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Background Factors in Contemporary Architecture Developments of Iran During the Second Pahlavi and Comparative Comparison with Turkey*

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Abstract

Architecture developments and urbanization in each territory reflects the social, political and cultural background of that country. On the other hand, achieving an understanding of the position of contemporary architecture in each territory in the global arena without understanding the developments of contemporary architecture of the countries with cultural, religious, regional and political similarities would not be possible. While the second Pahlavi era in Iran is the source of extensive developments, in the Middle East and in the contemporary years of this period (1940 to 1980) the political and social currents and therefore architecture in Turkey was formed with the same backgrounds with Iran.

Thus, this study seeks to identify factors affecting architecture in Iran and Turkey, and compares the contemporary architectural developments in the two countries. In this study, differences and similarities in the contributing factors and also the architectural developments in the two countries have been questioned. It has also been tried the contemporary architectural developments in the two countries be possible through the field of comparative study. To facilitate the comparisons, the same time periods in Iran and Turkey have been introduced based on social and political developments and consequently the architecture, in the two countries. In this study, historical interpretation methods along with field study are used. The results of the study analyses the comparisons of various aspects of architecture developments and urbanization based on the mentioned periods and shows the overall similarity in compliance with the international currents and the other currents in the above-mentioned three periods, contemporary architectural trends in these two countries do not meet the objective.

Keywords

Contemporary architecture of Iran, Contemporary architecture of Turkey, Social developments, Political developments.

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Introduction

The process of the production of a National Trends in the architecture of a country or its adoption of the current approaches in foreign lands in shaping architecture and the Urbanism environment in each territory, despite general similarities and following the matched model and patterns, has unique differences and characteristics. These differences and similarities affected by the social and political background factors and the cultural and historical roots of lands. According to Ilhan Tekeli (2005), recognizing the advantages and shortcomings of the production of such trends and achieving to a theoretical framework to understand the architecture and Urbanism of each country, is not possible without similar analysis on peripheral countries. Therefore, in this study it has been by comparative factors affecting the architecture of Iran and Turkey in the years of 1940 and 1980 that is contemporary with the second Pahlavi era in Iran, achieve to a more complete theoretical framework about contemporary architecture in Iran. Selecting the Turkey to carry out comparisons and the historical period was, according to the many historical, social and cultural similarities between the two countries. Also, similar backgrounds in nationalist architecture of the first Pahlavi era in Iran and the beginning of the republic in Turkey are considered. In dividing the history of this period based on social and political developments, and architectural currents, three distinct concurrent

periods have been identified in Iran and Turkey that is presented in Table 1.

Research Methodology

This research is a qualitative research in terms of content and its basis is an enterpretive- historical research that will be conducted in two parts. In the first part, some documents about the social, political and historical backgrounds affecting on contemporary architecture of Iran and Turkey will be discussed and in the second part, the contemporary architecture currents in Iran and Turkey in the form of documentary and field study, comparative study between contemporary architecture of the two countries and the factors influencing them will be done.

Research Background

From a few studies which have been conducted on the comparison of contemporary architecture of Iran with the other countries of the region, Ph. D. thesis of Jamal el-Din Soheili entitled "The effect of social and political factors in the emergence of national architecture movements (comparative study of the architecture of Iran and Turkey in the years of 1950-1920)". This study with the investigation of nationalist architecture in the First Pahlavi era in Iran and its contemporary in Turkey summarizes the role of political movements in the emergence of nationalist movements in architecture.

