



Book of Comparisons

Evelyn Chrysant Clara



PREFACE

First off all i would like to thank God for his help that i can finally finish The Book of Comparison from the chapter Pre-Historic until Romantic.

I would also like to give a huge thank you to Mr. Ichwan Thoha for this challenging yet exciting project, I truly learned a lot in the process of doing this project. It is no question from doing this book I gained so much more knowledge about fashion, pushing myself to be more thorough, have more creativity and critical thinking. I also would like to thank you for the guidance throughout the process and all the ideas to push myself to make the best out of this book. Without any doubt, i genuinely enjoy all the aspects from the very beginning until the very end of the process of making this book.

TABLE OF Contents

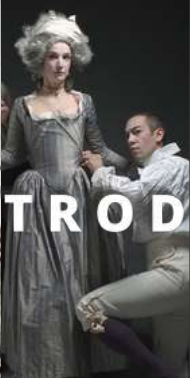
- i. PREFACE
- ii. TABLE OF CONTENTS
- iii. INTRODUCTIONS
- 15. COMPARISONS

- 18 PRE - HISTORIC
- 20 ANCIENT EGYPT
- 22 ANCIENT GREEK
- 24 ANCIENT ROME
- 26 EARLY CHRISTIAN & BYZANTINE
- 28 ROMANESQUE
- 30 GOTHIC



- RENAISSANCE 32
- BAROQUE 34
- ROCOCO 36
- DIRECTOIRE & EMPIRE 38
- ROMANTIC 40
- SUMMARY 41
- BIBLIOTHEQUE 42





INTRODUCTION



Pre-

THE PALEOLITHIC, OR OLD STONE AGE, BEGAN ABOUT 4.5 MILLION YEARS AGO AND LASTED UNTIL ABOUT 8000 B.C.E. IN THIS ERA, THE GENITALS ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE PART OF THE HUMAN BODY. PEOPLE ARE STILL LIVING NOMADIC WITH HUNTING ACTIVITY. THE NEOLITHIC, OR NEW STONE AGE, LASTED FROM 8000 B.C.E. UNTIL APPROXIMATELY 3000 B.C.E. BY THE END OF THIS ERA, VILLAGES AND FARMS HAD COME INTO EXISTENCE. AN ADDING OF SKIN DECORATION LIKE SCARING THE SKIN, BODY MUTILATION, FILLING THE TEETH, OR TATTOOING SOME PART OF FLAGELLATION.

I MESOLITHIC, HUNTING PEOPLE WERE CLOTHED MORE FOR ADORNMENT AND DECORATION THAN FOR WARMTH. THEN THREADS BECAME FINER, NEEDLES BECAMES SLIMMER. LOINCLOTHS WERE COMMON IN THE ANCIENT WORLD AND ACTED SORT OF LIKE UNDERWEAR TO PROTECT THE GROIN. IN WARMER CLIMATES, IT WAS COMMON FOR PEOPLE TO ONLY WEAR LOINCLOTHS MADE OF LINEN, BUT IN COLDER CLIMATES, PEOPLE IN THIS ERA WORE THEM UNDER ANOTHER FORM OF CLOTHING

Historic



Ancient EGYPT

Ancient Egypt was a civilization of ancient North Africa, concentrated along the lower reaches of the Nile River, situated in the place that is now the country Egypt. The clothing that they wore in this time differed, the royalties and common people wore different types of clothing.

Men usually wore a wrap-around skirt which was tied at the waist with a belt. The materials were linen that widely used in this era. During the old kingdom, linen cloths like a short skirt was worn while in the middle kingdom men wore skirts of calf length. Pectoral and tunics bag. Men from the royal family wore clothes made of high-quality linen which was almost see-through and they also wore pectoral, kilt, pschent and prostiche.

Women in ancient Egypt wore straight, full-length dresses called sheath dress and also skirts called calasiris skirt, and Rich women wore clothes made out of fine and almost transparent linen and wore jewelry and headdresses. People in ancient Egypt wore and jewelry to show their wealth and also as they believed that after doing this they will become more favored to the gods. The royalties wore jewelry made out of gold while others in the society wore jewelry crafted from colored pottery beads in most cases.

