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The Impact of Modern Lifestyle on the Architecture of the Houses Built in Hamedan in the First Pahlavi Regime

Gholamreza Ebrahimi -*PhD in Architecture, research of the Architecture department, urban and Architecture Faculty, Islamic Azad University central Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran.*
Hossein Soltan Zade[1]-*Ph.D. in Architecture, Associate professor of the Architecture Department, urban and Architecture Faculty, Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran.*
Ghazal Keramati-*PhD in Architecture, Assistant professor of the urban and Architecture Faculty, Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran.*

Abstract
Lifestyle which encompasses social, cultural, and economic factors deeply impacts upon the people's behavioral patterns and mental attitudes. One of the manifestations of lifestyle is the quality of selecting living places, which in turn influences the architecture of the houses. The purpose of the present study is to examine the extent to which modern lifestyle affected Hamadanian people`s lifestyle as well as the architecture of their houses during the first Pahlavi regime. The study adopted a historical-interpretive analytical method which describes the modern lifestyle of Hamedanian people by taking the transition from tradition to modernity into account and investigates the conceptual components of the architectural modernism of the houses using architectural space analysis. The data for the study were collected through library resources and field study. The sampling method for the field study was purposive. To this end, all the houses built during the first Pahlavi regime which had documents and were possible to visit for a filed study were examined. The results provided evidence for the modernization of people`s lifestyle which led to new concepts of modern lifestyle, such as consumerism, the development of social interaction, the initial formation of civility, social distinction and status, and social importance of women. Moreover, the findings show that changes in lifestyle resulted in the formation of three different architectural patterns. Garden houses, street houses, and evolved traditional houses were considered as reflections of architectural changes. These evolutions show the changes in people`s lifestyle as a result of transition from tradition to modernity and the evolution of architectural space due to the changes in the quality of modernism style of life.

Key words: *Western culture, interior space transformation, lifestyle, space organization, distinction*

1. Corresponding Author, Tel: 09122093203 Email Address: H72soltanzadeh@gmail.com
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Introduction

Iran has undone many changes in the early 20th century which coincides with the first Pahlavi period. These changes affected the country`s social structure, power relations, and political language. The increasing influence of Europeans undermined the government, the economy of the country, and traditional elites and paved the way for the rapid growth of the western capitalism. The first sign of the penetration modern western lifestyle in Iran can be traced back to the Qajar dynasty (Peter Avery, 1997: 43). As Iran's relations with the West continued to improve, modernity increased day by day and the intellectuals began to promote the western ideas under the title of constitutionalism. These weakened the political foundations of the Qajar regime. Consequently, Qajar dynasty was overthrown and Pahlavi regime came into power. In so doing, Reza Shah became a powerful administrator for enforcing the ideas of the supporters of modernity. In fact, one of the main objectives of the first Pahlavi regime was to promote modernity through changing people`s lifestyle. To this end, Reza Shah embarked on a number of activities including renovating and equipping the army, establishing bureaucracy and centralization, the development of new educational institutions, providing the women with the opportunity for attending the public, unveiling, designing uniform the clothes, and attempts to weaken traditional and religious institutions and forces (Hedayat, 2006: 45). Reza shah`s regime as a Pseudo-modern government was considered by the analysts as the first pseudo- modern country for which modernization and development of democratic government was on the agenda. Modernization gradually changed the traditional, social, and political atmosphere of the country. New organizations such as a disciplined army, a united monetary system, and educational programs were established. (Atabaki, 2014: 18). Modernization, in Iran, in fact, was an attempt to transform the society into a modern one following the European countries. Accordingly, the attempts to modernize the country with its modern and deceptive dreams such as welfare, development, and freedom in the cities turned into violent and forced modernization. (Azeri, 2014: 63). The authoritarian modernization which existed in the governmental bodies entered the people`s houses and lifestyle step by step. Modern lifestyle based on rationality and progress opened a new horizon to the self which was in commensurate with the rights-based individualism and revitalized the foundations of epistemology and ontology extant in the holistic view of the Iranian lifestyle with modern concepts of "individualism, rationalization, democratic and bureaucratic affairs". The reflection of modernism influenced different social, cultural, and economic aspects of lifestyle and re-expressed the reflection of modern lifestyle in the architecture of the houses.

The present study is an attempt to examine the transition from tradition to modernity and its reflection in the architecture of the houses by adopting a deep perspective towards the discourse of space, lifestyle, and its changes during the first Pahlavi regime. The study is guided by the following two questions:

1) What are the main reasons underpinning the modernization of lifestyle following the western culture in Hamadan?

2) To what extent the modernization of lifestyle has influenced the architecture of the houses in the first Pahlavi regime in Hamedan?

