

# Fashion in ancient civilizations



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# Fashion in ancient Greece



Fashion in ancient civilizations part 1 of 2

# Ancient Greece clothing

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- ❧ Clothing was usually home made and had more than one use, like bedding
- ❧ They did not wear all white clothing instead they wore bright colour and fancy designs
- ❧ Different colors symbolized different things
- ❧ For example, a dark veil was a sign of mourning – in the book *The Iliad*, Homer writes that Thetis wears an indigo veil and Homer writes, "The radiant queen of the sea-nymphs seized a veil, blue-black, no darker robe in all the ocean depths."
- ❧ Peplos was a garment worn by women
- ❧ Chiton was a simple tunic made out of light linen making it lighter than the peplos
- ❧ Chiton was worn by everyone; men and women, old and young
- ❧ They wore sandals, slippers, soft shoes or boots out side. But in their homes they usually wore no foot wear.





stola



chiton



chlamys



palla





# Comparison between men and women clothing



## Men

- ❧ Wore chiton that went to the knees
- ❧ Woolen cloaks called Chlamys worn by men
- ❧ Chlamys were worn by soldiers because it could be wrapped around the arm and used as a light shield
- ❧ A himation was worn over the chiton or Chlamys during the winter for both men and women



## Women

- ❧ Wore chiton that went to the ankles
- ❧ Wore peplos and under garments called strophion
- ❧ A shawl was sometimes draped over the tunic.









# Jewelry in ancient Greece



- ❧ There is evidence that ancient Greeks had necklaces, earrings, pins, pendants, armbands, thigh bands, bracelets, rings, wreaths, diadems, and other fancy hair ornaments.
- ❧ Bracelets were often worn in matching sets or pares
- ❧ Jewelry usually had pearls, gems or semiprecious gems.
- ❧ Popular earring designs included: angels flying , such as Eros, Nike, and Ganymede carried up by the eagle of Zeus to Mount Olympus.
- ❧ Jewelry was often passed down from generation to generation.
- ❧ Jewelry was sometimes made as an offering to the gods.





# Hair styles in ancient Greece

## Greece

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- ❧ Hairstyles in ancient Greece also changed over time
- ❧ In the early days of Greece, men normally wore their hair short and grew beards
- ❧ During the Hellenistic era, beards went out of style
- ❧ Long hair was typical for Greek women; only slave women would wear their hair short
- ❧ Women curled and braided their hair in early Greece
- ❧ Later the style was to tie their hair back or put it up into a bun.
- ❧ Blonde hair was highly prized and people without blonde hair used a wash to make it appear blonde.
- ❧ They wore hair nets made of gold thread.







# Cosmetics

- ❧ Kohl was used to mark the eyes.
- ❧ Red, which was applied to lips, came from the ore ochre.
- ❧ Henna was painted on nails and hands
- ❧ There was numerous perfumes.
- ❧ Pale or light skin was considered a status symbol for women
- ❧ Women used honey and olive oil to improve their skin
- ❧ Dark powder was dusted over the eyebrows and red powder was used over their lips
- ❧ For a time, even connected eyebrows (the "unibrow") was in vogue.



Red ochre



# Fashion in ancient Rome



Fashion in ancient civilizations part 2 of 2



# Ancient Rome clothing

- ❧ In ancient Rome they generally wore tunics, togas, stolas, brooches, and breeches.
- ❧ Wool was the most commonly used fibre.
- ❧ Silk and cotton was imported from China and India. Silk was rare and expensive so only the rich people wore it.
- ❧ They used leather to keep their soldiers warm when traveling. They wore animal skins over their armour with the head sitting on their head.
- ❧ Women wore tunics or a stola with a palla over the stola.
- ❧ Girls wore short tunics at home and long tunics outside.
- ❧ The dress code was different for different genders, or languages, it was also different if you were rich or poor. Both genders rich or poor wore togas. They wore sandals and boots made out of leather and sometime wood.





stola



palla

# Comparison between men and women clothing



## Men

- While the Roman national garment may have been the toga, it was unsuitable for active work, so the *tunica* was the common dress of those who had to work for a living.
- In inclement weather or for reasons of fashion, Romans would wear certain outer garments, mostly cloaks or capes pinned at the shoulder, fastened down the front or possibly pulled over the head
- Woolen cloaks called *Paenula* worn by men
- Sagum were worn by soldiers because it was looser than *Paenula*
- Paludamentum* - the red- purple *sagum* of Roman generals
- The *paludamentum* reached to the knees or lower --- it was larger than the common soldier's *sagum*

## Women

- Roman women wore the ankle-length, pleated dress known as the *stola*, which could have long sleeves and fastened at the shoulder with the clasp known as a *fibula*.
- Such garments were worn over the tunics and under the *palla*
- The *stola* was the equivalent of the Roman man's *tunica*; the *palla*, the equivalent of the man's toga





# Jewelry in ancient Rome



- ❧ Back then men were only allowed to wear one piece of jewelry and it was usually a ring to mark wax while sealing documents.
- ❧ Jewelry could be added, either decoratively or functionally, like the brooches seen holding together the front and back of clothing for Roman women.



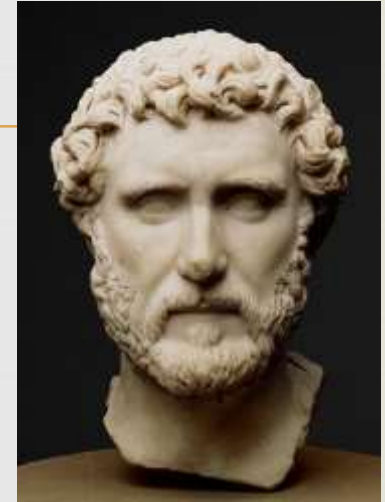




# Hair styles in ancient Rome

## Rome

- ✎ In ancient Rome women could do what ever they wanted to do with their hair. They could color it, curl it or chop it off if they wanted to.
- ✎ Hair curlers, pins, and hair net were commonly used.
- ✎ They used pins made out of wood, ivory, crystal, silver or painted bone.
- ✎ They curled their hair by rolling their hair on a cylinder and putting another cylinder on top of it and heating it with fire. They colored their nail with a henna.
- ✎ All men had their hair cut short and shaved. After the time of Hadrian some men began growing beards.





# Cosmetics



- ❧ There were cleansers and foundations in ancient Rome. But the latter were poisonous sometimes.
- ❧ Perfume was used very often that it was considered strange if they didn't wear it.

Flowers and plants were blended into a cream made from animal fats and oils.

- ❧ Eye shadow was made from saffron. The Romans used the green coloring which was made from the crushed malchite stone.
- ❧ The Roman women then applied rouge over the foundation layer of make-up to stain their cheeks. The rouge was also used as lip color to stain their lips.







Thank you



For watching!