

CONSIDER THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN THE BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY THE PAHLAVI ERA

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Abstract:-

Iranian architecture from the late Qajar and Pahlavi periods was chaos and confusion. In this period we also saw the construction of buildings, each of which represents one of the schools of thought are certain periods of Iranian history, During Reza Shah with regard to the attitude that he and government officials in Iran. Tried to organize a government office in accordance with the forms is available in Europe. National style architecture in such a way Reza Shah National Romanticism and was a manifestation of ancient history. But during the second Pahlavi serious changes in ideas and architectural style are the new trends adopted the international style. The population in this study were selected monuments that their number reached 155 building and is mostly public. Studies are based on field research. According to the research we are going to study the trends in the modern architecture of the buildings to measure. For this reason, the modern architectural style features five main features as selection criteria to ascertain the extent of compliance with these criteria be measured by the 155. Effect of Iranian architecture of the buildings of other criteria study. The results show that over time the Pahlavi period, however, is the influence of modern architecture in Iran. At the same time, The use of original architectural elements have also increased. Modern architecture approach towards international architecture and architecture is independent of culture and geography. While this architectural style in the Pahlavi era in Iran, combined with architectural features have been used.

Key words:-Modern architecture, Iranian architectural, Affected.

INTRODUCTION

Reza Shah the first office building that meets the new requirements are in the form of three different types of offices, industrial training was considered. Education Therapeutic Administrative Industrial Cemetery Government Residential Religious Research Cultural Urban Transportation Accommodation Exhibitions Athletic Diplomatic Sum that the form of a European architecture and use of materials was followed (Benévolo, 1999).

National style architecture in such a way Reza Shah National Romanticism and was a manifestation of ancient history: here was one of the main causes of pre-Islamic architecture and the Western use of modern technology in building architecture, especially the remains of achaemenid Persepolis Pasargadae was the manifestation of the greatness of this country (Arnason, 1979). Education Therapeutic Administrative Industrial Cemetery Government Residential Religious Research Cultural Urban Transportation Accommodation Exhibitions Athletic Diplomatic Sum. These new trends took two different ways.

The first part of the international or global style can be called, including buildings and collections that have considered in the first place functionalism. In this era of widespread use of new building materials such as concrete. Steel and glass, helping to change the architectural language.

The building has no native features, historical or cultural environment did not reflect, but away from extra decorations, and they were trying to do. International style prevalent in many cities and capitals in the world were repeating (Colquhoun,, 1983).

The advent of the most important trait of extroversion and introversion, the architecture of the past, the main form of content that changes in the architecture of this period. Perhaps among the many factors that turn, the most important factor, spin cultural insight - social (the first actions of the government and then by accepting public).

It was evident that the reason for this change was that another definition of the architectural elements of these elements was

- Priority in the design of architectural plans for the new functional relationships and new ways of academic training (Curtis, 1996).
- The persistence of traditional construction in this period and the lowest Vdyrtryn technology and building systems other achievements of the West.
- Important steps in place new architecture, what the threshold with a wide entrance and inside the building plan and what its ceremonial central space more important for bilateral or curved.
- Long inputs with high columns, with a statement of pride and glory are long and numerous ancient form of Iran and the expressionistic style and early modern Europe Education Therapeutic Administrative Industrial Cemetery Government Residential Religious Research Cultural Urban Transportation Accommodation Exhibitions Athletic Diplomatic Sum.
- Rotation of the windows from the inside out and the new definition of deprivation on a scale of neighborhood and city, as well as a new form of windows in high-rise residential and windows frequent in large public buildings. Education Therapeutic Administrative Industrial Cemetery Government Residential Religious Research Cultural Urban Transportation Accommodation Exhibitions Athletic Diplomatic Sum.
- The formation of the balcony and balcony phenomenon in view of the streets (both in the construction of houses and in great shape and porches in government buildings) and New link the area with the street before the traditional architecture of the porch and the yard was built.
- General approach to decorative brick facades and the use of relief.
- The formation of long corridors and placed in two or more wings, particularly in large buildings, public education, public relations and resolve performance linearly.

