

MID TERM SUMMER ASSIGNMENT 2020

Course Code: TH-211

Program: BTD

Course Title: textile history - 1

Module: Summer

Prerequisite: None

Total Marks: 30

Instructor: Nayab Sanober

Time allowed: 4:00 hrs.

Student ID: 13252

No-e: Attempt all questions:

Q. No.	Part	Question	Marks	Reference
1.		<p>FILL IN THE BLANKS:</p> <p>1. The <u>spinning wheel</u> replaced the earlier method of hand spinning with a spindle</p> <p>2. According to Irfan Habib, the spinning wheel was introduced into India from Iran in the <u>Thirteenth century</u>.</p> <p>3. In Great Wheel, the fiber is held in the <u>Left</u> hand.</p> <p>4. A Loom is a device used to <u>weave</u> cloth.</p> <p>5. The major components of the loom are the <u>warp beam , heddles , harnesses , shuttle ,reed and takeup roll</u>.</p> <p>6. The first actual textile, worn by humans, was probably <u>felt</u>.</p>	10	Week 2 to4

	7.	Early woven clothing was often made of <u>full loom</u> widths draped, tied, or pinned in place.		
	8.	The very earliest of human must have lung the <u>Skin</u> of dead animals over their shoulders to keep warm or lie on		
	9.	The name for linen in Latin language is <u>linum</u> .		
	10.	In the old stone age men and women began to make clothes using needles made of <u>bone , antler, ivory</u> .		
		SHORT QUESTIONS:		
2.	a)	Wxhat is weaving and name types of loom?	5	Week 3to4
	b)	Write about cotton?	5	
		LONG QUESTIONS:		
3.	a)	Write a detail note on Ancient Textile and clothing?	10	Week 2

Short Question Answers

Q 2 a) What is weaving and name types of loom?

Answer: **WEAVING:** Weaving is a method of fabric production in which we have two distinct sets of yarns or threads. And weaving is done by intersecting the longitudinal threads, the warp i.e. "that which is thrown across", with the transverse threads, the weft, i.e. "that which is woven".

Looms: A loom is a device used to weave cloth. The basic purpose of any loom is to hold warp threads under tension to facilitate the interweaving of the weft threads. The precise shape of the loom and its mechanics may vary, but the basic function is the same.

Types of Loom: Following are the types of loom are:

1. Back strap loom.
2. Warp weighted loom.
3. Drawloom.
4. Handloom.
5. Haute-lisse and basse-lisse looms.
6. Power looms.

Q2 (b): Write about cotton?

Answer: **Cotton History:** Cotton is a part of human history for 7000 years. Today is practically irreplaceable material for clothing but in time it shaped history of many countries of people as it does now.

Cotton Introduction: Cotton is a soft, fluffy staple fiber that grows in a ball or protective case around the seeds of cotton plants of the genus *Gossypium* in the mallow family *Malvaceae*. The fiber is almost pure cellulose. Under natural condition the cotton bolls will increase the dispersal of the seeds.

Uses of Cotton: Cotton is used to make a number of textile products these include terry cloth for highly absorbent towels and robes, denim for blue jeans, cambric, popular used in the manufacture of blue work shirts and corduroy, seer sucker and cotton twill.

Socks, undergarments and most of the T-shirts are made from cotton.

Bedsheets often are made from cotton.

Cotton is also used to make yarn used in crochet and knitting.

Fabric also can be made from recycled or recovered cotton that otherwise would be thrown away during the spinning, weaving or cutting process while many fabrics are made completely of cotton.

Some material blends cotton with other fibers, including rayon and synthetic fiber such as Polyester. In addition to textile industry cotton is used in fishing nets, coffee filters, tents, explosives manufacture cotton paper and in book binding fire hoses were once made of cotton.

Long Question Answers

Q3. Write a detail note on Ancient Textile and clothing?

