

(Mid Term Exam)

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Subject: "Garment History"

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- a Linen was made out of Flax.
- b Wollen cloaks called Chlamys were worn by men.
- c Both men & women wore Blue and Green eye shadow.
- d During the Hellenistic era, beard went out of style.
- e Roman women wore pleated ankle length dress called Stola.

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In ancient Rome wore tunics, togas, stolas, brooches, and breeches. White wool was the most commonly used fibre. Silk was rare and expensive so only the rich people wore it and was along with cotton imported from China and India. They used leathers to keep their soldiers warm when travelling. They wore animal skins over their armour with the head sitting on their head.

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The men who were working outside usually wore short skirts. Women wore tunics or a stola with a palla over the stola.

Girls wore short tunics at home and long tunics outside. Their clothes were usually made out of linen. The dress code was 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 sometimes wood.

P₂₀

The ancient Egyptians and ancient Greek civilizations are the two of the oldest civilizations in our history. The Egyptian civilization based in the eastern part of North Africa is believed to have started around 3150 BC and continued till the end of the Pharaoh rule in 31 BC. The ancient Greek civilization is believed to have been in effect from 1100 BC till

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about 146 BC - many similarities and differences existed between these two civilizations, as even though they co-existed during a certain time frame (1150 BC to 646 BC) they were located in different geographical areas. Because of these differences in geography both these civilizations were subjected to different kinds of exposure, which included contact with other civilizations and cultural inheritance. In the political sphere, we find that the Egyptians had stronger emphasis on central authority, while the Greeks had a more decentralized structure, where powers were distributed over the cities and the states as well.

Ancient Egypt:

Clothing & Adornment:

The ancient Egyptians were very particular about cleanliness and personal appearance. People who

Poorly groomed were considered inferior

Both men & women used cosmetics & wore jewellery. One item of jewellery the amulet was believed to protect the owners and give them strength - Flax grown by farmers was woven into fine linen for clothing. Working class men wore loinclothes or short kites as well as

long shirt like garments tied with a sash at the waist. Kites were made from a rectangular piece of linen that was folded around the body and tied at the waist. Wealthy men wore knee length shirts, loinclothes or kites and adorned themselves with jewellery a string of beads armlets & bracelets.

Both men and women wore sandals made of papyrus. Sandals made of vegetable fibres or leather were a common type of footwear. Nevertheless men & women including the wealthy were frequently portrayed barefoot.

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The Royal Image Clothing:

When royalty, gods and goddesses were portrayed in statues, temple carvings & wall paintings, it was the beauty & self-confidence of the subject that was conveyed. Men and women both wore elegant clothing & jewellery and stood tall with their heads held high. Their stately appearance commands the respect of all who gaze upon the portraits.

Hair styles:

The Egyptian elite hired hairdressers and took great care of their hair. Hair was washed & scented & sometimes lightened with henna. Children had their heads shaved, except for one or two tresses or a plait worn at the side of the head. This was called the sidelock of youth, a style worn by the god Horus when he was infant. Both men and women sometimes wore hairpieces, but wigs were made from human hair & had vegetable-fibre padding on the underside.

Make up:

Elite men & women enhanced their appearance with various cosmetics, oils, perfumes and eye & facial paints. Both sexes wore eye make up, most often outlining their lids with a line of black kohl. When putting on make-up they used a mirror as we do today.

Jewellery:

From the earliest times, jewellery was worn by the elite for self-adornment and as an indication of social status. Bracelets, rings, earrings, necklaces, pins, belt buckles & amulets were made from gold & silver inlaid with precious stones such as lapis lazuli, turquoise, carnelian & amethyst. Faience & glass were also used to decorate pieces of jewellery.

The elegant design of Egyptian jewellery often reflected religious themes.

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Ancient Greek:

Women often wore a strophion the bra of the time under their garments & around the mid portion of their body. The strophion was a wide band of wool or linen wrapped across the breasts & tied between the shoulder blades. Women could also wear a shawl called an epiblema.

The typical garment worn by women in ancient Greece was a long tunic called the peplos. The peplos was a long piece of cloth that was fastened about the waist with a belt. Sometimes a smaller tunic called a chiton was worn under the peplos. Women sometimes wore a wrap over their peplos called a himation.

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Clothing in Ancient Greece consisted of lengths of rectangular linen or wool fabric. The Greeks wore light clothes as the climate was hot for more of the year. Their garment usually consisted of two main parts: a tunic (either a peplos or chiton) and a cloak (himation) it was made of wool & had clasps at shoulders.