The Analytical-research Framework

The study adopted a mixed-method historical-interpretive analysis to answer the questions. This study attempts to extract the social and cultural components of modern lifestyle based on the views of scholars in social and cultural fields in the first place. The elaboration and interpretation of the theories paves the way to analyze the and the architecture of the houses. The houses are analyzed based on qualitative analysis and the description and analyses of

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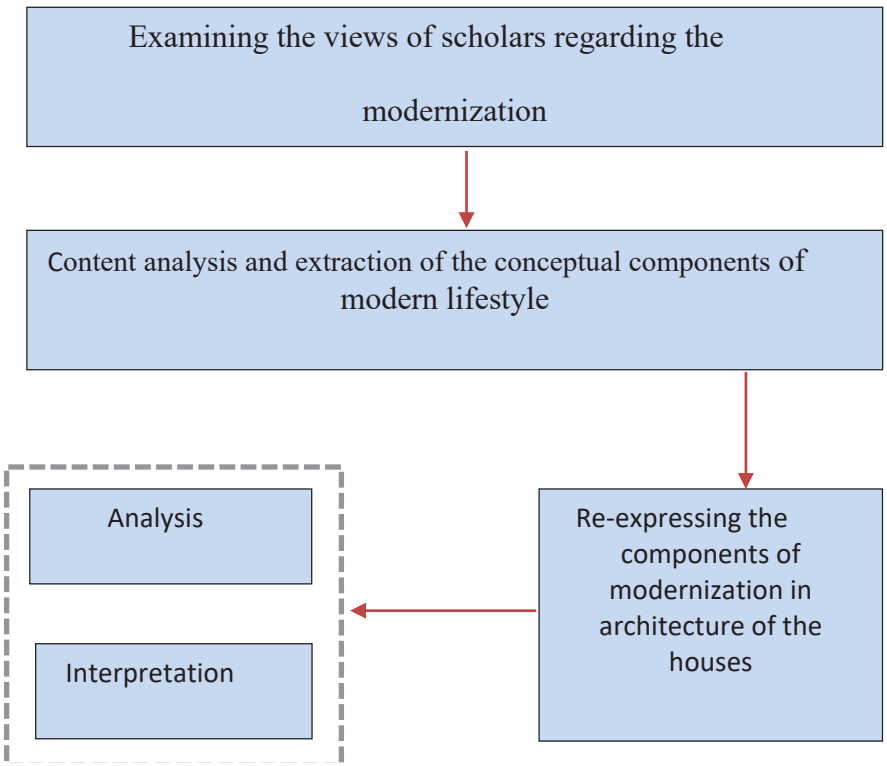


Diagram 1. The analytical framework of the study; Source: authors.

the houses are based on a historical interpretation. Diagram 1 presents the analytical framework of the study.

Theoretical Foundation and Review of the Related Literature

The term lifestyle, in general, refers to the way people choose to behave or to engage in tasks ascribes to them a distinctive character. (15: 1969 Rappaport). The concept of lifestyle, in particular, involves the selection of different quality levels and activities which include the ideals for living. According to Pierre Bourdieu, it is the classified and classifying activities or distinctive signs which are re-expressed in the form of allosterism space. (Bourdieu 2014: 24). In this space-based approach, house is seen as a spatial representation of behavior, activity, and interactions of people and is known as a place that's in constant change because of the kind of lifestyle and spatial organization and its elements.

Bndykr believes that lifestyle is a term referring to the life of a group or several groups of people. (Benedikter, 2011: 25). Lifestyle has attracted the attention of the researchers since the twentieth century. They concluded that classifying the society based on "Class" and economic relations cannot account for all the social changes and human behavior. The concept of lifestyle encompasses other indicators in addition to economics. From this perspective, the society is not classifies merely based on economics. Rather, the dignity of different social groups is also taken into account. (T.haworth 2004: 121) Therefore, the cultural aspect of the society must be seen as the product of economic factors and the processes which social activists take up to differentiate themselves as people who belong to a special social status group. (Bennett, 2007: 98). During the early decades of the twentieth century, the debates over the concept of lifestyle from a psychological perspective resulted in a definition of lifestyle which was based on the

