

FASHION COMPARISON

Greece



Romantic

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The title of this book is
"" To compare costumes and
lifestyle from ancient greece
and romantic periods and the
costumes and lifestyle in
modern age that inspire from
the ancient concept. Knowing
the ancient concept of
clothing to the fashion
trends of the modern age is
very important, this books
will help the readers able to
predict the cycle of fashion

E D I T O R I A L N O T E



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ROMANTIC

1 INTRODUCTION ROMANTIC

2 ROMANTIC LIFESTYLE

3 ROMANTIC PERIOD CLOTHING

4 ROMANTIC COMPARISON

GREECE

5 INTRODUCTION ANCIENT GREECE

6 ANCIENT GREECE LIFESTYLE

7 ANCIENT GREECE CLOTHING

8 ANCIENT GREECE COMPARISON



1820-1850

ROMANTIC



Romanticism, a phrase used to characterize a movement in art, literature, and music that prized freedom of expression, gave rise to the Romantic period. Beginning in England, Romanticism expanded across Europe and the United States.

Romantic idealists thought that innermost feelings should be revealed, art should be pleasing to the senses, and imagination should take precedence over reason. Romantics had a strong sense of the past and frequently retold historical stories in their art, writing, and music.

ROMANTIC LIFESTYLE



known as the Age of Revolutions

Intellectual Thought

Romanticism, or Romanticism, was a movement that championed the importance of imagination. Reading was very popular during the Romantic period and overall education of children improved. Some women ran "dame schools," where children were taught reading, writing and arithmetic. In the early 19th century, churches started educating poor children.

Households

Men were in charge of the household and the family was expected to obey the husband. All property belonged to the husband, even money made by the husband's wife. Families were larger because people tried to have as many children as possible.

Home life

In the early romantic era, bread, butter, potatoes and bacon were the dominant staples for those in poverty. Some of the poorest lived in cellars, where they slept on straw, since they could not afford beds. The rich were mostly the only ones who had bathrooms.

the Romantic movement saw the early stages of the industrial revolution, which transformed society in many ways.

FASHION SILHOUETTE

➔ Beret Sleeves



By the mid-1820s, gauze sleeves had become highly fashionable, and they were worn until other fashions replaced them.

Some ladies felt nude and exposed at the time because of the arms and décolletage, as well as the highly coveted and obvious sloped shoulders.

➔ Hats



Large romantic wide hats, ornately trimmed with feathers, loops of ribbons and bows complemented the wide shoulder lines of the 1830s.

By 1828 both bonnets and hats were vast affairs. Coal scuttle bonnet styles with deep crowns accommodated the high Apollo knot coiffure. For evening many married ladies liked to wear silk, satin and velvet exotic turbans or berets.

➔ Fichu Pelerine



If the lace pelerine had lengthy front ends in the second version, it was referred to as a fichu-pelerine. These ends can be tied at the rear waist and crossed at the front waist.

A trendy long fronted small shoulder short backed cape, generally made of velvet or wool and trimmed with fur and used as an outdoor garment, was another later mid 19th century variety.



ROMANTIC FASHION

The influences of Romanticism brought forth fashion trends from the past- such as neck ruffs, **slashing** (the process of cutting away fabric to reveal what is beneath), and a variety of medieval sleeve styles. Sleeve styles were both long and short.

Women's silhouettes during this time are defined by a waistline that extends from behind the breast to several inches above the natural waist. Hair was parted in the middle, with a knot in the back and side curls beside the face. Men wore tight fitting trousers or pantaloons, coats nipped at the waist, and top hats. It was customary for the trousers, waistcoat, and coat to be different colors.

The range of sleeve styles that were popular during this time period is a significant element of women's clothing. The marie sleeve (full sleeve tied at intervals with ribbon); the imbecile or idiot sleeve (very full from shoulder to wrist); and the demi gigot are the forms seen in this collection (full from shoulder to elbow, then fitted to the wrist).

The three plates depicting males depict the standard fashion of the day. The male wearing a cravat, a neckpiece wound around the neck and completed in a bow with a greatcoat, which is the ancestor of today's overcoat, is one of the fashion advancements for men featured in the Les Modes Parisiennes plate.



MEN FASHION ROMANTIC : ROBE

a sleeveless upper-body garment. It is usually worn over a dress shirt and necktie and below a coat as a part of most men's formal wear.

Many had waistcoats padded over the chesey

“

*“The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
Little we see in Nature that is ours;*

We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!”

— **William Wordsworth, The White Doe Of Rylstone: With The Song At The Feast Of Brougham Castle**

COMPARISON ROMANTIC PERIOD AND MODERN LIFE

MEN FASHION ROMANTIC : ROBE

was worn almost as a house dress. It was an interlined warm deep cloak and was the most used outer garment in chilly weather

differences in modern life

- now worn by both men and women. with several embroidery
- not only used robes in winter its already become fashion

similarities

- long, loose, billowing form
- with belt or sash that ties on the waist

similarities

- sleeveless, full vertical opening in the front fastens with buttons or snaps

differences

- now waistcoats can also have lapels or revers depending on the style. sometimes leave the bottom button undone. it also can be used informal
- men woman can wore it



700-480 B.C

GREECE



Ancient Greece, art, architecture, and philosophy are all well-known in this city. The polis, or city-state, was invented during Archaic Greece, which saw improvements in art, poetry, and technology. For hundreds of years, the polis was the defining element of Greek political life.