Make up:

From cosmetic trends from skin enhancing, to eyebrows, to lips Greek women were not afraid of makeup. Skin trends of the ancient Greeks may surprise some. Make up in the Greek ancient culture was worn by high society daily. Many women would see eyeliner made with olive oil & charcoal to darken their eyes.

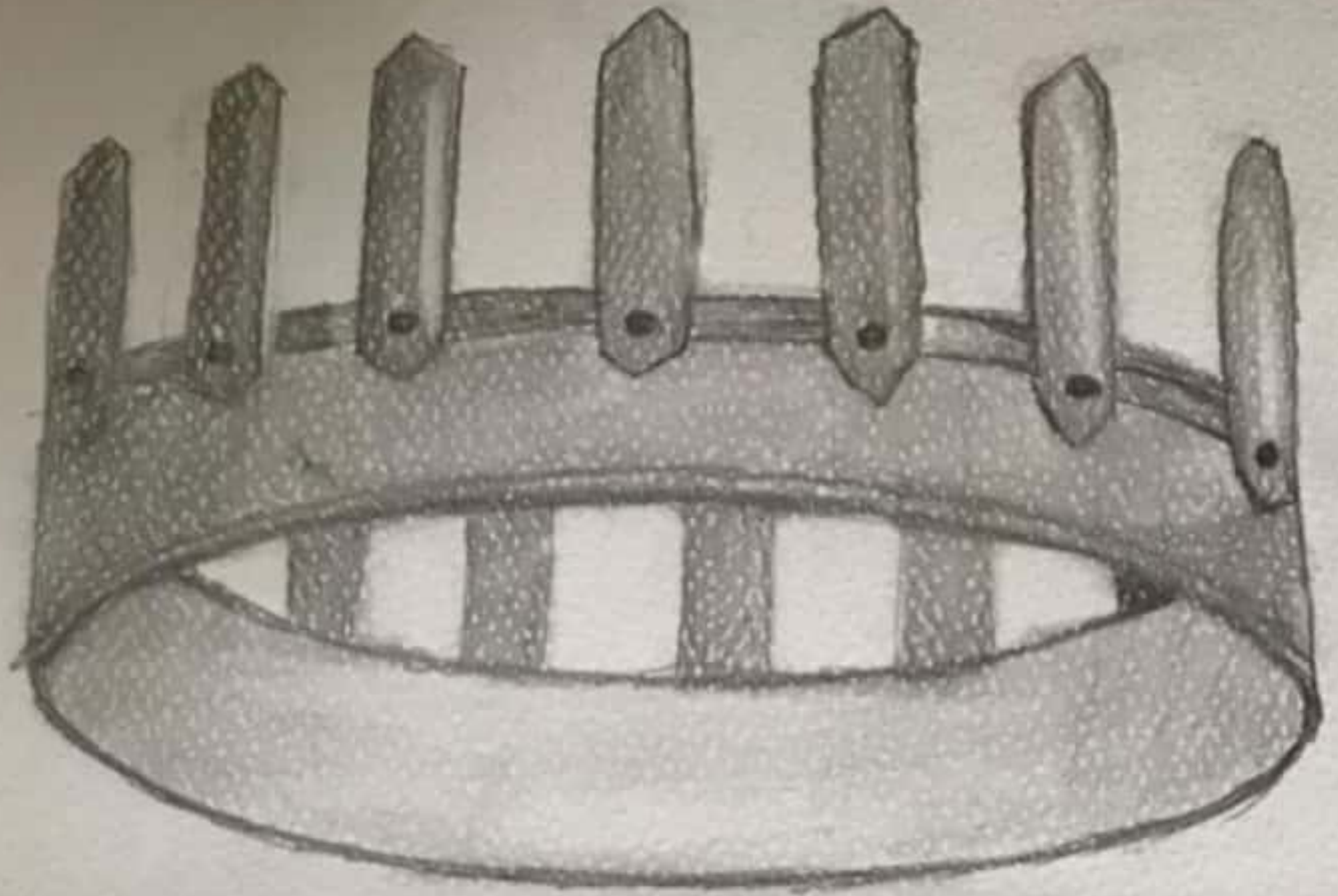
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Shoes & Hats:

The Greeks were not particularly fond of shoes, usually eschewing them, especially at home. But on special occasions or on matters of business, Greeks would wear leather sandals or boots with their tunics. However it was not uncommon for a Greek to go barefoot for his entire life.

Fabrics: The fabrics that the Greeks used for their clothing were sometimes spun in the home (often into a heavy wool material) or made from linen fabric that was imported. For every member of the family except for infants who often wore nothing at all.



Neck piece



Head piece