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individuals as a unique and complete phenomenon. From this perspective, an individual`s values play a leading role in his lifestyle and the number of lifestyles is equal to the number of human beings. Since 1980s, the idea of personal lifestyle was highlighted relying on the characteristics in postmodern life. (Olfat and Salemi, 2014: 12). By contrast, today, a group of experts with a different view consider lifestyle as a mass phenomenon which can be studied at both individual and group level. (Fkenney 1994: 56). Some experts consider the variety in lifestyle as a byproduct of modernism. This is due to the fact that modernism releases individuals from the limitations tradition imposes on them. These scholars believe that industrialization and accepting to divide social work pushes the society towards variety in lifestyle. Accordingly, the more progressed is a country in terms of wealth, democracy, education, and technology, the more diverse are the lifestyles of its people. The theoretical approaches to the modernization have attracted the attention of the researchers in social sciences, behavioral sciences, architecture, and civil engineering since the sixties of the twentieth century. According scholars in the field of social sciences, behavioral, architecture and Urban was. Some of the scholars who studied lifestyle include Anthony Giddens, Bourdieu, Berger, Baudrillard, and Thomas Hjrab. Anthony Giddens believes that major changes have occurred in our experience of everyday life and identity and that modernity with tradition decentralization has separated us from the way we live form that of our ancestors. (Giddens, 2009: 62). Bourdieu defined lifestyle in terms of assets like houses, villas, cars, furniture, and distinctive activities such as type of clothing, games, and boday care.(Olfat and Salami, 2014: 20). On the other hand, Segalon believes that lifestyle is related to the way the interior space of a house is divided inot private and public rooms. Another researcher who conducted some studies on the effect of lifestyle on the choices of houses is Peter Burger. He posits that living modernize is underpinned by concomitant economic growth which is driven by technology. (Giddens, 2009: 64). Concerning the daily lifestyle and how to use the interior space, Baudriar believes that the world is no longer meaningful as it has changed into an arena for the exchange of goods rather than a place to live. Thomas Hejrab described the evolution of living space concerning the choice of settling and believes that changing house choice priorities is related to income level, workplace, and work style. Table 2 describes the relationship between choice of house and lifestyle form a number of scholars` point of view.

The components of modern lifestyle in Hamedan

Modern lifestyle in the city of Hamedan during the first Pahlavi regime roots from the developments occurred in the cultural, social, economic, physical aspects and management of the city. These developments led to a fundamental change in mental attitudes and beliefs which were manifested in the behavioral patterns and influenced the architecture of the houses. Modernism in the cultural field can be observed in the establishment of new schools, undermining the role of religion, unveiling (Kashfe hijab) for women, and forcing men to wear uniform clothes. Unveiling took place in Hamedan in 1314 and all school teachers and administrators of girls high schools were requested to attend classes without hijab according to the order of the head of the Department of Education. The transformation of the educational system in Hamadan occurred in 1311 when Yahya Khan Etemad Al-dole Gharegozloo was the for minister of the culture. During this period, several primary and secondary schools were built (Pahlavi high school of Hamedan calendar). Other cultural developments in this period were the formation of monogamous families as well as single-person families. (Momen 2007: 56). These cultural changes gradually decreased the feminine privacy in the modern lifestyle and traditional

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+ Row	Scholars	Components of modern lifestyle from the perspective of residence	The conceptual components of housing
1	Anthony Giddens	Separation from tradition-changing meaning of life, and avulsion of the place and time	Secularists residence
3	Bourdieu	Ownership of houses, villas, cars, furniture, and distinguishing activities such as sports and recreation	Rationalism and functionalism of residence
4	Segaln	Housing (the interior space of the house and the division of private and public recreational spaces and) socialization and the network relationships	Democratic residence
5	Burger	Routine life as a network of meanings and the formation of the world`s life network	The role of technology and bureaucracy in the realm of life and living
6	Baudrillard	Devaluing life and concept of residence through looking at them as goods	The importance of the economic and commercial place of residence
7	Thomas Hejrab	Change the priorities of the household according to the income, work style and needs	Residence individualism

Table 1. Components of modern lifestyle from the perspective of residence

and indigenous beliefs about how to live were substituted by realism and scientism. Modernization in social arena resulted in the formation of a new social class, establishment of the new offices, and creation of a gap between different walks of the society. In Hamadan, offices as police departments, culture office, municipality, Justice Office, and national financial institutions like Sepah and Meli Banks were founded and consequently the number of civil workers and military personnel increased in the country and a new social class was formed. This new class which was the byproduct of a change of management of the entire social system created a new lifestyle which was fundamentally different from ethnic and tribal style of life. In this new model, the extended family stated to change into nuclear family and primary signs of generation gap began to increase from day to day. Family structure in the new modern style of life was no longer based on the tribal system and relative relationships. Rather, it was defined based on the position and status in the government. This new-emerging social class tend to highlight their social distinction and status. (Momen, 1999: 56). Changes in the economic status of Hamadan were represented in the formation of the new factories, such as match-making, leather factories and power plants as well as the prominent role of the merchants in trading with many foreigners and imports. In this period, the trade of traditional goods and services began to decline in the city. Instead, foreign luxurious goods were increasingly imported. The main effect of the economic structure transformation on lifestyle can be seen in the role of equipments, tools, and objects and western consumerism in people`s life.