In the field of social and political sciences due to the

Table 1. Comparative historical periods in Iran and Turkey on the basis of social and political developments. Source: authors.

| Period | Turkey | Iran |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| The early period | The early years of single-party rule of the Republican party after the death of Ataturk in the years of 1940 - 1950. | Between the beginning of the reign of Mohammad Reza Shah 1941 until the coup of 1953. |
| The middle period | New Democratic Party government in the period between 1950 - 1960. | The second Pahlavi era of authoritarian rule from 1953 until the land reform, the White Revolution and the suppression of protests of Clergymen in 1963. |
| The final period | The end of the period after the 1960 coup until the third coup in 1980. | Between 1963 to the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty in the Islamic Revolution of 1979. |

many similarities between Iran and Turkey, some articles such as “Social classes and democracy: the comparative historical analysis of Iran, Turkey and South Korea “ written by Ahmad Rajab Zadeh and Mohammad Fazeli that studies the formation of social classes in these three countries, and also the article of “The problem of modernization in Iran: comparative-historical comparison of Turkey and Iran during the reign of Reza Shah and Atatürk’s” can be referred. Also Nader Entekhabi books which translate some articles about social issues in Turkey and the book of “The state and the subaltern: modernization, society and the state in Turkey and Iran” by Toraj Atabaki which considers the comparison of social developments in Iran and Turkey. Most of these texts compare the reign of Reza Shah and Atatürk and the little attention has been paid on the years of this research.

The similarity of social and historical background factors and similar national policies besides the rapid modernization of Western-style architecture in the years prior to 1940 caused the formation of a nationalist architecture in the two countries. In Turkey “The development of Ankara to a modern city, seriously challenged the profession of architecture. In order to solve the challenge, the republican leaders turned to the architects who later were called as the founders of the “First National Architecture Movement”” (Droudgar & Fahimfar, 2014: 11).

Social and political conditions in Iran years of 1940-1980

The removal of Reza Shah’s during the occupation of Iran by the United Kingdom and Russia and the beginning of the reign of Mohammad Reza Shah was along with the transformation of the political system from a military kingdom to a weakened kingdom. The political freedoms of this era were along with chaos and instability in the social and political scene. Increasing the power of the National Front, led by Dr. Mossadegh during the nationalization of oil industry led to the military coup of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi with cooperation of America and

Britain.

The periods following the coup of August 19 resulted in increasing the influence of America and increasing the country’s foreign exchange earnings from oil exports currents that led to the broader economic relationship between Iran and the West. Increasing in the population and the growth of higher education in this era are the most important factors of rising new middle class. Increasing income and consumption in the city, and declining in agriculture and in rural and nomadic and tribal life, led to a mass migration of villagers to the cities. In the era after the coup, the first Development Program was conducted in 1949-1979. Development of cultural activities during the political stability was along with the development of the art of cinema and the emergence of new artistic schools such as Saqakhaneh School and cartoon art. In contrast to the process of modernization of society and the ruling pro-Western political orientation, the attention of Iranian artists who tended on their culture, was along with the thoughts of anti-Westernism’ thinkers.

The years of 1963 to 1973 are the authoritative reign of Mohammad Reza Shah. On the other hand, “the king and his enlightenment very soon concluded that creating a legitimate discourse system will be a key to his survival. As a result, the attention to the West and Ancient Iran, formed discursive material of the ruling system. Shah himself was influenced by issues of western scholars to the unity and solidarity of Iranian cultural and West “(Aghahosseini, 2006: 124). The latest sign of this ideology by Mohammad Reza was celebrations of 2500 years and changing the Iranian calendar from solar to royal. “At this time, in the cultural and artistic field, the debates were often dominated in the fight against Westernization and the lack of the domination of the west on Iranian spiritual spirit. People like Dr. Ali Shariati and Dr. Seyed Hossein Nasr and other scholars from various magazines of that time, believed that the dependence of the West is not in the dignity of the Iranian people” (SabatSani, 2012: 50).

Social and political conditions of Turkey in the years of 1940-1980

After the death of Atatürk, Ismet Inonu as permanent President and Chairman of the Republican People's Party was elected. "During his presidency, he faced two major crisis: these two crisis were World War II began less than a year after his arrival to the power and increasing demand for liberal reforms that began after the war"(Shaw,1991:657).