Answer: **Ancient Textile and clothing:**

Textiles can be felt or spun fibers made into yarn and subsequently netted, looped, knit or woven to make fabrics, which appeared in the Middle East during the late Stone Age. From the ancient times to the present day, methods of textile production have continually evolved, and the choices of textiles available have influenced how people carried their possessions, clothed themselves, and decorated their surroundings. Sources available for the study of clothing and textiles include material remains discovered via archaeology, representation of textiles and their manufacture in art and documents concerning the manufacture, acquisition, use, and trade of fabrics, tools, and finished garments. Scholarship of textile history, especially its earlier stages, is part of material culture studies. Knowledge of ancient textiles and clothing has expanded in the recent past due to modern technological developments. The first actual textile, as opposed to skins sewn together, was probably felt. The first known textile of South America was discovered in Guitarrero Cave in Peru. It was woven out of vegetable fibers and dates back to 8,000 B.C.E. Surviving examples of Nale binding, another early textile method, have been found in Israel, and date from 6500 BC.

Textile trade in Ancient World:

Around 114 BC, the Han Dynasty,¹ initiated the Silk Road Trade Route. Geographically, the Silk Road or Silk Route is an interconnected series of ancient trade routes between Chang'an (today's Xi'an) in China, with Asia Minor and the Mediterranean extending over 8,000 km (5,000 mi) on land and sea. Trade on the Silk Road was a significant factor in the development of the great civilizations of China, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, the Indian subcontinent, and Rome, and helped to lay the foundations for the modern world. The exchange of luxury textiles was predominant on the Silk Road, which linked traders, merchants, pilgrims, monks, soldiers, nomads and urban dwellers from China to the Mediterranean Sea during various periods of time.

Ancient Near East:

The earliest known woven textiles of the Near East may be fabrics used to wrap the dead, excavated at a Neolithic site at Çatalhouk in Anatolia, carbonized in a fire and radiocarbon dated to c. 6000 BC. Evidence exists of flax cultivation from c. 8000 BC in the Near East, but the breeding of sheep with a woolly fleece rather than hair occur much later, c. 3000 BC.

In Mesopotamia, the clothing of a regular Sumerian was very simple, especially in summer, in the winter wearing clothes made of sheep fur. Even wealthy men were depicted with naked torsos, wearing just some kind of short skirt, known as *kaunakes*, while women wore long dress to their ankles. The king wore a tunic, a coat that reached to his knees, with a belt in the middle. Over time, the development of the craft of wool weaving has led to a great variety in clothing. Thus, towards the end of the 3rd millennium BC and later the men wore a tunic with short sleeves and even over the knees, with a belt (over which the rich wore a wool cloak). Women's dresses featured more varied designs: with or without sleeves, narrow or wide, usually long and without highlighting the body

Ancient India:

Herodotus, an ancient Greek historian, mentions Indian cotton in the 5th century BCE as a wool exceeding in beauty and goodness that of sheep. When Alexander the Great invaded India, in 327 BCE, his troops started wearing cotton clothes that were more comfortable than their previous woolen ones. Strabo, another Greek historian, mentioned the vividness of Indian fabrics, and Arrian told of Indian–Arab trade of cotton fabrics in 130 CE. Terracotta figurines uncovered at Mehrgarh show a male figure wearing what is commonly interpreted to be a turban. A figurine, labelled the "Priest King", from the site of Mohenjo-daro, depicts the wearing of a shawl with floral patterns. So far, this is the only sculpture from the Indus Valley to show clothing in such explicit detail. Other sculptures of Dancing Girls, excavated from Mohenjo-daro, only show the wearing of bangles and other jewellery.

Ancient Egypt:

Spinning techniques included the drop spindle, hand-to-hand spinning, and rolling on the thigh; yarn was also spliced. A horizontal ground loom was used prior to the New Kingdom, when a vertical two-beam loom was introduced, probably from Asia.

Linen bandages were used in the burial custom of mummification, and art depicts Egyptian men wearing linen kilts and women in narrow dresses with various forms of shirts and jackets, often of sheer pleated fabric.

Ancient China

Under the Shang Dynasty, Han Chinese clothing or Hanfu consisted of a *yi*, a narrow-cuffed, knee-length tunic tied with a sash, and a narrow, ankle-length skirt, called *shang*, worn with a *bixi*, a length of fabric that reached the knees. Clothing of the elite was made of silk in vivid primary colours.