Another effective factor in changing the lifestyle patterns was the changes in the urban system and extensive interventions in the field

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of urban planning based on European models. Hamedan underwent a fundamental change in 1307. The German architecture Carol Frisch, designed a main square with six streets. The six streets disintegrated the traditional pattern of the old neighborhood of the city and the markets. It should be noted that the Carl Frisch was invited to Hamedan on the part of the City Council and the head of the municipality, the report of which was published in the Golgon newspaper in 1928. According to the documents published in this newspaper, the editor of the newspaper called for fundamental reforms in the city based on the urban systems in Germany. In one part of the report, he commented:.

"We say everything that needs to be done must be undertaken by an expert in that field. Hamedan must not be judged according to its current state. In today's world where the vehicles have got into the air from the ground so rapidly, we should see how the houses are built in the city. In one of the newspapers I read a few days ago, I encountered a person who worked as an architect in Germany. He was preparing a plan for one of the cities in Germany. We should draw the basic map of our city, too (Golgoon, 1928: 37). Planning the streets as a symbol of modernity was the first echoes of the new urbanism which had a profound impact on the behavioral pattern of citizens (Habibi, 2009: 162). Linear streets unlike deadlock narrow and dark alleys provided the space for public meeting, walking, and viewing the sceneries. New order of the city increased the efficacy in the behavioral patterns of the citizens and people`s presence in coaches, on foot, or watching the passers-by from the balcony of their houses were the harbinger of a new pattern of life taken from European urbanism. In this spatial model, the urban public places and the new functions on the sides of the streets replaced the street multi-functional spaces of the houses. On the other hand, the formation of the municipality and the regulations proposed to control the construction of the buildings in the form of making structures resulted in the bureaucratic construction. The formation of street houses with homogeneous façade increased the efficacy of the life pattern systems which aimed at promoting homogeneous life patterns and complied with law and order set by the government. Table 2 presents the components of modernized lifestyle in relation to the settlement in Hamadan.

Modernized lifestyle in Hamedan influenced the architecture of the houses gradually and special architectural patterns emerged. To examine the emerged patterns, 37 houses built in the first phase of the first Pahlavi regime were studied. In the second stage, the architectural patterns of the houses with respect to the special architectural features and common spatial features were categorized. The macro, middle, and micro characteristics of the houses were taken into consideration to categorize the samples. These criteria are presented in Table 3.

The results of this classification show that there are three distinct architectural patterns, namely "architectural pattern of garden houses", "street architectural pattern" and "transformed traditional interior architectural pattern".

The introduction of architectural patterns of the houses

Architecture pattern of garden houses:

Architecture pattern of garden houses was popular among the merchants and upper class. These houses were normally located in the newly developed areas of the city; therefore, they were often detached from the interconnected old neighborhoods. The architectural pattern of these houses was often an imitation of the architecture of the building in Europe in the 19th century. The macro feature of these houses was pergola and often has windows on the four sides (Figure 1). These pergolas normally are two-storey with a basement and a gable roof. With respect to interior space, it must be noted that horizontal communication system was provided by the corridors which were often located in the center or back of

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Conceptual components of modern lifestyle	Extensional components of modern lifestyle	Components of the modern lifestyle
Scientism and rationalism	The formation of new schools	Modernization of the cultural structure of society
Secularism and anti-traditionalism		
The importance of the role of women in life and business climate	Unveiling (Kashfe Hejab)	
	Uniform dress	
Life democratization	Formation of the nuclear family	Modernization of the social structure of society
Generation gap		
The emergence of gap between the social classes and the avulsion of space, time, new life	The formation of a new social class (civil and military)	
The formation of the new order of life	The formation of customary institutions	
Consumerism	Development of trade with the West	Modernization of the economic structure of society
The importance of objects in the living space	Formation of new economic firms	
The importance of housing as goods and its commercial role	The formation of industrial economy	
Mass production of goods and house equipments		
Development of public and collective spaces	The destruction of the traditional physical system	Modernization of the city's physical structure
Aesthetics of the modern urban space	The formation of modern urban concepts	
The of Emerging new city areas such as the formation of square-street-cafe-cinema		
Bureaucracy of the houses affairs	The formation of modern urban management institutions	

Table 2. The components of modernized lifestyle in relation to the settlement in Hamadan; (Source: authors)

the house and were interconnected with stairs. The plan division system is mainly based on the performance needs and new performance elements such as kitchen and bathroom do not establish a clear-cut boundary between the masculine and feminine spaces. The construction of such houses was the manifestation of socio-cultural and economic changes in the rich class and merchant groups who were more willing to accept the western lifestyle. The growth of economic assets in this social class influenced the socio-cultural aspects of people`s life and provided the leeway for the acceptance of the houses which are the reflection of the new western lifestyles.