The end of the war in Europe was not the end of the war in Turkey. Soviet pressures for joining Turkey to the East and territorial claims of Soviet in 1946 resulted in the threat of invasion and the spread of communist currents and the postwar economic crisis had weakened the economy of the country. The presence of these pressures pushed Turkey to America as a rising power in the global arena. The security of Turkey with Truman Doctrine, followed by economic and military assistances of America was funded. Followed by adhering to the treaties of western countries, its position in the global arena consolidated. With the expansion of social classes during the years of World War II and the increased demand for social freedoms; Inonu established some liberal freedoms and tried to show that single-party rule could still consider the needs of all groups.

By passing from the forties decade, "the decade of the 1950s was a period of major transformation in many aspects of Turkish life. After a two party system was established in 1946, the democrat party came to power with the election on May 14, 1950. Development strategies were now to emphasize the role of private sector" (Tapan, 2005: 105).

In conditions that internal crisis faced Turkey with serious problems, "In foreign policy, Turkey's pro-Western reorientation continued during the 1950s. Between 1948 and 1964, U.S. military aid to Turkey totaled nearly \$2.5 billion. ... The Turkey of the 1950s could not have experienced growth in both its economy and its military without such investment" (Vaughn Findley, 2010: 309).

Finally, after protests by various groups, the military coup on 27 May 1961 that called "new revolutionary

state", took the helm. "In contrast to the military coup in 1960 and overthrow of the government of Adnan Menderes, there was no resistance. ... The bourgeoisie and the middle class of the democracy were not in a position equal to landowners and farmers" (Rajabzade & Fazeli, 2012: 87). After the coup, with the adoption of a new constitution the Second Republic began in Turkey and then during the general election, Republican People's Party took over the power.

At the beginning of the 1960s "influenced by the ideological battles of the Cold War" club of intellectuals "for communication and exchange between nationalists and religious beliefs were opened" (Entekhabi, 2011: 117). While the early years of the 1960s were accompanied with increased social freedoms and establishing an economic program, rapid industrialization and equitable distribution of wealth. "The economic crisis in the final years of this decade sparked a wave of unrest which was visible with street unrest, strikes and political terror. Workers and student movements of the left took place which were in contrast with right-wing factions and militant groups National" (Zurcher, 2004: 258). The problems caused until 1970 military intervention in political affairs was forced for the second time and this time coup milder form, and only through the threat of military intervention in political change to be managed.

The years between triple coups in the 1960s and 1970s was accompanied by the rise of re-thinking of "Pan-Turkism". Conditions of Turkey in the years after 1970s were in decline. "The post-1973 years were the worst period for Turkey to be led by weak and indecisive governments totally lacking in direction. Not only did the economy have to cope with the oil-price shock of 1973, it had also to absorb the blows of the European economic downturn, which ended the demand for Turkish labor"(Ahmad, 2002: 176-177)."Despite the political unrests, the two decades between 1960s and 1980s experienced important new developments: the growth of industry and commerce, the need for pluralistic views and

ideas during which it was introduced, the formation of the urban way of life with its concomitant values and trends and the growth of social consciousness which spread in current thoughts. Table 2 enumerating some of the most important social, political and cultural events by separation of three periods is presented in Table 1. And comparisons between Iran and Turkey is presented.

Iranian architecture in the years of 1940-1980 The Early Years of 1941-1953

In the field of architectural education, the beginning of the second Pahlavi period in 1941 coincided with the beginning of serious work of Faculty of Fine

Arts of Tehran University which was founded in 1939. Thus, the process of architectural education in Iran was begun in the way of Buzzard School of Architecture of France. It also emerged over the years in political openness and open access publishing and the development of Iranian architecture magazine "Architect" in 1946 to publish it. In this period of the change of attitude in dealing with materials and building technology, two factors can be noted. First, modernist looking at the simple architecture of the outer facades and internal components leads, and the second: the need for quick and inexpensive construction. In order to cope with the population in the urban centers, technology provides genesis