Both men and women wore makeup. They used black kohl eyeliner to line their eyes and to darken their eyelashes and eyebrows.



Ancient GREEK

The fabrics that the Ancient Greeks used for their clothing were sometimes spun in the home (often into a heavy wool material). The style and type of the garment depended on who was wearing it, and the job or function required of the person. There were several types of garments, derived from a basic tunic. The tunic was worn by both men and women, and varied in length according to job and gender. It was often tied at the waist, and might also have been pinned by fibulae.

A chiton was a type of tunic worn by Greek men, and was often made of a lighter linen material. A peplos (or peplum) was a type of tunic worn by women. Usually made from a heavier wool material, this garment was made from a large rectangular piece of fabric, and could be draped and fastened (with buttons, pins, or brooches) in different ways to reflect different styles. A peplos was worn as a full-length garment because a proper Greek woman revealed nothing.



In colder weather, Greeks wore a cloak over their tunics for warmth, known as a himation. This garment was usually made of wool, and was fashioned from a rectangular piece of cloth that was draped over the person, sort of like a Roman toga. It served a dual purpose, especially for men. Cloaks worn by the Greeks included the epiblema, a shawl worn by Greek women, and the chlainys, a short cloak worn by young Greek males.

A Greek man sometimes wore a petasos, a wide-brimmed hat that helped to protect them from the summer heat. Women occasionally could be seen wearing hats that featured high-peaked crowns. This was no doubt only for the most special of occasions.



In historiography, Ancient Rome is Roman civilization from the founding of the Italian city of Rome in the 8th century BC to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century AD, encompassing the Roman Kingdom, Roman Republic, and Roman Empire until the fall of the western empire.

Men's clothing in this era, the basic garment was a tunic, attached with fibulae. On top of this was worn the well-known toga but not as universally as we might know now. Togas were a sign of status, and could only be worn by Roman citizens. Social classes were strictly defined, and clothing reflected this. A thin red stripe on your tunic indicated that you were from the equestrian class, and not common people. A broader red stripe indicated the senatorial class. Except for certain special instances, togas were always white.

The women on this period wore basic garment called tunic, either in a style of a chiton, or a peplos. Both of these were simple, loose-fitted, long dresses attaching at the shoulder, often with fibulae. Once a woman married, she began to wear a stola, a long, draped garment. However women on this era never wore togas. Hair was a platform for a great deal of opulent creativity, and could give our most elaborate modern stylists a run for their money. Piles of curls, wigs, gold hairnets, coils of braids, finger waves, and more were common, and women were expected to spend a great deal of time on fixing it.

EARLY Christian & BYZANTINE

The Roman Emperor Constantine moved his capital from Rome to Byzantium in 330. The city was renamed Constantinople and became the capital of the Byzantine Empire. Constantinople sat at the entrance of the Black Sea which made them leaders in land and sea trade.

Art from the Byzantine Empire is the main source for clothing information. Byzantine art included mosaics, carvings, manuscript illuminations, hand painting, and lettering. Byzantine art and clothing were a mix of classical and Middle Eastern motifs and forms of decoration.

The clothing for men in this period were tunic with two varieties long and short, common men people wore shorter, plainer, and less ornamented tunics, long sleeves were popular.

Clothing that women wore were Roman tunic and palla during the early Byzantine Empire, dalmatic Long-sleeved tunic decorated with clavi and segmentae worn over an under tunic with closely fitted sleeves. A simple veil worn over the head replaced the palla for a while until it returned to use in a modified form that wrapped around the body and covered the upper part of the skirt, the bodice, and either one or both shoulders. Women wore double-layered tunics under tunic with long, fitted sleeves, outer tunic had full, open sleeves cut short enough to show the sleeves of the undertunic rich women sleeve variations included wide, hanging sleeves, or sleeves with long bands of fabric forming a sort of pendant cuff.



