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SUBJECT: garmen history

QUESTION NO 1:

Fill in the blanks:

1.Linen was made out of flax that had long fibers that were spun into thread

2.Chlamys

3.blue and green eye shadow.

4.Hellenistic era

5.Stola

Question no 2:

Explain the overall clothing style/fashion of ancient rome.

Answer:

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.

MEN CLOTHING :

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 general
The paludamentum reached to the knees or lower --- it was larger than the common soldier's sagum.

WOMEN CLOTHING

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 tunic; the palla, the equivalent of the man's toga.

HAIRSTYLES:

Hair curlers, pins, and hair nets 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 nails with henna. All men had their hair cut short and shaved. After the time of Hadrian some men began growing beards.

COSMETIC:

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.

JEWELLERY:

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.

QUESTION NO 3:

Differentiate between the female fashion from ancient Egypt and ancient Greece.

FEMALE FASHION OF ANCIENT EGYPT:

CLOTHING:

Their clothes were usually made out of linen because it was the least expensive cloth at the time. Linen was made out of flax that had long fibers that were spun in to thread. Women wore tunics that were like long T-shirts sewn to fit them. Queens wore decorative or ceremonial clothing with lots of feathers.

WOMEN CLOTHING IN ANCIENT GREECE:

Wore chiton that went to the ankle. Chiton was a simple tunic made out of light linen making it lighter than the peplos. Wore peplos and under garments called strophion. A shawl was sometimes draped over the tunic.

JEWELLERY IN ANCIENT EGYPT:

Jewelry has played many different roles in ancient Egypt. Whether you were rich or poor you wore jewelry. The first type of jewelry was made out of plant branches, shells, beads, solid stones, or bones. They were strung on flax and cow hair. In the first Dynasty they made jewelry from semiprecious stones and gold and silver.

During the New Kingdom they made jewelry out of gold, turquoise, agate and silver. Women wore gold if they could afford it. The amulets were worn by women for the protection. At the start of the New Kingdom all social classes wore amulets. Turquoise was the most common stone and it was greenish blue.

JEWELLERY 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 pairs.

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.

MAKEUP IN ANCIENT EGYPT:

People wore Kohl eyeliner to keep the sunlight away from their eyes.

Women wore blue and green eyeshadow for special occasions.

MAKEUP IN ANCIENT GREECE:

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 were numerous perfumes.

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.

QUESTION NO 4:

Sketch a neck piece and head piece from ancient rome.

NECK PIECE



HEADPIECE



