

# The Culinary Culture of Iran

The Islamic Republic of Iran is located in the Middle East.<sup>1</sup> Most of the population (90-95%) is Sh'i' Muslim, and this is also the state religion.<sup>2</sup> The diet and culinary traditions are influenced by this faith as well as the food native to the area.<sup>2</sup> Due to Iran's location and the history of the Persian Empire, the food culture has been influenced by many other countries, including Russia, India, and China<sup>1</sup>

## **Muslim Dietary Considerations**

- Halal: used to describe allowed foods in the Muslim diet.<sup>3</sup> Foods are considered Halal based on how they are processed, and obtained, among other factors.<sup>3</sup>
- Haram: used to describe foods that are not allowed.<sup>3</sup> Pork, pork products, alcohol, and meats that are not slaughtered following Halal practices are haram.<sup>3</sup>
- Ramadan: A month of fasting from eating and drinking from dawn to dusk.<sup>4</sup>

#### **Traditional Foods**

- Bread is served with most meals and is often used as utensil as well.<sup>5</sup>
- Rice is prepared in a variety of ways.<sup>5</sup> It may be cooked with vegetables or meat and fruit.<sup>6</sup> Rice is served as a side dish or a main dish.<sup>6</sup> Rice is consumed daily in Iran, as a part of most meals.<sup>7</sup>
- Lamb and chicken are used more widely than beef.
- Iran's national dish: chilaw-kabab, which is cooked rice served with kebab.<sup>5</sup>
- Meat and vegetable stews (khorest) which are often served with rice.<sup>6</sup>
- Spices commonly used include: mint, saffron, parsley, cinnamon, cardamom and turmeric.<sup>6</sup>
- A pomegranate walnut stew (fesenjan) is served at weddings.<sup>6</sup> This is a historic stew, with beginnings traced back as far as 515 BC.<sup>6</sup>

#### **Eating Patterns**

- Breakfast is not a large meal and may be skipped.<sup>2</sup>
- The midday meal is the most important meal of the day and often centers around rice.<sup>7</sup>
- Dinner may be eaten after 8pm.<sup>2</sup>
- Historically, utensils were used infrequently, but the Westernization of Iranian culture has introduced utensils as common. Bread may still be used as a utensil, for scooping stews and rice.<sup>5</sup>



#### **Traditional Health Beliefs**

- Ancient school inspired by the Quran with belief rooted in preventative medicine.
- Eight essential "foods" can promote overall well being and help prevent disease.<sup>8</sup>
- Oral: Anything one eats or drinks. To stay well, these should all be Halal.<sup>8</sup>
- Imaginary: Individual thought influences wellness, therefore positive thoughts will lead to better health.<sup>8</sup>
- Auditory: Sounds of nature, peaceful music, and worship names of God are considered positive auditory food.<sup>8</sup> The sounds of traffic, sirens and curse words and negative.<sup>8</sup>
- Visual: Natural scenes are thought to be positive visual food while viewing garbage brings about negative effects.<sup>8</sup>
- Olfactory: The scents of natural things like flowers are beneficial while chemicals are thought to bring about brain disorders.<sup>8</sup>
- Touch: Cotton and linen clothing are recommended and wool and chemical clothes are forbidden.<sup>8</sup>
- Sexual: A healthy human should be able to express themselves sexually.<sup>8</sup>
- Familiarity: Having companionship with family and friends is thought to be good and prevent diseases, while social isolation has negative effects on mental health.<sup>8</sup>

# Iranian Traditions in the United States

- Iranian food is often called Persian in the US.<sup>5</sup>
- Iranians often prepare traditional dishes while in the US.<sup>5</sup>
- Iran has had Western influence in present day, including the opening of some fast food restaurants and food courts that include global food options.<sup>5</sup>

### References

- 1.Albala K. Food Cultures of the World Encyclopedia 4 Volumes. Santa Barbara, Calif: Greenwood; 2011.
- 2. Islamic Republic of Iran. In: ProQuest and Brigham Young University. CultureGrams World Edition. Ann Arbor, MI: ProQuest; 2017. https://search-proquest-
- com.une.idm.oclc.org/docview/1944163951/fulltextPDF/E793D39CE1374DD6PQ/2?accountid=12756. Accessed January 20, 2019.
- 3. Eliasi JR, Dwyer JT. Kosher and Halal: Religious observances affecting dietary intake. J Am Diet Assoc. 2002;101(7):911-913.
- 4. Lessan N, Saadane I, Alkaf B, et al. The effects of Ramadan fasting on activity and energy expenditure. Am J Clin Nutr. 2018; 107(1):54-61.
- 5. Chehabi HE, The westernization of Iranian culinary culture. Iranian Studies. 2003; 36(1):43-61.
- 6. Oktay S, Sadikoglu S. Gastronomic cultural impacts of Russian, Azerbaijani and Iranian cuisines. Int J Gastron Food Sci. 2018; 12:6-13.
- 7. Karizaki VM. Ethnic and traditional Iranian rice-based foods. J Ethn Foods.2016; 3:124-134.

8. Zeinalian M, Eshaghi M, Hadian M, Naji H, Marandi SMM, Asgary S. Eight essential foods in Iranian traditional medicine and their role in health promotion and well-being. Int J Prev Med. 2017; 8:2.