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ID 15579
Course garment history
Semester 3rd
Program B f D

1. File in the blanks

- {A} Rococo is the style of 18th Century
- {B} The difference between dresses and full dresses was on the basis of Quality of the fabric
- {C} Sack-back gown was mostly a informal dress
- {D} The large fold on the front of the Toga is called sinus
- {E} Parsola, fan-like accessory was made of peacock feathers
- {F} The red cheek powder was called ochre
- {G} Loincloth, a piece of material fastened around the waist was worn by men
- {H} Corset was the basic garment of the 19th century
- {i} toga Was the national garment of Roman era
- {J} A disease named black plague affected almost half of the European population the early renaissance period

2. Explain in detail the main dress of Rococo Period

Ans;- Rococo is a style of 18th century and French art. 1730s represented the height of Rococo development in France. Flowers, birds and bows became dominant motifs in style.

DRESS OF 18th CENTURY

. Dress was divided into categories.

- 1 Undress it is also known as lounging clothes.
- 2 Dress it is also known as day-time outfit
- 3 Full dress, it was for formal evenings.

The cut of garments remained the same for all three types.

A mantua (from the French *manteuil* or 'mantle') is an article of women's clothing worn in the late 17th century and 18th century. Originally a loose gown, the later mantua was an overgown or robe typically worn over stays, stomacher and a co-ordinating petticoat.

. It was made in silk cloth and thought to be originated from Italy.

. It was a dress till ankle length, the upper portion was coat-like and constricted while the lower portion had loops.

. The prominent loop was seen on the back side, which is called bustle shape.

SLEEVES

. In the waist region, it was held by a sash.

. The sleeves of the mantua were in one piece.

. They were bell or trumpet-shaped.

. Sleeves became narrower as the period progressed.

PANNIERS

. Panniers or side hoops are women's undergarments worn in the 17th and 18th centuries.

. To extend the width of the skirts at the side while leaving the front and back relatively flat. This provided a panel where woven patterns, elaborate decorations and rich embroidery could be displayed and fully appreciated.

. They were made of metal, cane and whale-bone.

. It would give a dome-shaped appearance to the skirt.

. Later the shape became flattened at the back and front.

Woman's costume;-

. Woman's costume had hoops called panniers.

. It also contained corsets or stays, which shaped the body into a slender tubular form, with a bell-shaped skirt. Sack-back gown was mostly an informal dress.

Men's costume;-

. The costume contained shirt, waist-coat, breeches and the coat

. Later the doublet-coat was seen.

. The differences between dress and full dress was on the basis of quality of fabric.

. Pleats were seen in the dresses.

. Breeches were worn with the coats, breeches are knee-length trousers.

. The shoes had low heels and large silver buckles.

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{a} Toqa dress.

Ans toqa adistinctive garment of ancient rome was roughly semicircular cloth between 12 and 20 feet 3.7 and 6.1m in the length draped over the shoulder and around the body. It was usually woven from white wool and was worn over atunic.

Toqa is the basice men's costume of that time.

Toqa is the national Garment of the Roman era

Toqa was not sewn or pinned .

The color of the toga was important it would make differences in age and a status .

Types of Toqa mainly on the bases of colors

Toqa pura

Any citizen of rome might wear the toga pura made of natural undyed; whitish wool

Toqa praetexta:

If a Roman were a magistrate or freeborn youth he might wear a toga with woven reddish purple border nown is toga praetexpa .

Toqa pulla: if the roman citizen were in the mourning he would wear a darkened toga knows toga pulla

Toqa Candida: if the roman became a candidate for office. He made has toga pura whiter than normal by rubbing it with chalk it was than callad toga candida; which in where we gat the word candidate.

Toqa trabea: There was also a toga reserved for elite indivdulas that had a stripe of purple or saffron callad a toga trabea.

Augurs religious specialists who watched and interpreted the meaning of natural sings- wore a toga trabea with saffron and purple stripes.

Toqa picta;- purple toga with embouided golden threads.

{b} jewelry and make,up of the Ancient Egyptian.

ANS;- JEWELRY;-

Jewelry has played many different roles in ancientegypt.

Whether you were rich or poor you wore jewery the first types of jewelry as made out of plant branches shells, beads, solid, stone or bones.

Both men and women of ancientegypt were a dorned with earrings, bracelets, rings, necklaces and neck collars that were brightly colored. They had cosmetic boxes.the ancient Egyptians wore jewelry to show their weath and also because they believed it made than more attractive to the Gods.

Make up;-

They were jewelry and make up to every thing.they were the make up to protect then from the sun .henna dye was used to colour their lips and nails.

They used black kohl eyeliner to line their eyes and darken their eyelashes and eyes brows. They coloured their eyes lids with blue or green eyes shadow made from powdered minerals.egyptian men and woman wore make up.