Barbaric, Carolingian and Romanesque

During the period from the fall of the Roman Empire until the rise of Gothic art in western Europe, the most striking difference between the older classical clothing and the garments worn by the new Barbaric people was the difference in draping.

With the arrival of the Carolingian Empire, dress became more sophisticated, clothing fit more carefully, was of finer woven fabrics, and there was more attempt at draping, in honor of Charlemagne's attempt to revive the Roman Empire.

Women wore a chemise or camisa, which was the under tunic next to body. On top of this was worn another undertunic and over this wider sleeve tunic somewhat like a dalmatic. A semicircular over the shoulders and the hair was covered by a large kerchief. The new laced tunic was known as bliaut, and was worn by both men and women. Although the women version was floor length or longer and laced to fit the body to the hips.

Men wore drawers used to indicate underwear, Trousers also called breeches, braccæ, brocco. Were pulled on over the feet and were fastened around the waist. Hose, socks or pedules and legbands wrap upwards from the feet were put on over trousers or without them, but they were always thought of as lower leg coverings.



GOTHIC



The major new item of dress in the latter half of the twelfth century was the surcote. Originally it was a long panel, widening slightly towards the two ends from the hole in the center that went over the head. The basic lines of the tunic, or cote, under this new cyclas or surcote differed only slightly, from the tightly laced bliaut, the skirt was full but always cut, in one with the top, and sleeves were wider at the armseye than at the wrist.

The masculine dress of the fifteenth century, the undergarment was usually a sleeveless doublet, to which long hose, could be fashioned with ties or points. The hose of clothing or leather was sometimes sewn together the top to form a single garment since the outer tunic, or a doublet, was often slightly shorter than the crotch line. A collarless shirt was worn under the doublet, and the latter fitted smoothly over the body or was pleated softly to it. The loose robes were often worn, sometimes hanging sleeves that fell to the hips or the ankles. Heads were usually covered with caps, large fur hats, or a simple version of the northern roundlet. Hair was usually full of the base of the neck.

RENAISSANCE

During the Renaissance, Italian fashion for both men and women was extravagant and expensive, but the fashion industry declined during the industrialization of Italy.


Women's fashion shifted from high-necked gowns and braided hair wrapped around the head to layered V-shaped necklines and longer braids. Women's fashion in the Renaissance period time could be defined by fullness. Men's clothing was made to accentuate the top portion of their bodies, while women did the opposite. The top and bust area was always fitted and showing 86% of their chest area and the waist has to be tight-fitting as the tiniest part of the body. Then the lower half of the body would be made to look as full as possible, with extravagant and over-the-top inner and outer skirts. Wide and puffed sleeves were the popular styles. Clothing was not for comfort or convenience, as women would typically wear about 5 layers on everyday life.



The undergarment was a plain linen dress, called a *camicia*. Women wore high heels called *Pianelle*. Heels were worn less for fashion at the time and more for functionality. Women wore heeled shoes to keep their dresses from dragging on the damp and dirty streets.

Men wore large, fitted waistcoats underneath pleated overcoats called *giornea*, which had wide, puffy mutton sleeves and were often made from brocade. Men wore hats like caps and berets. Men typically wore an overcoat called a *cioppa*, which had lining of a different color than the main fabric, a defining feature of fashion during the Italian Renaissance. Men typically wore hose or tights that emphasized their lower bodies. Men and women wore outer clothes with detachable and often slashed sleeves of varied designs

The costume of the High Gothic Period, demonstrated a new sense of sophistication in draping as well as a new appreciation for the new human body under draped fabric, although there was little study of the new anatomy of the body in art or medicine. Just as the art of the period stress structure, simplicity, and a graceful spirituality, so the clothing stress proportion, graceful draping, simplicity, and a lack of zigzag pattern that had been so much admired in Romanesque clothing.



Baroque era was a time in art history mainly defined by the exuberant ornamentation in the different artistic works. It was developed in Italy after the Renaissance era of the 17th century and spread to most parts of Europe, and only last until the early 18th century.