Table 2. Comparative comparisons of social and political conditions of Iran and Turkey in the years of 1940-1980. Source: authors.

| Periods | Iran | Turkey |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Early period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Economic and political crisis in the early years - multiple displacements unstable governments. * Extending political and social freedom with chaos and instability. * Western-style modernization process continued. * Support of America from Iran against Soviet, based on Truman Doctrine. * Modernization in cities and development of street system based on the use of cars- incidence of emerging technology. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Economic and political crisis in the years of the war and the subsequent spread of nationalism to resist external pressures. * Inonu substitution instead of Ataturk * establishing liberal freedom. * Joining with the West in the Truman and Marshall Doctrine in the late 1940s. * The emergence of the tendency of opposing belief and religion. * Upgrading of historic cities and complete the construction of Ankara. |
| Middle period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * increasing America's power and influence on Iran. * King consolidation of political power and oil revenues. * Create the gap between national and religious opposition. * Increase in population and the growth of higher education and increasing middle class population. * Development of artistic and cultural activities and the creation of new schools of art. * Land reforms at the end years of this period. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Alliance with the West and Europe - following the American pattern in all facets * America's financial and military aid. * Emerging Democratic Party came to power with populist policies. * Rout and economic stagnation and political assassinations in the late 1950s as a result of government mistakes. * Strengthening the agricultural sector in line with populist policies. |
| Final period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Authoritative ruling of the king and the increase in oil revenues. * Economic growth due to rising oil prices. * Crackdown on religious dissent. * Note to the West and the Ancient Iran in political discourse and change the solar calendar to 2500 years calendar. * Enhance the cultural and artistic activities according to national identity and the centrality of Westernization. * The development of state programs- the crisis of migration to cities. * Alienation between the ruling regime and the people because of the modern-seeking behavior of government. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased economic growth and inflation in the late 1960's and recession unprecedented in the 1970 plus political turmoil and terror. * The first military coup and the Constitution- the beginning of the Second Republic and then the second coup in 1970 and the third coup in 1980. * Make weak coalition government. * Open the left and right extremist ideas of pan-Turkism and trends. * Increasing social consciousness - expanding urban lifestyle. * Expanding Industry and Commerce in the 1960s - imports of luxury goods. * Expanding uncontrolled migration to the cities. |

background of the kind of buildings that have shaped cubic with volumes barrel vault ceilings which run through beams and bricks, and this trend continued in the coming years and evolves. Nationalism view that existed at the First Pahlavi era based on nontraditional views of secular state, the trends followed during the Second Pahlavi. In this regard, “the First National Monuments Council”(1) made his first attempts in the direction of Iran’s tomb Fame. Bu-Ali-sina tomb designed by young graduate of the Faculty of Fine Arts (Houshang Seyhoun) who was the founder of a change in contemporary architecture in Iran which Vahid Qobadian calls it “Iranian Modern Architecture”.

Middle Years of 1953-1963

After the foundation of the School of Fine Arts, “another event in the field of architecture occurred in 1960 which was the second School of Architecture at the National University of Iran (Shahid Beheshti)” (Mokhtari Taleghani, 2011: 133). The educational system of the National University from the beginning was attended by professors graduated from Italy, had significant differences in the educational process in the School of Fine Arts of Tehran.

Years of 1953 to 1963 were the incidence and spread years of modern architecture of the International Style and were considered as the development years of technology in architecture. “The architecture of this period made fundamental changes in the attitude of interior design, performance and technology and gradually differed from Iranian archeology. This distance in terms of extraversion and high performance was a new measure until that time, the construction of such buildings existed in Iran”(Sabatsani, 2012: 50). Perfect examples of the International Style of cubic architecture like Hilton Hotel (now Esteghlal) designed by Raglan Squire, Heydar Ghiai and a group of Iranian architects, as well as the headquarters of Sepah Bank designed by Houshang Seyhoun (Fig. 1) are excellent examples of this style of contemporary architecture. Construction of the buildings due to the growth in oil revenues, Iran’s presence and influence

of America in economic and political spheres was possible.