During the second Pahlavi of Iran to the typical architecture of modern architecture like that of Iran in its original architectural features were used. And we can say that in the course of a Modern architecture combined with cultural patterns and context of the work. We are face Pahlavi era with a modern architectural endemic (Stetler, 2015).

- Iranian classical and Western classical carvings in the late first and early second decade and tends to be low and simple decorations in the late Annie period. Also varied according to time and location of the hanging brick, stone, tile and metal, both in design and in the materials.
- Construction of road and street system of the nineteenth century European-style large-scale emergence of the phenomenon of street architecture, regardless of the history of the garden - the street (four gardens) in the city (Norberg-Schulz.1968).
- Change the icons of religious and cultural monuments in the city of great monuments of the past government during this period. The variety of architectural styles in a short time with the three traditional, ancient and modern, each with two tendencies or two distinct species and ultimately prosperity and pioneer of modern architecture, especially in the years after 1320(Frampton,1983).Education Therapeutic Administrative Industrial Cemetery Government Residential Religious Research Cultural Urban Transportation Accommodation Exhibitions Athletic Diplomatic Sum (Silva.2015).

Architectural features in the first Pahlavi era

- The most characteristics of extraversion in planning is the architecture of this period.

- The characteristics of the other elements of Iranian architecture and the emergence of new cases in the field of architecture and urban planning, such as streets, alleys, windows, facades and new spaces and a new impact statement.
- The phenomenon of different ideas came extraversion. Afterwards, and according to the needs, willingly or unwillingly, and finally accepting it spread to architecture and the creation of new urban buildings.
- The large buildings and major city streets as police in order to monitor their activities and their behavior more than it took in
- This movement is displayed in addition to outer space, more active, more alive, more crowded and more varied production quickly entered the city and residential areas And tissue cities such income that was done, however, sooner or later, but was reckless and arrogant.

Architectural features in the second Pahlavi era

Construction activities are ongoing so there are various factors that influence the direction of their activities at the country level can be summarized as follows.

- State building programs in the country and activities of Consulting Engineers.
- Rapidly changing urban population
- Increasing the national income and private sector activities.
- The existing planning legislation, comprehensive plans and specific regulations governing the building details of the first Pahlavi era architecture.
- Move the role of architects and architectural community
- Architectural education
- Technical and technological developments
- Modernism details of the first Pahlavi era architecture

Methodology

This paper writes base on analysis statistical studies. The population in this study were selected monuments that their number reached 155 building and is mostly public. According to the research aims to study the orientation of the buildings to modern architecture, then, For this reason, the modern architectural style features 5 main features as selection criteria to ascertain the extent of compliance with these criteria be measured by the 155 which include :

1. Overcome new materials as concrete, glass and steel.
2. The free plan.
3. Windows stretched.
4. The absence or weakness of decorations and colors.
5. There is a new structure, the structural beams and columns

The effect of Iranian architecture of the buildings of other criteria are research and the influence of the Pahlavi era buildings and architectural features and the relationship between them is measured, these include:

1. Introversion
2. Use of local materials.
3. The presence of geometry in architecture.
4. Abundant use of decorative elements.
5. Outstanding relationship with the elements of natureUse
6. Use common forms of architecture like the arc of zigzag
7. Centralist organization.

According to the results of the population of 72 under the first Pahlavi era, which is equivalent to 79.4% of the total 58. The buildings are the first side, the design is the trend of modern architecture, and only 20.5 percent are inclined to traditional architecture Iran. The 83 buildings belonging to the Pahlavi period, the number of buildings affected by the Iranian traditional architecture of 30.4 percent (20.5%), which included 25 buildings of this period and 69.5 percent still have a tendency to modern architecture.

Table 1: Quantitative Analysis of architectural monuments under the influence of Iran during the Pahlavi

Influenced by the architectural elements of buildings era	Number	Percent
The first Pahlavi	14	20.5
The second Pahlavi	25	30.4
Pahlavi period	39	25.16

According to the table above, a quarter of the buildings designed by architectural elements Iranian Pahlavi was. This rate of 20.5 percent to 30.4 percent during the second Pahlavi Reza Shah's. This shows that the influence of Iran during the Pahlavi era architectural elements has been increased.