Street architectural pattern

In 1928, the main square and its streets design and construction were carried out in collaboration with Carl Frisch, the German designer. The plan comprised six radial streets leading

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Space pattern	Factors explaining the architectural criteria for the classification of the samples
Macro pattern space	Special pattern of form -Variety in spaces (open, semi-open-closed-covered) – pattern of special access to environment-specific pattern for residential and service rooms - pattern of gender segregation (interior and exterior)
Interior space pattern	Specific interior space organization – special vertical and horizontal communication pattern-specific pattern divided spaces –specific pattern of gender and the behavioral pattern of the family (private spaces, semi-private and public) - outlook from the inside out
Micro space pattern	Special decorations-specific architectural elements

Table 3. factors explaining the architectural indicators for the classification of the samples (Source: authors).



Figure 1. A garden house



Figure 2. Map of Hamadan in the first Pahlavi period (Source: Mostafavi)

to the central square. The construction of the streets resulted in massive destruction of the old and historical tissue of and the city (Figure 2). In line with the massive changes in the urban planning, the architecture pattern of the houses was affected by the construction of the streets. The study of the pattern of architecture in this period shows that there had been a dual type of architecture and the architects had sought to create a interaction and discourse between indigenous and traditional lifestyle and the authoritarian modernized lifestyle.

This dual architecture was based on an interior and an exterior space. The macro architectural pattern of these houses include two levels which are stores in the ground floor and the first floor consist of the rooms which were used as offices or rental rooms. Another macro-feature of the architecture of these houses is the external balcony facing the street which is a manifestation of modernization in the houses in regard to extraversion, performance-orientation, commercialism, and adhering to bureaucratic laws and principle of the municipality (Figure 3). The architectural pattern of the exterior side of the house was a function of the rules and regulation of the city and clearly involved the hierarchy of the government. Similar elements of a shape repeated on the facade of the buildings, such as windows and columns with other signs depict the uniforms of the army soldiers while pa-

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Figure 3. Vakiloroaya`s house (street architectural pattern) (Source: authors)

rading (Kiyani, 2010: 120). Despite its exterior structure, the interior and central partsof the house was built according to the traditional architecture. As such, the residential rooms are located toward the central courtyard detached from the service rooms with some boundaries between male and female spaces.

Traditional architectural pattern of the transformed houses

Another architectural pattern affected by modernism can be observed in the houses located in the central part of the city. It must be noted that these houses have undergone fewer architectural transformations compared to the previous patterns. In this pattern, there is a large central courtyard and two levels with introverted architecture. With respect to the interior space organization, the formation of a central hall, corridors for horizontal communication, and the placement of stairs for vertical communication are noteworthy. In this pattern, service rooms are separated from residential rooms and are often constructed in the southern part of the building. Moreover, the border between masculine and feminine spaces is blurring and the central hall can be seen as place for space separation.

Because of the large sample size, it was not feasible to report all the details in this paper and three houses with the highest number of transformations were selected from each architectural pattern for spatial analysis have been selected. Table 4 presents the selected

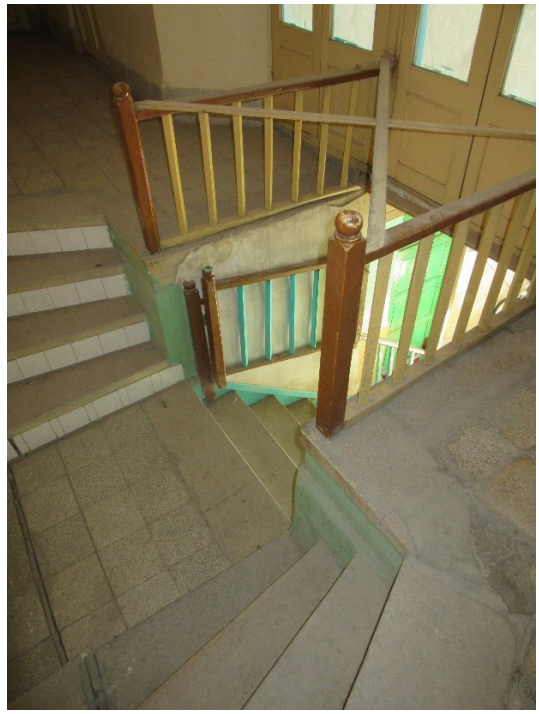


Figure 4. Formation of stairs in the central hall (Mirabian`s house) (Source: authors)



Figure 5. The formation of the central hall in the Mamaghani`s house (Source: authors)

samples, along with their spatial patterns.