Fading the role of foreign architects like Andre Godard, Maxime Siroux, Roland Marcel Dubrulle in Iranian architecture, was along with replacing Iranian architects such as Houshang Seyhoun, Abdul-Aziz Farmanfarmaiyan and Mohsen Foroughi in the field of training architecture and construction of public and private buildings. After stopping “Architect” architecture magazine published in magazines in 1948, thirteen years later in 1961 the magazine “Modern Architecture” by Vartan Havansyan began to work and in 1962 another magazine called “Art and People” aims to acquaint the public with Iranian culture and art was published and a third magazine titled “Art and Architecture” was published in 1969 by Abdul-Hamid Eshragh.

The final years of 1963-1978

The 1960 decade is considered as a very important decade in all artistic and cultural fields. In February 1962, the modernization from above (the government and the ruling class) placed on the agenda. The government raises the face of the mutation and economic development which is coordinating the transformation of the capitalist world in 1960. During this period, by increasing migration from rural to urban, mass production of housing became a serious need in the field of architecture and Urbanism. In response to this need, the government plans to develop big cities and mass housing schemes and design towns were realized.

In these periods, “the new queen of Iran “Farah Pahlavi” was one of the factors affecting the intellectual Forties either through Seyed Hussein Nasr or through Reza Ghotbi. Especially, after the foundation of Farah office, she was an aware employer of the architecture of the day [...] in the field of art and some development projects”(Ibid, 2011: 51). “Finding a solution to the identity crisis in the field of architecture led in September 1970, the first international congress called “The possibility of linking traditional architecture with modern methods



Fig. 1. Headquarters of Sepah Bank, an example of the architectural with the style of International Modernism. Photo: Hasanpour, 2015.



Fig. 2. Freedom Tower (Shahyad) is an example of Iranian modernist architecture designed by Hossein Amanat. Photo: Hasanpour, 2015.

of construction” to be held”(Qobadian, 2013: 265). Second International Congress on 1974 in Shiraz, titled “the role of architecture and Urbanism in industrialized countries” and then one of the most unique world architectural Congress titled “International congress of women architects of the world” was held in 1976 in Ramsar.

during the years of the presence of foreign architects, including renowned international architects, that through advertising or international congresses were familiar with Iranian architecture, as well as numerous engineering companies and large-scale projects can be developed in collaboration with Iranian Architects. In this era of prominent architects, including Houshang Seyhoun, Ali Sardar Afkhami, Nader Ardalan, Kamran Diba and Hossein Amanat (Fig. 2) a new style of Iranian modern architecture was built. Qobadian called this type of architecture “Iranian modernist architecture” in which “tradition and modernity are aligned to each other in terms of the physical layout of building” (Ibid: 267).

Turkish architecture in the years 1940-1980 **The Early Years of 1940-1950**

Only two years after the death of Ataturk in Turkey, national architecture became widespread once again. “In the 1930s Sedad Eldem assumed the leadership of the so-called national architecture movement to combat the “Ankara cubic” of Egli and Holzmeiser. Under his leadership a national architecture seminar was established at the academy in 1934. Over the years, this seminar turned in to a monumental enterprise to study and document the surviving examples of of traditional wooden houses” (Bozdogan & kasaba, 2001: 263). According to Batur (2005) Generally, many reasons are discussed for reemerging nationalism in the architecture of Turkey that some of them can be mentioned below:
1- Economic crisis derived from Second World War and lack of constructional materials such as steel, glass and cement... 2- The psychological influence of the Second World War which created a national attachment sense and resistance against foreign

pressures. 3- Related organizations and ministries’ support of setting rules that can create Turk architecture style in order to maintain coordination and monotony in the face of the city. 4- National architecture seminars in 1934 by Sedad Eldem
5- Ankara’s strong relations with the Soviet Union and fascist Italy that caused these two countries to advertise their achievements in the field of nationalism.