Baroque art was originally promoted by the Catholic Church to improve its image as part of a series of actions against the Protestant Reformation. Then Baroque was soon adopted it by the courts from different kingdoms to express their power and wealth as an image of powerful kingdom, it showed in most of their arts, architecture also in their form clothing. Under the rule of Louis XIV, this nation became the cultural center of Europe, fashionable styles.

BAROQUE

Long dresses with a close-fitting bodice, known as gowns, were the most common attire for women. The silhouettes gradually softened as hard corsets from the Renaissance were replaced by flexible stays. The neckline was low, and lace collars were used for decoration. Virago sleeves, which were made of large strips of different fabrics gathered at the elbow, were popular. Elaborate patterns and dark colors were fashionable, and it was common to wear a black cape on top. The hairstyle consisted of curls on both sides of the head. Shoes were usually covered by the dress, so they were very simple.

A tight jacket known as a doublet was popular. It was pointed in the lower center part, raised to the sides, and had puffed sleeves, which showed the undershirt. Lace decoration was used for collars and the lower edge of the sleeves (the cuffs). The lower part consisted of breeches, which were loose and went down to the knee or under. Tight boots high up to the knee were worn, often turned down with lace. The attire was completed with a long sword. Long loose hair was the trend for men.

During Rococo era, men generally wore different variations of the habit à la française: a coat, waistcoat, and breeches. The waistcoat was the most decorative piece, usually embroidered or displaying patterned fabrics. Lace jabots were still worn tied around the neck. Breeches usually stopped at the knee, with white stockings worn underneath and heeled shoes. Coats were worn closer to the body and were not as skirt-like as during the Baroque era. They were also worn more open to showcasing the elaborate waistcoats. Tricorne hats became popular during this period

During this period, a new silhouette for women was developing. Panniers, or wide hoops worn under the skirt that extended sideways, became a staple. Extremely wide panniers were worn to formal occasions, while smaller ones were worn in everyday settings. Waists were tightly constricted by corsets, provided contrasts to the wide skirts. Plunging necklines also became common. Skirts usually opened at the front, displaying an underskirt or petticoat.

The Rococo was an era of the 18th century in France, lasting from roughly 1720-1789 when it was interrupted by the French Revolution. It was a movement of elegance and refinement, characterized by pastel colors, organic motifs, and light but plentiful ornamentation.



DIRECTOIRE & Empire

The Directoire and Empire Period (1790 to 1820) is named after the French executive council, or Directoire, that was established after the Reign of Terror. This council of five men was in power until Napoleon Bonaparte staged a coup d'état and became first consul. The Empire Period refers to Napoleon's era, when he was Emperor of France.

The silhouette during this period derives its inspiration from classic Greek and Roman times, and the typical look was short-sleeved, with an elevated waistline located under the bust, and fabric clinging to and revealing the shape of the body. Typical fabrics used were cotton, muslin, and silk in whites, pastels, and delicate patterns. The women are wearing turbans, which were especially fashionable after Napoleon's invasion of Egypt.

The increased decoration on the two gowns is indicative of late Empire style. Most women also wore a jacket called the Eton jacket it is like bolero in the modern era, the length is around 30 to 35cm from the shoulder, this jacket was very popular in this era because it was to enhance and strengthen the trend of empire silhouette, and there is a puff at top of both sleeves.

The man has a collar named Napoleon collar, it is a stiff and quite high neck, the feet and collar have the same height and it was introduced by the lion Napoleon Bonaparte. Also, there is an epaulet it is a horizontal loop placed on the shoulder as how high their pangkat is. Directoire and Empire era also gives a lot of inspirations to the fashion world especially to military and marching band.



Romantic

The Romantic period derives its name from Romanticism— a term used to describe a movement in art, literature, and music that valued freedom of expression. Romanticism began in England and spread throughout Europe and the United States. Romanticism was a rebellion against the current classical rules governing creative work.

