**NAME: MUSAWER HUSSAIN**

**ID # 14039**

**BFD**

**MID EXAM (SUMMER SEMESTER)**

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

a) Linen was made out of **Cellulose fibers of flax plant or linum usitatissimum**

b) Woolen cloaks called **Paenula** were worn by men.

c) Both men and women wore **Black** and **Brown** eye shadow.

d) During the **Ancient Greece** era, beard went out of style.

e) Roman women were pleated ankle length dress called **Stola**.

Q2. Questions / Answers

1. Explain the overall clothing style/fashion of ancient rome.

Answer) **Ancient Rome**

Roman dress varied from class to class. The tunnel was worn by the common people, the shepherd and the slave were made of a thick dark material. The tunnel worn by the guardians was made of white wool or linen. The magistrate wore the tunic Augustusclavia, and the senators wore the tunic with the wide strips, the Tonica Laticlavia. Military satire was less than the clothes worn by civilians. The wig was worn by men in disguise and to hide baldness. Hair styles and beards vary from time to time. In early Roman times, men wore long hair and beards. For a while, they were clean with short hair. About 1 century AD, he began to style his hair, and began to grow a beard again. After the second century BC, in addition to satire, women wore a simple dress known as the stola and generally followed the fashion of their Greek contemporaries. The stola usually consists of two rectangular layers of fabric, with fiboli and buttons combined to allow the garment to form freely on the wearer's front. During the Stola, women often wore yellow, a type of shawl that could be worn with or without a bandit, or under the right arm, and then over the left shoulder. Was tied to Left arm. When he went out, Yellow covered the venerable Matron. It is often described as a veil. The women wore a tonic that was molded from Greek rock. The tunica was usually knee-length. The women, meanwhile, wore a stola that was neck-to-ankle-length, loud, and tucked into the shoulders. Stools were usually either white, brown, or gray, although some were brighter in color than vegetables. A shawl, called a yellow shawl, was wrapped around the shoulders and arms, or tied over the head. She was wearing a cloak to keep warm.

**Jewelry**

The ring was the only piece of jewelry worn by Roman citizens, and good manners wore only one ring. Of course, some men did not follow the "good taste", and at most sixteen o'clock. Most early Roman ornaments resembled Greek and Atrescan ornaments, but eventually Roman styles developed. The Romans were fond of colorful stones such as topaz, emerald, ruby ​​and sapphire. Chemo was popular, especially in gold frames. Women used to look at themselves in the mirror of highly polished metal (not glass). Ancient Roman women loved jewelry necklaces, pins, earrings, bracelets and friendship thumbs. Pearls were a favorite. Women often dye their hair, usually golden red.

**Fabric**

Wool, the most widely used fiber, was probably the first material to spread. Territom sheep were known for their wool quality, although the Romans never gave up trying to improve the quality of wool through breeding. The production of linen and hemp was like wool and was described by Pliny the Elder. After the crop is harvested, the material will be submerged (probably in water), peeled, and then broadcast. Once dry, the fibers will be mechanically pressed and then smoothed. After that, these materials were made. Linen and hemp are both hard and durable materials. Silk and cotton were imported from China and India respectively. Silk was rare and expensive; Only the richest get the price of a luxury. Due to the cost of imported clothing, quality clothing was also made from nettle. Wild silk, or cocoons collected from the forest after the insect had hatched, was also popular. Wild silk, which was short in length, had to be cut. A rare luxurious fabric with a beautiful golden sheen, called sea silk, was made from long silk threads or bases made by Panna Nobles on a large Mediterranean beach. Wild silk, or cocoon collected from the forest, was also popular after the insect outbreak. Wild silk, which was short in length, had to be cut. A rare luxurious fabric with a beautiful golden sheen, called sea silk, was made by Pina Nobles on a long Mediterranean beach with long silk threads or bases.

**Types of Clothing**

The process of putting on outerwear, such as the toga or pellium, was called amygdala, which is why any outerwear was sometimes identified as amygdala, but it was considered necessary to refer to outerwear. The equivalent term for donating underwear, such as tonica, was underwear.

b) Differentiate between the female fashion from ancient Egypt and ancient greece.

Answer)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MEN** | **WOMEN** |
| In bad weather or for some reason Fashion, Romans definitely wore clothes Outerwear, mostly sheets or caps Shoulder to shoulder, down Pulled up front or possibly up Head | The stola was the equivalent of the Roman man's tunica; the palla, the equivalent of the man's toga |
| Woolen garments called pahanwala  Men. Sigam was worn by soldiers because of it  was less than Panola | They were wearing such clothes Under the tunics and plala |
| Plutonium - Red - Purple Sagam Of the Roman generals | Roman women wore ankle-length, well-dressed clothing Stola, which could have been longer Sleeve and strong Shoulder with worn As a fibula |
| Palladium reached to the knees Or less --- it was bigger than that Ordinary soldier's sagam |  |
| While Roman may be the national dress Toga is, it was not appropriate Active work, so was Tonica Working clothes for people To live. |  |

c)Sketch a neck piece and head piece from ancient rome. (with proper shadings).