According to Tekeli (2005: 21-22), four distinct approaches can be distinguished in the architecture of the period. The first “regional” approach in which architects should consider the use of local materials and climatic conditions to consider cultural continuity in architecture. Faculty of Language, History and Geography of Ankara University (Fig. 3) designed by Bruno Taot and Faculty of Science and Literature in Istanbul designed by Sedad Eldem are examples of this trend. The second approach can be called nostalgic architecture. This approach seeks to a brilliant view of the past and tries to show that past values are still valid. Eastern coffee house designed by Sedad Eldem is representative of this trend. The Third approach whose inspiration derived not from the Istanbul upperclass environment, but from Anatolia can be named Populist. The fourth approach, called Chauvinist, emphasize on grandeur and monumentality in building. Ataturk Mausoleum (Fig. 4) is representative of this approach. It is thought that seeks to replace Seljuk architecture and developed the “Turk history thesis (TTK)” instead of Ottoman architectural heritage, based on Republican policies.

Middle Years of 1950-1960

The 1950s is the passing years of Turkey from the post-war crisis and the emergence of the New Democratic Party, as the ruling party in Turkey with populist view in politics. “1950s presented a clear “Americanization” in building and life culture, parallel to the shift in the conception of the “West” in the society”(Balamir, 2003: 39). Among those affecting the architecture of this period, it can be



Fig. 3. faculty of science and literature in Istanbul university. Photo: Hasanpour, 2014.



Fig. 4. Ataturk Mausoleum. Photo: Hasanpour, 2015.

noted as follows.

“First, the rapid growth of cities made comprehensive master planning a necessity. Second the construction industry expanded rapidly to answer increasing demand. Third, a low governing building was introduced in the Grand National Assembly in 1951. In an attempt to regulate and discipline architectural activity, the Ministry of Public Works issued new regulations for planning and architectural competitions. Finally, the Turkish Chamber of Architects was established by the Law no, 6235 of 1954”(Tapan, 2005: 107-108). The most important monument of this period is undoubtedly Hilton Hotel of Istanbul (Fig. 5). The hotel was designed by SOM in collaboration with Sedad Eldem as local councilor, and quickly came to symbolize the glory of American modernism in the index position in

Istanbul at top of the the hill.

Middle East Technical University in the field of architecture education was established on the model of American universities and in the beginning it worked with the University of Pennsylvania. The collaboration of this school of architecture with international universities in Europe and America helped turkey to develop the international style in architecture.

The final years of 1960-1980

Affected by the current ruling multi-party in society in the years 1960-1980, as the fullness of inflammation years between three coups and freedom of expression and pluralism of social Thoughts, a kind of fragmentation and polyphony in architecture can be seen in these years in Turkey.



Fig. 5. Hilton hotel of Istanbul. Photo: Hasanpour, 2014.

Because of political turmoil and lack of political power stable over the years developed the schedule, as well as its economic and industrial growth in Turkey in the 1960s and early 1970s, now holding companies and banks had become the main client for architectural community.

According to Attila Yucell (2005: 123) The origin of the creation of the architectural form in this period was affected by two flows, the social criticism of architecture which refers to the two national architecture movements in the new context and structuralist ideas affected by Marxist thoughts. This has led to the emergence of diverse trends in contemporary architecture of Turkey. One of the most significant of these approaches is a fragmented block pattern which based on that, to coordinate with context, a building divided into smaller pieces with a scattered organization. The social Security Institute (Fig. 6) designed by Sedad Eldem was the most prominent example of this model. Turgat Cansevar