The analysis of the findings

The analysis of the samples in three architectural patterns, namely garden house, street, and traditional architecture showed that the elements of lifestyle affected the evolution of architectural space as well as the physical spatial patterns and social behavior and activity patterns. With regard to the physical spatial pattern, the pattern of the garden house had the largest street space followed by indoor architecture. Semi-open space was the largest

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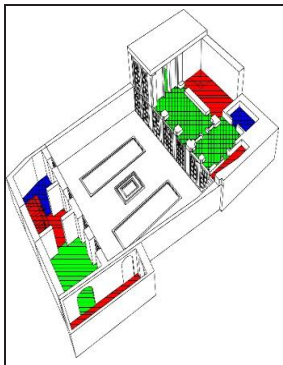
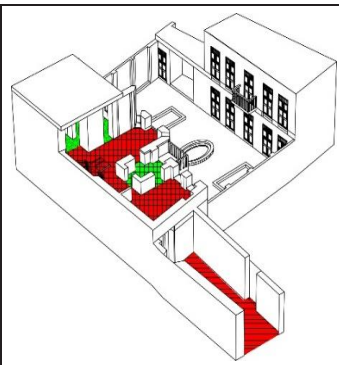
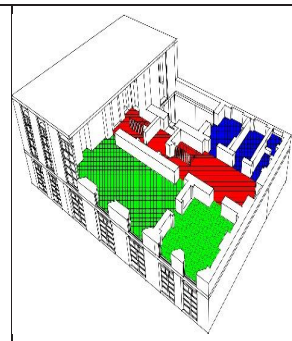
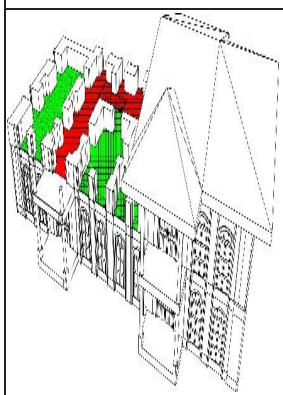
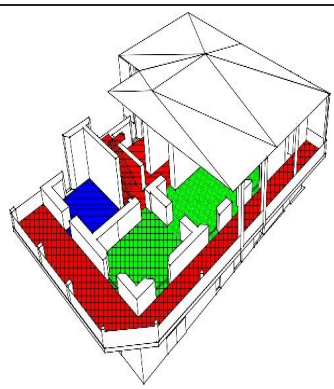
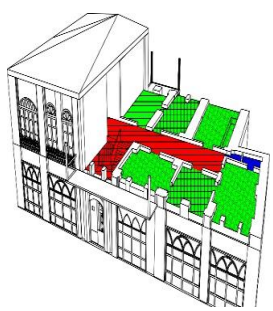
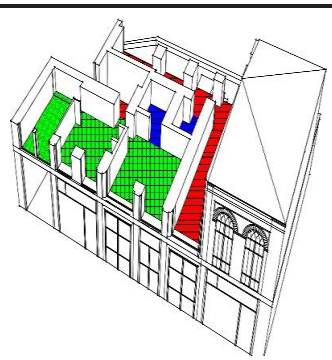
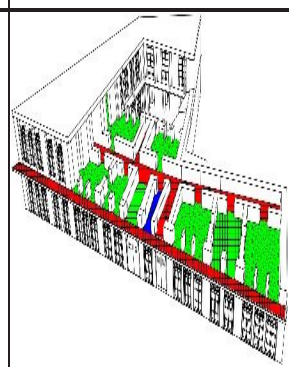
Social field of space			Field of space activities			
Social field	Semi-private	Private	communicational	Services	Residential	Pattern
 Samavati`s House	 Mirabian`s House	 Sharafi`s House				Transformed traditional Houses
 Poosti-Zade`s	 Janat`s House	 Mazoochi`s house				Garden House pattern
	 Bijan`s House	 Shariati`s House				Street House Pattern

Table 4. Samples selected as representatives of each architectural pattern (Source: authors)

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in in street pattern and closed space was the largest in the transformed traditional pattern. The analysis of the accuracy and the frequency of spatial patterns in the samples under study showed that there was a significant relationship between space and the transformation of the components of social, cultural, and economic lifestyle. More specifically, the more the social and economic power of a particular social increased, the more the open space developed into other parts and the variety in space decreased. On the other hand, given that street architecture is more related to the street and public spaces, more open spaces were developed. Diagram 1 illustrates the physics of the spatial pattern of architecture.

Cultural pattern of space is another study carried out on the samples. In this study, the cultural pattern of space includes private, semi-private, and public spaces. In this analysis, the public space was the largest in garden houses and the private space was the largest in the traditional houses. This is mainly due to the hierarchy of the social behavior which has been represented in the space. Diagram 2 shows the frequency of social behavior patterns in the samples.