During this period, the waistline slowly going back to its normal position as skirts gradually increased in fullness. Skirts of the 1820s were typically cut in an A-shape with the narrowest part of the skirt near the waist slowly increasing in width as the skirt progressed to the hem. Bodices were typically attached directly to the skirts with a waistband. Wide matching belts with decorative buckles were common accessories.

During this period, cotton was still the preferential dress fabric. By 1825, border printed cotton was available and advancements in textile coloration made available in the United States colors such as yellow, orange, brown, and variety of blues. Sleeve style were both long and short. Romantic era dresses typically were ended just at the ankles. Dresses for evening wear were of the same silhouette as the day dress, but necklines were lowered and off-the-shoulder. The chemise was abandoned and sleeves and skirts shortened. Finer fabrics such as silk satin and gauze were used for evening gowns. More luxurious mantles or mantelets were worn as evening outer wear. Hair ornaments and ribbons adorned elaborate evening hairstyles.



Pre - History Lifestyle

Hut House



IN THE OLD STONE AGE
ERA THE PEOPLE USED
TO LIVE IN A PLACE
CALLED A HUT HOUSE

SIMILARITIES :

staying in a small
space place

DIFFERENCES :

More modern & more variety
In the Present people called
it as glamping lifestyle as a
holiday option



A N U B I S

ANCIENT EGYPT



Similarities :
Same animal.

Anubis, also called Anpu, the ancient Egyptian god of the dead, represented by a dog (jackal) or the figure of a man with the head of a dog.

Differences :

Different dog breed
In the present time, it also inspired the fashion industry to make dog shape like



MEANDER PATTERN

ANCIENT GREEK



It is a traditional ancient Greek pattern called Meander, which was quite widely used as architecture design in this era.

Similarities:

Still with the authentic pattern and color choices.

Differences:

It was used for architecture but now the pattern also used in the fashion industry.



BALTEA BELT

BALTEA BELT



The balteus is the traditional Roman soldier's military belt. The term "balteus" can also refer to the baldric-style belt used to carry a gladius, pugio, locus. When thinking of the Roman soldiers, one of the things to think of is the dangling straps called baltea that is hanging at the front of the belt.

Differences :
Now it has more fun colors with a modern touch
Now worn for fashion

Similarities :
Place on the waist
Both mid-thigh length



Mosaic



Byzantine mosaics are mosaics produced from the 4th to the 15th centuries, under the influence of the Byzantine Empire. Mosaics were some of the most popular, and historically significant art forms produced in the empire,

Similarities :

Both appears beaded
Some has the same colors

Differences :

Now fabrics that appear close to mosaic
known as "sequin" in fashion industry
More shape and colors variety

Early Christian
& BYZANTINE



Romanesque Lifestyle **DRINKING WINE**



Similarities :
Many adults enjoys
drinking wine

Differences :
Then, the people drink it straight out
of the barrel and not packaged
Now, wine is packaged and people
usually drink it on parties or in bar

**In Romanesque era, from common
people to royalties loves to drink
wine as their daily lifestyle.**



POUCH & DAGGER

GOTHIC FASHION



In the Gothic era, Pouch and dagger were widely used, the pouch usually to put their money while, the medieval dagger was used as a stabbing weapon and usually had sharp edges and a sharp point at the end

Similarities :

The pouch for the same purpose to put things
Worn on the shoulder

Differences :

Now it is known for "fanny pack"
Now can be worn on waist too
No more dagger
Worn by both genders
More styles and colors



RENNAISSANCE FASHION

HOSE



Hose was men's lower body clothing, worn from the Middle Ages through the 17th century. From the mid-16th to early 17th centuries, a variety of styles of hose were in fashion. Popular styles included: Trunk hose, short padded hose, Slops, loose hose that length below the knee. Trunk hose and slops could be paneled with strips of fabric (panes) over a full inner layer. The addition of a layer of panes, or strips of fabric running from the waistband to the leg band commonly known as "pumpkin" pants. Pluderhosen, a Northern European form of paneled slops with a very full inner layer pulled out between the panes and hanging below the knee. Venetians, semi-fitted hose length just below the knee.

