MID SEMESTER ASSIGNMENT SPRING 2020

Course Title: Garment history

Program: BFD

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 **SECTION A**

**QUESTION NO (1)**

1. Rococo is the style of **18th** century.
2. The difference between dress and full dress was on the basis of **QUALITY** of the fabric.
3. Sacque back gown was mostly an **INFORMAL**  dress .
4. The large fold on the front of the toga is called **SINUS**.
5. **PARASOL** a fan like accessory was made of peacock feathers.
6. The red cheek powder was called **OCHRE**.
7. **LOIN-CLOTH** , a piece of material fastened fastened around the waist was worn by men.
8. **CORSET** was the basic garment of the 19th century.
9. **TOGA** was the national garment of Roman era.
10. A disease named **BLACK DEATH** affected almost half of the European population in the early renaissance period.

 **SECTION B**

**QUESTION NO (2)**

**ROCOCO PERIOD (18th CENTURY):**

Rococo is the style of 18th century and French art. And rococo room were designed with decorative bed and mirror and wall paint. In represented 1730s the height of rococo.

Dress of 18TH CENTURY:

Dress was divided into categories:

1. **UNDRESS**
2. **DRESS**
3. **FULL DRESS**

**UNDRESS:**

To exclude the dress on; Uncover yourself and also known as lounging cloth is called undress.

**DRESS:**

The dress is a one piece garment consisting of a top and skirt that is mostly shiny to the one side of a woman. A long formal dress is also known as day-time outfit.

**FULL DRESS:**

Its formal evening dress is called full dress.

**MAIN DRESSES OF THE ROCOCO PERIOD (18th CENTURY):**

**MANTUA:**

The cloth was made up of come from Italy. It was made of silk. the dress was still ankle space and the upper part was coat .which the lower part had a loop. The mantua made a single length of fabric wrap prepared with a long line was ideal displaying the design of the new elaborately pattern and it was a formal dress and most woman had problems in sitting .Due to the contained bustle shape.

**PANNIERS:**

Panniers were actually in the 18th century. The French term for side hoops or false hips .Hoop being approved inside the late 19th century and Initial 20th century .It described a dress style of the border and skirt could be spelt since panniers.

**CORSETS:**

Corset became the go to garment of the 19th century.

Innovators started coming with different fashion of corsets they approved with plain silk.

Other approved with linen and they went for hand stitching too just to give it a good look taste. It fell to the knee length but people used it skirts is known as corsets.

**SACQUE BACK GOWN:**

It was a mostly informal dress. the sack back gown was a womens fashion of the 18th century. At the beginning of the century the sack back gown was a very informal .It was unfitted both front and back and called sacque gown.

SACQUE GOWN was also known as morning gown

**QUESTION NUMBER#3:**

**PART(A):**

**MEN’S COSTUME:**

**MALE TUNIC:**

* There are three basic types of Tunic.
1. Basic tunic (for lay-man), there was no strip.
2. Equestrian tunic (for magistrates), it contained a narrow strip of purple color.
3. Senatorial tunic (for senators), it had a broader strip.
* The basic difference between them was of a line which showed different class.
1. It was made up of two pieces of undyed wool.
2. Sewn together on the sides of shoulder and belted on the umbilicus region.
3. It was up to the knee-length.
4. There was opening in the garment at the top for sleeves.
5. Since it was not cut in T-shape, people would drape the extra cloth under their arms.

**WOMEN’S COSTUME:**

* There are four main dresses.
1. **Peplos**.
2. **Tunic**.
3. **Stola**.
4. **Pulla or palla**.

**PART(B):**

**JEWELLERY OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN:**

Ancient people would cover everyday . Different people cover different jewelry and show status. It is a culture with respect to ancient Egyptian.

Roman womans love to wear pin, jewelry, bracelets ,necklace ,and pearls were their favorite. They believed that wearing ornaments would support them in the afterlife.

Ancient Egyptians made and designed their ornaments.

**PARASOL:**

Parasol is an accessory which was made of peacock feather.

**BULLA:**

A locket which is shiny with children at the time of their birth in their neck.

Girl would cover wear this bulla, up till the evening of their wedding. boy would wear their bulla up till the time of their citizenship.

**MAKE-UP OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN:**

1. Egyptian men and women wore make-up.
2. They used black kohl eyeliner to line their eyes and darken their eye lashes and eye brows. They coloured their eye lids with blue color or green color eye shadow made from powdered minerals.
3. Henna dye was used to color their lips and nails.
4. The red cheek powder was called Ochre.
5. At parties women wore a cone of scented fat on their heads that slowly melted making their heads smell nice.