When the activity pattern was examined in the samples, street house allowed for the highest diversity of activities followed by the transformed traditional pattern. Garden houses had mainly residential approach function. This reflects the impact of the economic component on the architecture of the houses to become a place of business in the street architectural pattern. On the other hand, due to the formation of many of the functions and activities in the streets, garden houses have been become more performance-oriented.

Analysis of the interior space organization of the interior is another study carried out on samples. The findings showed the high frequency of horizontal and vertical communication spaces in the street patterns and garden houses. This is in spite of the fact that, in transformed traditional patterns, the horizontal and vertical relationships are integrated within the rest of the space and there is a blurring boundary. Another transformation of interior space was the juxtaposition of the residential and service rooms in the garden house architectural pattern which resulted in the emergence of performance-oriented architecture. In the houses from the street and transformed traditional houses, by contrast, the residential and service rooms are detached. Diagram 3 pres-

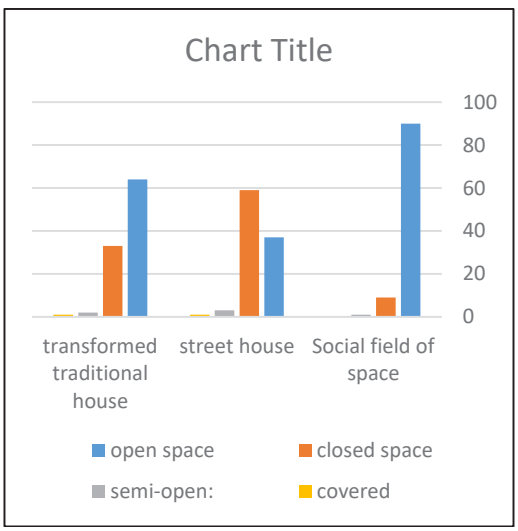


Diagram 1. The frequency of physical space diversity in architectural patterns (Source: authors)

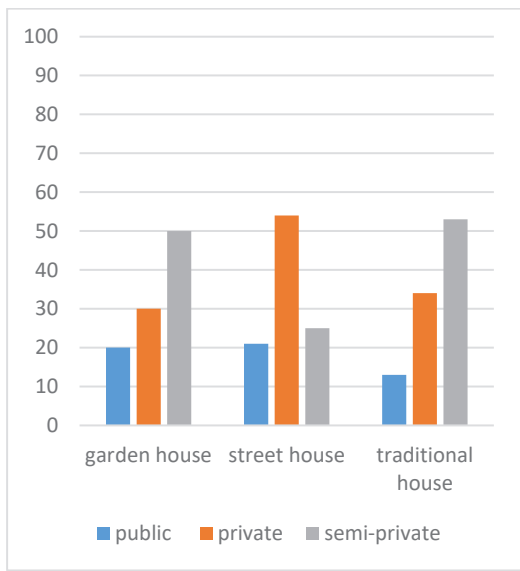


Diagram 2. The frequency of social spatial variation in architectural patterns (Source: authors)

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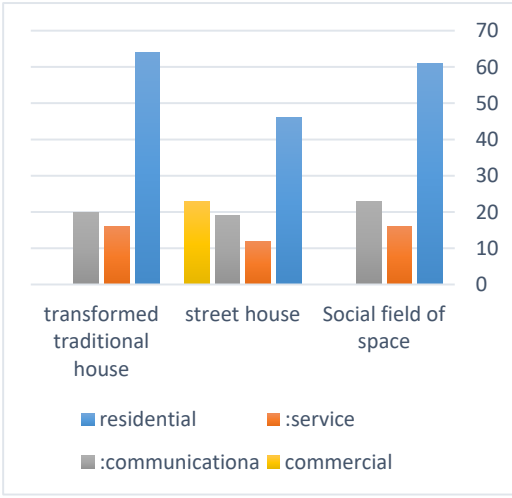


Diagram 3. The frequency of physical space diversity in the architectural patterns (Source: authors)

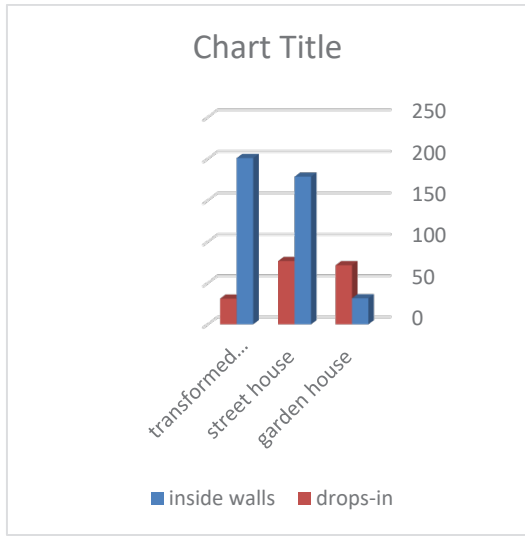


Diagram 4. The frequency of the percentage of drops-in in the architectural patterns (Source: authors)



Diagram 5. The frequency of exposure in architectural patterns

ents the architectural space of the samples in terms of the pattern of activity.

