

1

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subject Garment history

Q1 Fill in the Blanks.

- Linen was made out of Flax plant.
- Woolen Cloakes called Cape were worn by men.
- Both men & women wore Greek Chiton and Kohl Eye Shadow.
- During the 18th Century Era, beard went out of style.
- Roman woman wore pleated ankle length dress Stola.

Q2 Explain the overall clothing style/fashion of ancient Rome.

Ans Clothing in ancient Rome generally comprised a short sleeved or sleeveless, knee-length tunic for men and boys, and a longer usually sleeved tunic for women and girls. On formal occasions, adult male citizens could wear a woolen toga, draped over their tunic, and married citizen women wore a woolen mantle,

Known as a palla, over a stola a simple long-sleeved, voluminous garment that hung to midstep. Clothing, footwear & accoutrements identified gender, status rank and social class. This was especially apparent in the distinctive, privileged official dress of magistrates, priesthoods and the military.

The toga was considered Rome's national costume but for day-to-day activities, most Romans preferred more casual, practical and comfortable clothing: the tunic in various forms, was the basic garment of all classes both sexes & the most occupations. It was usually made of linen and was augmented as necessary with underwear or with various kinds of cold or wet weather wear, such as knee-breeches for men, and cloaks, coats & hats. In colder parts of the empire, full length trousers were worn. Most urban Romans wore shoes, slippers, boots or sandals of various types; in the countryside, some wore

Most clothing was simple in structure & basic form, and its production required minimal cutting and tailoring, but all was skill, knowledge & time. Spinning and weaving were thought virtuous, frugal occupations for Roman women of all classes. Wealthy matrons, including Augustus' wife Livia, might show their traditionalist values by producing home-spun clothing, but most men and women who could afford it bought their clothing was a

Expensive and was recycled many more times down the social scale. Rome's governing elite produced laws designed to limit public displays of personal wealth & luxury. None were particularly successful, as the same wealth elite had an appetite for luxurious & fashionable clothing. Exotic fabrics were available, at a price; silk, damasks, translucent gauzes, cloth of gold and intricate embroideries and vivid expensive dyes such as the saffron yellow or Tyrian purple. Not all dyes were costly however, and most Romans wore colourful clothing. Clean, bright clothing was a mark of respectability and status among all social classes. The fastenings and brooches used to secure garments such as cloaks provided further opportunities for personal embellishment & display.

Aspects of Roman clothing give enormous appeal to the Western imagination. Clothing style in many countries worldwide; have taken inspiration from ancient Roman styles. Ancient Romans believed that only barbarians wore trousers. Today, their legendary draped garments are replaced by tight fitting and sewn clothing.

Q. Differentiate b/w the female fashion from ancient Egypt and ancient Greece.

Ans. The Egyptians had the Nile to their

advantage and their advantage and their production was mostly agricultural. The Greek had a much harsher climate and their focus was instead on the development of commercial law and merchant class. This is why the Greeks had to develop much more complex trade routes than the Egyptians did.

Differentiate between Greece clothing.

Clothing in ancient Greece was loose fitting, unlike the tight-fitting outfits worn by those people the Greeks considered barbarians. Both men and women typically wore sleeveless tunics. Long hair was typical for Greek women; only slave women would wear their hair short.

Differentiate between Ancient Egypt.

During the old, middle and New Kingdom ancient Egyptian women mostly wore a simple sheath dress called a kalasiris over the dress. Women had a choice of wearing shawls, caps or robes. The shawl was a piece of fine linen cloth around 4 feet wide by 13 or 14 feet long. This was mostly worn pleated as well.

5

c Sketch a neck piece and head piece  
from ancient Rome. (with proper shadings)  
Attach the image of sketch in the  
attempted document.

sketch 5

