorces his wife without her consent, it would be unlawful, but if based on any deliberate sin to divorce his wife and officially declare that he is not satisfied and was not interested in preserving and marriage.

In that case, divorce will be legal & judicial. In divorce, the woman can retrieve any property that brought to house of her husband, but the husband's income remains .

Examples of social and political roles of women in ancient Iran:

*\*Women as a ruler in Iran:*

Hoomay: "when death of bahman was near, ordered to put the crown on hoomay belly that she was pregnant, and ordered state leaders until child's birth obey the Hoomay. If his child is son until he grow up, hoomay control the affairs and when the baby was born, Hoomay in fear of losing the throne laid him in a wooden box and left it on the Euphrates River. A Miller found that box, and adopted the boy as his son and named him Darab. As Hoomay became aware of the life of her child, ordered to bring the miller to her to verify his statements and he showed Jewel that was with darab to hoomay and she confirmed miller speech and ordered the miller to take teacher for him and teach him all the skills, customs and culture. Hoomay after Darab grow up, gave Balkh Government to his son and went to the region of Persia where he reigned with justice and equity(?)"

The other old chronicles that directly or indirectly from Siyar al-muluk or khoday nameh writing is used .

In the Monarchy of the Hoomay, war with Greeks and Romans and Mansion building in astakhar by the Roman architecture (al-tawārīk Assembly, 55), was the apparent effect that can be seen from the Achaemenid period.

Pourandokht and Azarmyokht: Pourandokht and Azarmyokht "because Shyroyeh killed all his brothers, no child was left out of Parviz to reach kindom, but the two girls, who were called Pourandokht and Azarmyokht.

Pourandokht Was greater .Pourandokht was kindom for one year and four months, and when Pourandokht died, kingdom Reached to Azarmyokht "(Shahriyari, Ibid73,) Pourandokht actions during her reign was peace with the Hraklyvs Roman Emperor and restore Cross of Christ into Jerusalem. He died during the strength of Islam in Madain. She was a woman of a fair, wise, and good character. Azarmyokht in Ctesiphon puts the crown on the head and was king for A few months. (Shahriyari, ibid, 73).

\*Women as Secretary "Artadokht" is a Women Becomes the Minister of Finance of "Ardavan IV of Parthia" and without any pressure on its people and increase Ransom and tribute, Brought the country to prosperity.

From his great work in gathering assets, avoid unnecessary expenses by courtiers and other to get Ransom and tribute from the rich.

\*Women As commander and chief: Women in the Shooting Horse Riding and Battle have a lot of training, So that there were so Professional and fearlessness, that wear clothes of the commander and leadership and were chosen as a Generalissimo and Leadership. Women who shone in this way and put their name magnificently are not low, they were not just hunting and shooting and much better than men, but also with men in battles, creating masterpieces that surprise and wonder all. Hence, by showing competence reached the command, and as reckless commanders, in the front lines kept flag and led wars. "Artemis" or Artmiz in the cham rast goftar bozorg, was the Grand Commander of the Xerxes Naval War in Greece war, with endless wisdom and efficacy, led giant warships and with accurate command shattered Greek army. She was also the chief war advisor of Xerxes.

Another leading commanders and reckless and efficient and graceful was the "Gerdiyeh" sister of Bahram Chubin who is famous for courage and bravery. She after her brother takes the command and on the battlefield show such fearlessness and competence that leads everyone to praise. She in brother army generalissimo class in pitched battle with "tour" defeated Khakhan Chinese army commander, and destroyed his army.

Ferdowsi wrote about it:

All the Chinese army defeated  
Kill, throw and wounded some

#### *Conclusion:*

In ancient times the legal position of women relative to men, in such a way that it never goes higher than its Peers. In the Gathas of Zoroaster, and other parts of the Avesta, Men and women are always the same and is equal to one point, and in Commentary books we don't have an example that women have been ignored.

In Zoroaster Anthems, wherever they is a name of men, women is also come up, he was in fact addressed to all human beings and all the worlds. For example, in 11 Anthem paragraph 10 states:

I know Ahura Mazda that every man and woman with your equal education and religion throughout life, do what is best, rewards him Clear forgiveness and will pass him easily from Chinvat Bridge, Darysna41, Paragraph 2, full equality of women and their place from the spiritual and material view is said to be: a good ruler, man or woman, ruled in the material and spiritual life. About Freedom in marriage, nothing more documented and justified Zoroaster behavior, towards his younger daughter.

Zoroaster says to his little girl prochista: my prochista I chosen Jamasab (Goshtasp Minister) that is my Mazda religion Helper, From the truth and purity for you as a Wife, you can now consult with your good wisdom and if you like her, with love, try to perform the sacred duty of marital. (Ravandi, the Social History of Iran, 66) after that the girl replied, father, after deep reflection, I liked and I love him and with all my heart love him and accepted as a future husband, father, older, and my guide. (Koch, the language of Darius, Chapter 6)

In ancient Persia, the position of women in society was so high, and women in many aspects of life worked with the man. Based on Nirangistan Pahlavi Book women could sing Yasna and religious ceremonies or even to perform these tasks with men.

Women could be at certain times to protect the sacred fire and according to the matikan Hezardastan book to participate in lawer and judgment job. In farvardin yasht and other yasht and Shahnameh and other ancient Epics of this land, the names of many famous women and heroes and homeland worshiper named and sent greetings on their charismatic.

In ancient Persia, women as men could learn military skills and even command.

Iranian thoughts that emerged based on Zoroastrian Thought and His good nature, and well knew that the man and woman equal with each other.

Christensen, the great Danish orientalist says, "The behavior of men towards women in ancient Persia was associated with propriety. Woman in private life or in social life had complete freedom. "Moreover, in Iran culture, the mass name of flowers and flowers smell and flowers beauty and trees, life and the world named on girls, and not equal with no culture, no language and no country, and all is that in Iranians idea there was a sign of respect for daughter and the woman's position. (Bryan, Achaemenid Empire, Chapter 7).

However, in the Christian and Jewish cultures believed that the woman was created from man's left rib, and is the original sin of Eve that he represents Satan Representative. In The Mitra religion of Rome, (contemporary with the beginning of the Sasanian), Women's do not worshipers and they were not way to Mehrabeha. In Christianity Even for Being Human and have a soul of woman 300 years ago, there was a difference. Paul the Apostle, the first Christian leader for women's education says, Adam did not deceive, but deceived from the woman.

Let's woman with all difficulty learn to be silent. I cannot stand it when I see a woman of her education and take over her man. (Ibid)

In contrast to the mindset of Persia, in the Esfand day of Esfand Month the fifteenth day of Esfand, held celebration that named Mojdeh giran or Mard giran. The celebration was organized for women and to respect them.

People to honor, offering and grant them gifts. Women rule that day and men should have taken command. (Razi, chronology of Ancient Persia, 67) also Atropates (azarbad) Marspandan, priests of Sassanid priest in the fourth century says. Do not dissuade your wife and children from learning knowledge and art so you do not grief, and do not regret in the future.

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