Another study conducted on the samples was the light of the spaces. Previous research show an increase in the level of drop-in model in the garden house patterns followed by the street houses. On the other hand, the percentage of drop-in of the street patterns and architectural patterns within the tissue has not changed and there was a significant difference in the skylight openings (inward or outward). Figure 4 and Figure 5 examines the samples based on the percentage of skylight and its direction.

Conclusions

Transformation and modernization of the components of lifestyle in the city of Hamedan during the first Pahlavi regime which rooted from the economic and socio-cultural factors resulted in new concepts such as scientism, rationalism, secularization, and anti-traditionalism, and the development of the women`s social behavior. At the social level, life concepts such as democratization, generation gap, the formation of newt social classes and establishing order led to an increase in the government authority. At the economic level, the importance of objects, consumerism, and mass-production was a replacement for traditional manufacturing. At the city level, the development of public spaces, centralization, the formation of new performances, and bureaucratic life affairs increased the attention of the government towards people`s lifestyle day by day. Studying and analyzing the effectiveness of the components of modern life in the architecture of the houses in Hamadan can be observed in three different architectural patterns. Garden house, street house, and trans-

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formed traditional houses are the manifestations of the architectural developments of the houses which experienced the transition from tradition to modernity. Garden house architectural pattern is an example of the impact of modern lifestyle on the architecture. This type of architecture represents social distinction, economic power, and cultural transmutation. The feature of this architectural space was the development of open space and performance-oriented and rational-based architecture. Street architectural pattern shows the effect of the authoritarian government on changing housing into goods for trading and bureaucracy, at the space level, paying attention to closed spaces and multiple functions of the house show the effectiveness of the modernism promoted by the government. The transformed traditional architecture is an attempt to re-express the concepts of modern life gradually and these changes occur gradually. In this pattern, most of these developments occurred inside the house such as the formation of a central space like the central hall. Table 6 shows the effect of the conceptual components of lifestyle on the architectural features in three patterns.

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Architectural pattern	Conceptual components of home Lifestyle	Conceptual components of space	Extensional components of architecture		
			Macro pattern	Interior pattern	Micro template
Garden Houses	- Social distinction imitating the West - Newely emerged social class - individualism - selection and democratization	open space overcoming the closed and semi-closed spaces - - Removal of covered space - proximit	- The formation of patterns of pergola architecture Simplified form of extraversion - lack of attention to climate	- Spatial segregation - horizontal and vertical relationship in the form of halls and stairs - the porch to expand the space series to develop space - lack of independence	- Use decorations at the entrance and the facade Using sloped ceilings sloped and chimney following the West - The use of stucco for the exterior facade

Table 5. Examining the impact of conceptual components of lifestyle on the conceptual features of architecture (Source: authors).

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		y of residential and services rooms - weakening gender role of space - the performance-oriented space		of the room interior space	
Street Houses	- Obligatory harmony - Double life Pattern (tradition and modernity)	- the reduction of the ratio of closed spaces compared to open spaces - commercialization of the houses in the spatial model of house-shop - Development of a semi-open space -	- the formation of hybrid architecture - smaller size of the houses - outdoor extraversion and indoor introversion -The outdoor affected by the architecture of the city	- the development of horizontal and vertical communication spaces in the hallway and staircase - the segregation of living place from the workplace	- harmonizing the exterior façade with architecture of the city - detailed brick work on the exterior facade -specific entrance with eclectic capitals

Table 5. Examining the impact of conceptual components of lifestyle on the conceptual features of architecture (Source: authors).

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		bureaucratic space			
Transformed traditional houses	-Purposive harmonization - pluralism - Gradual cultural transmutation	- relative balance of indoor and outdoor spaces - diversity of open spaces, semi-open, and closed - gender space -private and public space separation The importance of the interior space	-Architectural pattern in the form of a central courtyard - interface elements, such as porch or vestibule between the street and the house -Considering climate for appropriate establishment	- development of the interior space in the form of stairs and columns - separation of private and public spaces by upstairs room or central hall - Independence of the rooms	- Interior design of the ceiling - fireplace in the interior space - Iranian painting in the central hall with no external decoration

Table 5. Examining the impact of conceptual components of lifestyle on the conceptual features of architecture (Source: authors).

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