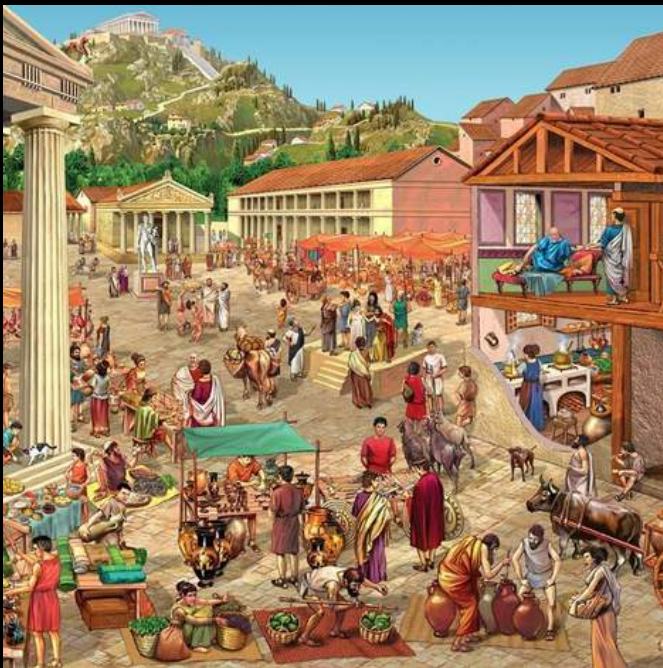
The Early Middle Ages and the Byzantine period shortly followed this period. In the eighth century BC, roughly three centuries after Mycenaean Greece's Late Bronze Age collapse, Greek urban poleis began to appear, ushering in the Archaic period and the colonization of the Mediterranean Basin.

GREECE

LIFESTYLE

Ancient Greek women were expected to lead a private life as wives and mothers. Their lives were centred on the home, not the public life of their city or work. Women in ancient Greece were also expected to take an active part in the public world of their cities. Slavery was abolished in 1770, but slaves were still used to carry out household chores.

Sparta was a city-state in ancient Greece, where women led more active lives to improve their physical strength. Sparta also had slaves but these belonged to the city as a whole, rather than individual families.



Cereals, olives, and wine were the three most produced foodstuffs in Greek city-states. The prosperity of the majority of Greek city states was based on agriculture and the ability to produce the necessary surplus which allowed some citizens to pursue other trades.

Farmers in Greece would trade cereals, wine, olives, figs, pulses, eels, cheese, honey, and shellfish for everyday foodstuffs. Some farmers with larger plots produced cash crops which they could sell in bulk at markets.

ANCIENT GREECE CLOTHING

Ancient Greeks wore light clothes as the climate was hot for most of the year. Clothing consisted of a tunic (either a peplos or chiton) and a cloak (himation) Women's clothing was to their ankles while men wore their robe to the knees.



Women wore a tunic called strophion and men wore a blanket-sized chlamys. Women's undergarment around the mid portion of the body was called epiblema. Men wore a "chiton" made of linen, often pleated, worn by all ages.

Ancient Greeks could go their entire lives without wearing shoes. During winter, Ancient Greeks wore the himation a larger cloak worn over the peplos or chlamys. To protect themselves from the summer heat, Greek men wore petasos, a type of a wide-brimmed hat.

GARMENT

Ancient Greek men wore petasos, a type of a wide-brimmed hat, to protect themselves from the heat. Women and slaves were the one that made clothing in Ancient Greece. Colored clothing was always more expensive than plain. The most common colors used were violet, green and grey.

COMPARISON BETWEEN ANCIENT GREECE AND MODERN LIFE



theatre

Greek theatre began in the 6th century BCE in Athens with the performance of tragedy plays at religious festivals. These, in turn, inspired the genre of Greek comedy plays. The performers were all men, so they wore iconic 'happy/sad face mask in order to make their performances more convincing

differences

- Theaters today are built on flat land, and are elaborately decorated

similarities

- layout, circular stadium seating
- actors today use make up and costumes to distinguish the character

military wear metal helmet with horse hair

The earliest standard hoplite helmet was the Corinthian helmet, developed around 600BC. Later, this was replaced by the Phrygian helmet and Chalcidian helmet, which were lighter and did not impair the wearer's vision or hearing so severely. Helmets often had a horsehair crest



mohawk hairstyle

similarities

- there's a strip of noticeably longer hair in the center.

differences

- in ancient times warrior wore a hair prosthesis in the form of a mohawk
- today, there are many styles like thick mohawk, volume mohawk



FASHION COMPARISON

"DON'T BE INTO TRENDS. DON'T MAKE
FASHION OWN YOU, BUT YOU DECIDE WHAT
YOU ARE, WHAT YOU WANT TO EXPRESS BY
THE WAY YOU DRESS AND THE WAY TO LIVE."
—GIANNI VERSACE



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