Table 2: Effect of modern architectural elements of buildings Pahlavi

era	The first Pahlavi		The second Pahlavi		Pahlavi period	
	Building	percent	Building	percent	Building	percent
Modern only in the field	0	0	14	16.8	14	9.03
of construction						
very little	42	58.3	23	27.7	65	41.9
Low	27	37.5	15	18	42	27.09
Average	34	41.6	26	31.3	29	18.7
Great	0	0	4	4.8	4	2.58
Too much	0	0	1	1.2	1	0.64

In an overview of the architecture side, according to the results of the above table, in the field of design in about 20 percent of the buildings from the era of modern architecture tend to side more than average, While 27 percent of the buildings in this era of modern architecture have been influenced only slightly. About 50 percent of the buildings in this era of modern architecture are very little affected and only 9 percent of the buildings are similar in structure to modern architecture.

If the separation of the two sides of the first and second turn, we find that the building is in very small amounts have been influenced by modern architecture in the first side is 58 percent. The second side of the field in the period dropped to 27% .As a result, we see that the second Pahlavi era buildings in modern architecture are above average by about 37 percent while the rate in the previous period is only 4.16% and in this period no materials with very high similarity to modern architecture cannot be found.

This fact indicates that the architecture in the style of modern architecture have been more inclined to the second side and the transition from the first to the second side is more inclined to modern architecture in Iran.

Table 3: Reviews scattering of buildings Pahlavi

User	The first Pahlavi		The second Pahlavi		Pahlavi period	
	Building Number	percent	Building Number	percent	Building Number	percent
Education	15	21	10	12	25	16.10
Therapeutic	3	4	1	1	4	2.5
Administrative	23	32	20	24	43	27.7
Industrial	3	4	2	2	5	3.2
Cemetery	3	4	8	9.5	11	7
Government	7	9.5	5	6	12	8
Residential	2	3	5	6	7	4.5
Religious	3	4	5	6	8	4.5
Research	3	4	3	3.5	6	4
Cultural	2	3	6	7	8	4.5
Urban	2	3	1	1	3	2
Transportation	3	4	4	5	7	4.5
Accommodation	1	1.5	4	5	5	3
Exhibitions	2	3	5	6	7	4.5
Athletic	-	-	3	3.5	3	1.9
Diplomatic	-	-	1	1	1	0.5
Sum	126	100	83	100	155	100

The table is made up of buildings in the Pahlavi period 27.7% of all buildings of this period (the highest is included) administrative user and the lowest is assigned to diplomatic buildings.

Table 4: Effect of Pahlavi period architectural features modern architecture

Features Modern	The first Pahlavi		The second Pahlavi		Pahlavi period	
	Building	percent	Building	percent	Building	percent
Overcome new materials	19	26.3	67	80.7	86	55.48
The free plan.	3	4.1	61	83.5	64	41.29
Horizontal wide	2	2.7	41	50	43	27.74
openings The lack of decoration	66	90.4	36	43.9	102	65.8

According to the table above, since 65.8 percent of the buildings in the non-decorative side and This accounted for the highest percentage of buildings. The most prominent feature of modern architectural features in the architecture side, the lack of decoration in the building. Then 55.4 percent of the buildings in the new materials was the dominant side. And least of modern architecture in the buildings of this period related to the use of wide openings was horizontal.

Result

The result shows that during the second Pahlavi of Iran to the typical architecture of modern architecture like that of Iran in its original architectural features were used. It can be said in this era in a form of modern architecture has been working on the integration of Iranian's cultural patterns and we are facing a kind of native modern architecture.

Considering the collection features the first Pahlavi era buildings can be found that the architecture of a combinatorial approach: The idea of modernity that our country is the Qajar period is displayed and on the other hand thought that the revolution in the architecture of this period. Pahlavi era architecture tries to look into the past of ancient elements into the building. In fact, the idea of modern nationalism is one of the results of intellectual thinkers of that era, the architecture appears in the form of ancient architecture. The elements of the ideas of intellectuals such as nationalism and archaism era stems. but this mindset only influence the appearance of buildings and Regardless of the function of these elements remain in the appearance and performance.

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