was also an influential architect of this period who was a phenomenological view of the subject of history in architecture. in the Turkish history Society building, he succeeds in the creation of index architecture adapted from ottoman traditional schools, which turned into a symbol of the historical architecture of this period. A complete Example of organic architecture and Brutal architecture in different buildings of Middle East Technical University designed by Behruz and Altug Cinicci caused the spread of these approaches in other architectural works in Turkey. New monumentalism in this era through expression of technology and use of height in the construction of urban towers in IS Bank building and Odacule Tower were begun and followed in many other examples. Table 3 in comparisons of contemporary architecture in Iran and Turkey, enumerate the most important contemporary architectural parameters of the three mentioned historical periods in Table 1.



Fig. 6. Social Security complex. Photo: Hasanpour, 2014.

Table 3. Comparative comparison of contemporary architecture in Iran and Turkey with separate time periods in the years 1940 to 1980 (source: the author)

| Periods | Iran | Turkey |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Early period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * French architects role in managing professional training and Architecture. * Architecture education based on modern architecture. * Establishment of School of Fine Arts. * Publication of Architect magazine after municipalities magazine (Baladieh) that its publication was started in 1921. * Progression in technology and simplifying of the building by removing the decorations. * The rise of cubic building construction through barrel vault and steel joists. * Establishment of National monuments Council and the construction of mausoleum of Art and literature elites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * German speaking architects role in managing professional training and Architecture. * Architecture education based on a study of vernacular architecture and traditional houses. * Continue to Istanbul Technical University, which was founded in the nineteenth century. * The economic crisis caused by the war and restrictions on the import of building products. * Turkish state support for a coordinated pattern of government buildings and the jury in arbitration architectural competition for control of the project. * Accept of Hittite and Urarto architecture and Seljuk as Turkish architecture. * Second National Architectural Movement with a focus on traditional houses and vernacular Anatolian and Ottoman civil architecture. |
| Middle period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduce the role of foreign architects such as Godard, Siroux, Dubrulle and... at the end of World War II * Spread of the International Style in architecture * Establishment of first Consulting Engineers in Iran by Abdul-Aziz Farmanfarmaiyan * Functional extraversion and high rise building in the urban context. * publication of Modern architecture and art and people magazine and the journal of Fine Arts in 1340s. * Shortage of housing and urban sprawl. * Promote private housing construction and build and sell houses. * Expanding urban boulevard * Establish National University based on Italian style. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduce the role of foreign architects after leave turkey after World War II. * Availability of Western methods and forms- The development of expensive urban homes- Spread of the International Style in architecture. * Prevalence of American modernism in the imitate the Hilton Hotel. * Integration of architecture and plastic arts (painting, sculpture, etc.) * Urban sprawl and the spread of contractor modernism and the formation of illegal settlements marginal (Jeckondu: constructed at night). * The 1958 law to manage construction and cooperatives. * Promote private housing construction and build and sell houses. * Destruction of historical context due to the expansion of urban boulevard. * Establish Chamber of Architects as the Association of domestic architects. * Establish of Middle East Technical University, based on the American model. |
| Final period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increasing culture and art and architecture activities. * The development of national plans of government. * Development of metropolises and satellite towns and urban master plans. * Spread of Iranian Modern Architecture style through combining tradition with modern architecture. * The role of Farah Pahlavi and Seyed Hossein Nasr on the intellectual architecture. * International Congress of Architecture. * The presence of global architects in the design of some projects along with the increasing number of architects and foreign companies in the construction sector. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased social conscience and impact of social knowledge on architecture. * Holding companies and banks and the private sector as clients for architects. * Construction of Industrial buildings and spread of industrial method of construction, especially in mass housing projects. * Pluralism in architectural trends among the leading architects * Opening Bogaz bridge and Kocatepe mosque * Increasing student population and faculty of architecture - architects unemployment crisis. * Difference between left and right tendencies in architecture education. |

Discussion and conclusion

Small studies that are done in Iran in comparative social and political factors of Iran and Turkey have paid to the period of the First Pahlavi in Iran's contemporary history. In these researches major similarities in both of architecture and Urbanism and social and political factors expressed.

