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Subject: Textile History 1
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MID TERM SUMMER ASSIGNMENT 2020

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FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The **SPINNING WHEEL** replaced the earlier method of hand spinning with a spindle.
2. According to Irfan Habib, the spinning wheel was introduced into India from Iran in the **THIRTEENTH CENTURY**.
3. In the Great Wheel, the fiber is held in the **LEFT** hand.
4. A Loom is a device used to **WEAVE** cloth.
5. The major components of the loom are the **SHUTTLE, WARP BEAM, HEDDLES, HARNESSES, REED AND TAKE UP ROLL**.
6. The first actual textile, worn by humans, was probably **FELT**.
7. Early woven clothing was often made of **FULL LOOM** widths draped, tied, or pinned in place.
8. The very earliest of human must have lung the **SKIN** of dead animals over their shoulders to keep warm or lie on
9. The name for linen in Latin language is **LINUM**.
10. In the old stone age men and women began to make clothes using needles made of **BONES**.

SHORT QUESTION:

- A. What is weaving and name types of loom?

Weaving:

Weaving is done by intersecting the longitudinal threads, the warp "that which is thrown across" with the transverse threads, the weft, that which is woven". Weaving is a method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth. Other methods are knitting, crocheting, felting, and braiding or plaiting.

Types of loom:

1. Back strap loom
2. Warp weighted loom
3. Drawloom
4. Handloom
5. Flying shuttle
6. Haute-lisse and basse-lisse looms
7. Ribbon weaving
8. Traditional looms

B. Write about cotton.

Cotton:

Cotton is a soft, fluffy staple fiber that grows in a boll, or protective case, around the seeds of the cotton plants. The fiber is almost pure cellulose. The fiber is most often spun into yarn or thread and used to make a soft, breathable textile.

Cotton fiber is obtained from the cotton plant. It is one of the traditional fibers used in the textile industry. Cotton fibers are used to make clothes and other products like towels, carpets or sheets. Clothes made out of cotton are especially light and comfortable. Cotton fabric is one of the most commonly used types of fabrics in the world. This textile is chemically organic, which means that it does not contain any synthetic compounds. Cotton fabric is derived from the fibers surrounding the seeds of cotton plants, which emerge in a round, fluffy formation once the seeds are mature.

LONG QUESTIONS:

A. Write a detailed note on Ancient Textile and clothing.

Ancient Textiles And Clothing:

The study of the history of clothing and textiles traces the development, use, and availability of clothing and textiles over human history. Clothing and textiles reflect the materials and

technologies available in different civilizations at different times. The variety and distribution of clothing and textiles within a society reveal social customs and culture.

The first actual textile, worn by humans, was probably felt. This is dated from 6500 BC. Our knowledge of ancient textiles and clothing has expanded in recent past years, thanks to modern technological developments. Our knowledge of cultures varies greatly with the climatic conditions to which archeological deposits are exposed; the Middle East and China have provided many very early samples in good condition, but the early development of textiles in the Indian subcontinent remains constant.

The wearing of clothing is exclusively a human characteristic and is a feature of most human societies. Men and women began wearing clothes after the last Ice Age. Anthropologists believe that animal skins and vegetation were adapted into coverings as protection from cold, heat and rain, especially as humans migrated to new climates.

Textile:

A textile is a flexible material consisting of a network of natural or artificial fibers (yarn or thread). Yarn is produced by spinning raw fibres of wool, flax, cotton, hemp, or other materials to produce long strands. Textiles are formed by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, tating, felting, or braiding.

In past societies, textiles played a very important role in many ways-social, economic and technological. An understanding of textiles and its role in older cultures is important both as a tool for everyone interested in the past and as a link in the chain of past to present. Textiles served various functions of a practical and symbolic nature which shows their classic techniques of weaving.

If one compares modern textile research in southern Europe with that in northern Europe, for example, it is clearly seen that there are two quite different traditions in the study of ancient textiles. In southern Europe, the historical tradition has had a major role as finds of ancient textiles are not much but a wide range of written sources has permitted studies of aspects of the craft. Sources such as vase painting and frescoes have provided evidence of fashion, production methods and tools, and art historical considerations. In northern Europe on the other hand, there is an abundance of preserved textiles, and clothing finds, but little written or other evidence. Natural scientific analyses have also added to the understanding of textiles. Furthermore there is a 30-year tradition of experimental archaeology in textile production.

The ancient textiles include many fabrics, that we have excavated in different places, some of them are:

1. Antique Coptic Textile,
2. Antique Pre-Columbian Textile,
3. Sasanian Dynasty Textile (a Persian textile),
4. Antique Sassanian Silk Textile (this was from Central Asia).

Besides these, we have Islamic and Pre-Islamic textiles, which have got no specific names for their identification.

Now, textiles are classified according to their component fibers into silk, wool, linen, cotton, such synthetic fibers as rayon, nylon, and polyesters, and some inorganic fibers, such as cloth of gold, glass fiber, and asbestos cloth.

Clothing:

The very earliest of humans must have slung the skins of dead animals over their shoulders to keep warm or to lie on. We know they sewed primitive shifts that covered the torso. They used skins of animals, the fur and leather remnants obtained from animals caught for foodstuffs.

In the Old Stone Age men and women began to make clothes using needles made of bone. Flint knives were used to cut away splinters from bones. Once the bone splinter was rubbed smooth a hole was pierced in the thicker end and the point was sharpened.

Bones were also used to make decorative necklaces. Early jewellery was mostly made from found objects - seeds, stones and bones. Flax was an important plant of the middle east and especially of Egypt. The Name for linen in yielded valuable oil called linseed oil and of course. Latin is LINUM. The Flax plant also linen thread.

Roman men generally wore two garments, the tunica and the toga. The tunica was a short woolen undergarment with short sleeves. The tunic worn by patrician men was made from white wool or expensive linen, while the poor would wear whatever fabric was readily available. Similar to the toga, distinct tunics were worn to signify one's title.

Greek dress consisted of the chiton which was artfully arranged in folds and tied with a girdle to keep the resulting gown style in place.
