



Mazandaran province is one

Mazandaran province is one of the greenest provinces in the north of Iran, which is located on the southern coast of the Mazandaran Sea. The center of Mazandaran province is Sari and its neighbors are Golestan, Semnan, Tehran, Alborz, Qazvin and Gilan provinces. This province is one of the most populated regions of Iran in terms of

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population density.

Everything about the beautiful province of Mazandaran



Damavand peak, which is known as the highest mountain in Iran and the highest volcano in Asia and the Middle East, is located in Amel city of Mazandaran province. In terms of literacy, this province is considered to be one of the most literate provinces in the country and ranks first in Iran's tourism acceptance, and also has a high potential for tourism, which is ready to welcome guests from all parts of Iran in all seasons.

Geographical location of Mazandaran province

Mazandaran province is located in the north of the country and has an area of 23,756 square kilometers, about 1.46% of the country's area. The neighbors of this province are from the north side of the Caspian Sea, from the south side of Tehran, Alborz and Semnan provinces,

from the west of Gilan province and from the east of Golestan province, and from the sea there is a way to the countries of Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Russia and Azerbaijan. According to the latest country divisions, Mazandaran province has 22 cities named Golugah, Behshahr, Neka, Mianderod, Sari, Swadkoh, Joibar, Simorgh, Qaimshahr, Babol, Babolsar, Faridunknar, Amol, Mahmoodabad, Noor, Newshehr, Chalus, Abbasabad, Kalardasht, Tankabon, Ramsar and also has 57 cities, 57 districts, 132 villages and 3645 villages. Mazandaran province is divided into two plains and mountainous parts by the Alborz mountain range, and because of this, this province is separated from the inner part of Iran. The mountainous part is located in the southern part and the plain part is located in the northern part of the province. Its slope is towards the east in the Gorgan plain, which gradually ends in the western heights of Khorasan. A part of Western Alborz and Eastern Alborz and all of Central Alborz are located in this area, and the slope of the land decreases from the mountainous region towards the plain and the sea.

Map of Mazandaran province

The Alborz mountain range has sub-mountains that stretch from south to north or parallel to the sea. Badle Koh, Changi Koh and Sefid Koh in Sari are among the highest peaks of Mazandaran. Also, the peaks of Sialan with a height of 4125 meters and Takht Suleiman with a height of more than 4000 meters in the southeast of Tankabon city and the peaks of Shoor, Klarabad and Siah Seng in Nowshahr city are the highest peaks that are stretched parallel to the sea.

History and antiquity of Mazandaran province

The establishment and formation of the first villages dates back to the beginning of the Neolithic Age. From the investigations carried out in the cave of the belt and Hutu in Behshahr city, it is clear that the conditions of human life go back to the Paleolithic period. During this period, they first hunted and gathered food in the foothills and lived in caves for security. The land of Tabaristan in the east started from Tamishah near the current Bandargaz and continued to Hosem (Known Roads) in the west. Its important cities were: Amel, Sari, Tamishah, Chalus, Natal. Color, curve, and frame. The presence of impassable mountains, deep valleys, numerous raging rivers, dense forests, many wetlands, heavy snowfall in the mountainous areas and heavy rain in the plains and high humidity were among the natural factors that led the invaders to Mazandaran. made it difficult

Being located between the mountains and the sea, fertile lands and abundant agricultural products, and the high fighting ability of the people of Tabaristan, in all history caused the political and economic independence of this region. In the Islamic periods, in addition to the mentioned factors, the distance from the center of the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphate in Syria and Iraq and the presence of old local families had turned the domination of Tabaristan

into an unattainable dream of the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphs. For this reason, Tabaristan maintained its political independence for a long time.