Therefore, as the results show, the beginning of major differences in architecture and Urbanism of Iran and Turkey and its background factors, occurred in the years 1940-1980. The aim of this study was to identify factors influencing the differentiation - as research in the completion of past research- to achieve a more accurate understanding of how the domestic and international factors affection on Iranian contemporary architecture; and this be possible through comparison to Turkey.

Detailed review of table 2 and 3 identifies important points in compare of contemporary architecture of Iran and Turkey and underlie factors of them in the above-mentioned three courses. First, fluctuations in political, social and economic fields in Iran to Turkey, especially in the middle and final years are milder and this because of a political system based on the power of the king in this era and the role of oil revenues to maintain economic stability in the country. Another important point is that mismatch ups and downs of social, economic and political bilateral above-mentioned three courses, caused flows of Architecture and Urbanism in the two countries over this period do not match.

The table below comparing the architecture and urbanism of Iran and Turkey to distinguish various aspects.

Table 4. comparing the architecture and urbanism of Iran and Turkey. Source: authors.

| | |
|--|--|
| Identity | The concerns of achieving national identity in the works of architecture elites of both countries in times of political freedom were cleared. |
| Foreign architects | The role of foreign architects in the training and management of government buildings in the first period is similar but the difference is that This is the role of the French architects in Iran and German-speaking architects in Turkey has been deposited. The role of foreign index architects in the two countries in the middle and end of the period is less. National Congress and some other factors lead to the reappearance of famous international architects, in the Third period in Iran and due to the political and economic crisis cannot be seen in Turkey. |
| Iranian modern architecture and modern Turkish architecture | In the later years of the third period, the branch of the architecture in this era of pluralistic Turkey led by Sedad Eldem and Turgat Cansever are also in search of traditional values, historical and regional in architecture and combining it with modern architecture, and results are similar to those of Iranian Architecture called "Iranian modern architecture" and can be read "modern Turkish architecture". While this kind of architecture in Iran widely supported by the state is particularly prevalent among architects. In the case of Turkey, it limited to the works of some elite architects. |
| International Architecture | While the return to the national architecture in the early years as an obligation of the Turkish society and state, such a trend is not observed in the case of Iranian architecture. The role of international politics of America in the Cold War in this matter is important. Follow the same flow of international-style architecture in the middle years affected by a massive campaign in the international arena in the two countries is similar. |
| Industrial architecture | Mass industrialization and development of industrial architecture building factories according to Iran's state-run economy based on oil revenues in comparison to Turkey is more limited. |
| Private clients | In turkey specially in final period the role of private clients is more important than government. |
| The role of government | In the case of Turkey, the role of government in the early and middle period in the current architectural guidance and support of architectural trends is significant, while the role of government in Iran in the final period and especially through the impact of intellectual rings around Farah Pahlavi is significant. |
| Housing | Housing crisis in cities in two countries is somewhat similar, while its damaging effects on the outskirts of the cities are much milder in Iran. |
| The architectural profession | While the crisis in the final years of population growth and unemployment among them architects in Turkey becomes a professional problem, for Iran, despite the absence of coherent trade unions such as the Chamber of Architects in Turkey, as a result of logical policies in architectural education does not appear to be such a problem. |

Endnote

1. In 1922 a group of politicians-cultural elites that interested in Iranian art "National Heritage Association" was formed. The initial construction of the tomb of Ferdowsi Association was in 1934. After Ferdowsi's millennium celebrations and the beginning of World War II, Due to lack of funding, to the 1934 National Association of virtually had no activity And again began its activity in December of this year. Construction of Bu-Ali-Sina tomb and the tomb of Saadi , was the second round of the activities of the association.

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