Similarities :

Both pants are tight-fitting

Differences :

As time has changed it is now more modern and has evolved to as we might know as leather pants.



CARAVAGGIO PAINTING

Baroque Art



MICHELANGELO CARAVAGGIO, one of the most influential Baroque painters was known for his paintings. His paintings combine a realistic observation of the human state, both physical and emotional, with a dramatic use of lighting, which had a formative influence on Baroque painting.

Similarités :
Potrait art

Differences :
Then, portraits were only on painting, now it is also used as a design on clothes



Rococo Lifestyle

Served By The Servants



1890

In Rococo era, the servants job was to help the rich people in this era to get dressed because there are many layers of clothing needed to worn

Similarities :

Served by the servants

Differences :

In the present this lifestyle is used as a concept for photoshoots.



Napoleon Bonaparte



Napoléon Bonaparte (15 August 1769 – 5 May 1821) was a French military and political leader. He rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary Wars. As Napoleon I, he was Emperor of the French from 1804 until 1814, and again in 1815. Napoleon dominated European and global affairs for more than a decade while leading France against a series of coalitions in the Napoleonic Wars. He won most of these wars and the vast majority of his battles, building a large empire that ruled over continental Europe before its final collapse in 1815. One of the greatest commanders in history, his wars and campaigns are studied at military schools worldwide. He remains one of the most celebrated and controversial political figures in human history.

Similarities

Both represent
Napoleon Bonaparte

Differences :

Napoleon becomes
inspiration for fashion & pop
arts



SKELETON SUIT



Similarities :

Both one-piece type of clothing:

Differences :

In the present this type of clothing known as "jumpsuit"

Worn by children & adults and both genders

More modern with more colors & variety

From the 1770s to the 1780s the boys' Skeleton Suit represented such easy-fitting clothing. It consisted of trousers with narrow legs but a loose fit over the hips/buttocks, buttoned to a short jacket; a shirt with a wide neck opening; and a big collar edged with frills.



Abraham Lincoln



WAS AN AMERICAN STATESMAN AND LAWYER WHO SERVED AS THE 16TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1861 UNTIL HIS ASSASSINATION IN 1865. LINCOLN LED THE NATION THROUGH THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, THE COUNTRY'S GREATEST MORAL, CULTURAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, AND POLITICAL CRISIS. HE SUCCEEDED IN PRESERVING THE UNION, ABOLISHING SLAVERY, BOLSTERING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND MODERNIZING THE U.S. ECONOMY.

Similarities

Both represent
Abraham Lincoln

Differences :

Abraham Lincoln becomes
inspiration to fashion
industry & art.



SUMMARY

From this book it might let you open your eyes and realize that fashion just keeps circling around, even the things that people wore and do centuries ago can still be relevant until now.

The book talks about fashion, lifestyles to icons that made a huge impact in certain periods, from how living in a hut house that was lived by the old stone age people that can now inspire the modern times to make it into a holiday in the present time. Anubis is one of the most iconic God that still known today. Then, the continuous square motifs that were very widely used in Ancient Greece that has now inspired the fashion industry to use it as a design on any type of clothing. To a belt known as Baltea belt that was used by the Romans armor to hold certain things. The Early Christian & Byzantine mosaics art that truly represents this period also inspired the fashion industry by making some type of fabric that close to the mosaic which we would know now by sequins. Also, the Romanesque people that enjoy drinking wine as their daily lifestyle, of course in the present time people now also still enjoy drinking wine for instance at parties, bars, or simply while spending time with friends or family. In the Gothic era, common people usually carry their coins and dagger called pouch & dagger that now inspired the modern times as "fanny pack". Moving on to the renaissance, hose were widely worn as a staple in the male's clothing. During the directoire & empire, Napoleon Bonaparte was a French military and political leader and led several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary wars. And of course who doesn't know Abraham Lincoln as the president of the United States. Lincoln led the nation through the Civil War, the country's greatest moral.

The point being is that style will never die and that inspiration can come from anything, even from the things that happened a long time ago.



Bibliothèque

