

The proud poet Abolghasem Ferdowsi who with his masterpiece, Shahnameh, was able to take an important step in preserving Persian culture and literature and today is an honorary seal on the chest of Iran. This poet spent his whole life in Persian language and made every effort to leave a lasting impression of this ancient culture. That is why today his tomb has a special place among those who are interested in the culture of this region and all The year welcomes many guests. In the Iranian calendar, a day has been dedicated to this poet, which we have discussed in the following article.

Ferdowsi's tomb is a place where the soil embraces the body of the sage Abolghasem Ferdowsi and has kept the memory of this poet eternal for us until today. This place with a very beautiful atmosphere and caressing eyes hosts many tourists from inside and outside the country and attracts many from far and near. This tomb is located in Khorasan Razavi province, Toos city, and 28 km west of Page village, Ferdowsi's birthplace.



The content of this literary masterpiece is the myths, legends and history of Iran from the beginning to the conquest of Iran by the Arabs in the seventh century. The reign of Fereydoun) is divided into heroism (from the uprising of Kaveh Ahangar to the death of Rostam) and historical (from the reign of Bahman and the rise of Alexander to the conquest of Iran by the Arabs). In fact, it can be said that when the language of knowledge and literature in Iran was Arabic, Ferdowsi revived and revived the Persian language by composing the Shahnameh. One of the important sources that Ferdowsi used to compose the Shahnameh was the Shahnameh of Abu Mansouri. Shahnameh has had a great influence on world literature and great poets such as Goethe and Victor Hugo have praised it. According to what we learn from the last verses of Shahnameh, Ferdowsi on this day, after thirty years of suffering and difficulty in composing the long epic of Shahnameh, ends his work and creates a unique work, which is full of high human values. And it is a great treasure of ancient Iranian culture.

Mehregan or Mehr celebration was one of the biggest celebrations in ancient Iran which was held in Mehr Rooz from the month of Mehr. "Mehregan" was the biggest celebration of the ancient Iranians after Nowruz. Mehregan celebration is the beginning of autumn season. This celebration is the day of Mehr from the season of Mehr (October 10). The philosophy of this important Iranian celebration dates back to the time of Zahak Tazi. Zahak and his relatives ruled Iran for a long time and many young Iranians were killed and the people were fed up with their oppression and crimes. At that time, Kaveh Ahangar stood up among the people and by raising his blacksmith's leather, which was later called Darfash Kaviani, he took the lead in overthrowing Zahak Tazi and imprisoned him with the help of the people in Damavand Mountain and put an end to his oppression. This celebration begins in October and lasts for six days and ends on the day of Ramadan. The history of Mehregan festival dates back to the second millennium BC and is more than 4,000 years old. The longevity of this festival dates back at least to the time of ancient kings such as Fereydoun. In Shahnameh, Ferdowsi has clearly mentioned this ancient celebration and its emergence during the reign of Fereydoun.