

YEAR 4 - SUMMER TERM TOPIC

FASHION

Hello Year 4.

We really hope you enjoyed the first fashion task last week. We loved seeing photos of your creations.

This week we want you to explore fashion through the ages to see how fashion has changed over time, particularly in Britain.

There are three activities for this task.

TASK 2

LO: To note contrasts and trends over time

BIG QUESTION:

Can you show how fashion has changed over time?

This is a HISTORY task.

VOCABULARY:

contrasts, trends, style, era, Ancient Egypt, Ancient Rome, Medieval, Tudor, Puritans, Lords, Victorian, chronological



PART 1: Observation and ordering

We suggest sharing this activity with an adult if you can.

On the next page you will find images of fashion from different time periods.

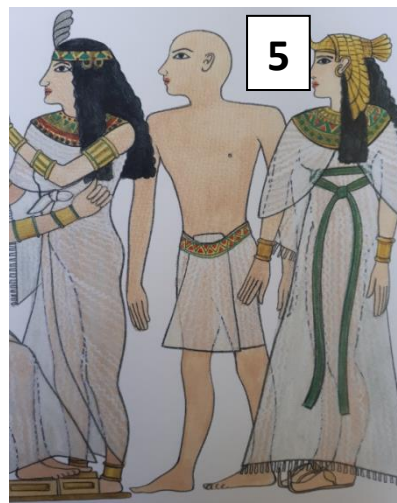
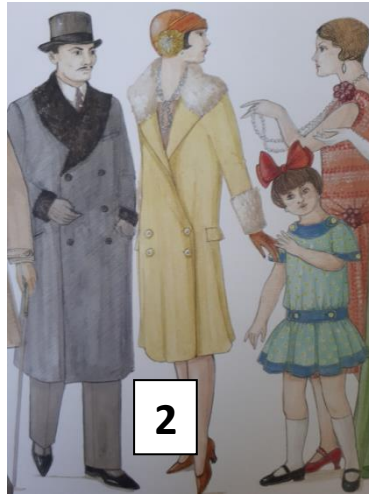
They are numbered. Can you put them in chronological (time) order starting with the oldest fashion up to the newest?

Can you guess what time period they are from?

Now, have a conversation about the different fashions. You might like to use the following questions to guide you:

- **What they are wearing?**
- **How would you describe their clothes?**
- **Do you think it was comfortable to wear?**
- **Do you like the fashion from that era?**
Why/why not?
- **Which one is your favourite? Why?**

(You can check the order on pages 5-12)



PART 2: Creating a poster

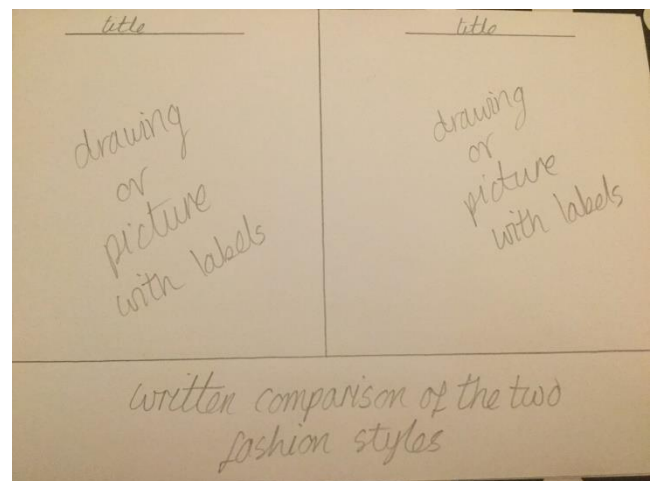
You are going to design a poster that compares two eras of fashion. On the following pages are the different fashions in chronological order with information about them.

Success Criteria:

1. Look at the pictures and read the information on the following pages.
2. Choose any two fashion eras.
3. Split your paper into three sections (See example below)
4. Do two drawings, side by side, one from each era. (Or if you have a printer and really don't want to draw, you could print out two pictures.)
5. Label the drawings/pictures with features of the fashion.
6. At the bottom, write a paragraph which explains any similarities and differences between the two styles of fashion.
7. Check your writing makes sense and has correct punctuation!

Resources:

- paper
- pencil
- colouring pencils/pens





2000 - 1200 BC

Ancient Egypt

- Wore few clothes
- Important men wore loincloths (short skirts)
- Clothes made from linen
- Men and women wore lots of jewellery
- They shaved heads and wore curly wigs
- Most wore sandals
- Slaves were usually naked



100 BC - 500 AD

Ancient Rome

- Clothes were wrapped not sewn
- Men's togas were made from fine wool
- Women wore a wrapped dress called a stola
- Sometimes women wore a veil



1350- 1400

The Medieval era

(It covers the time from the fall of the Roman Empire to the rise of the Ottoman Empire. This was a time of castles and peasants, guilds and monasteries, cathedrals and crusades.)

- Men's hats were like padded cushions with fabric draped on top
- Ladies wore dresses with a high waist, trailing skirt and trailing sleeves
- Men wore pointed leather ankle boots and tights



1509 - 1550

Tudor era

(Henry VIII was king of England.)

- Men made their shoulders look broader by adding a wide collar above huge puffed sleeves.
- Fancy shorts called breeches
- Flat caps with feathers
- Ladies dresses had square necks
- They had wide fur cuffs
- Bell shaped skirts show off embroidered petticoats underneath
- Some ladies' hats looked like pointed roofs of houses



1650 - 1675

Puritans and Lords

(Puritans were people who wanted to “purify,” or simplify, the Church of England. This church had broken away from Roman Catholicism during a period called the Protestant Reformation. However, the Puritans felt that the Church of England had kept too many Catholic practices. In 1642 civil war broke out between supporters of Parliament and the king. King Charles was defeated and later executed in January 1649. The Puritan leader Oliver Cromwell became England’s new leader. Cromwell’s government favoured the Puritans.

The Great Fire of London happened in 1666.)

- Some religious people thought it was wicked to wear expensive fancy clothes, so they wore plain clothes.
- White collars and cuffs
- Short hair
- Bonnets
- Black brimmed hats
- Rich people wore expensive velvet and silk, ribbons and bows.
- Curled wigs and thin moustaches
- fashionable to wear red high heels for men.



1860-1900

Victorian era

(The invention of the sewing machine made it possible to attach large amounts of pleats and trimming to clothing. Suffragettes were fighting for rights of equality for women.)

- Bowler hats and bow ties
- Moustaches and long sideburns
- Women's skirts became less wide with ruffles at the back draped over wire frames to give it shape
- Small hats with ribbons under the chin.



1920s (Roaring 20s)

(The First World War had ended and people were richer. During the war women had been given jobs and had to be independent. They felt more confident and empowered, and this new independence was reflected in the new fashions. Hair was shorter, dresses were shorter, and women started to smoke, drink and drive motorcars.)

- Double breasted jackets for men
- Walking sticks were fashionable
- Ladies wore short dresses and silk stockings
- Hats without brims
- Long beaded necklaces
- Hair was cut short
- Hair was permanently waved (permed)
- Flapper dresses



1960s (swinging sixties)

(Vietnam War, civil rights protests, assassinations of US President John F Kennedy and Martin Luther King, the first man on the moon, lots of change and protests, young people standing up for their rights.)

- Suede jackets for men
- Women wore mini-skirts and mini dresses
- Knee-high flat boots
- Other fashions such as 'hippy' clothing were popular



1970s

- Men and women wore flared trousers (bell bottoms)
- Men grew hair long and had big side burns
- Collars were often worn up
- Polo neck sweaters were popular
- Platform shoes were popular for men and women