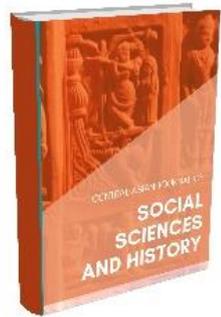




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## Formation Stages of Ancient Period Dresses

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### Annotation:

In this article, the stages of formation of ancient costumes are scientifically studied.

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### INTRODUCTION

Clothing is a component of material and spiritual culture of society. On the one hand, as a product of human labor, it has a certain material value and satisfies a certain need, on the other hand, it is also an example of practical and decorative art. Like architectural structures, tools of work and life, clothes also provide information about a certain historical period, the natural climatic conditions of the country, the national characteristics of the people and their idea of beauty. Although the concepts of clothing and dress appear to be in common with each other in terms of content, there are some differences between these concepts.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The shape of the human body and the way of living determined the appearance of the first clothes. In the early periods, i.e., in the primitive system, the fabric made by weaving animal skin or plant species into a certain shape served to cover certain parts of the human body. In this case, a rectangular cloth is thrown over the shoulders or hips and tied diagonally or horizontally around the body. They differ from each other according to the place of connection. In this way, two types of clothes have appeared: shoulder and waist. Their oldest form is a folding garment. It wraps around the body and is fastened to it with the help of various ties, belts and belts. Over time, a new form of clothing - thrown over the

shoulder - appeared. It was of several types according to its structure. In particular, in the open front type, the shoulders and two sides are sewn, while the second type is closed in front, only the shoulders and sides are sewn, and there is a hole for the head and arms.

Egypt is the oldest country in the history of the world. This country is one of the most ancient centers of human culture, and its history is divided into the following periods:

- a) Old Kingdom (3000-2400 BC);
- b) Middle Kingdom (2400-1710 BC);
- c) new kingdom (1580-1090 BC).

Ancient Egyptians were mainly engaged in agriculture, farming and crafts (pottery, jewelry, weaving, glass production). Ancient Egypt consisted of different classes, namely slave owners, urbanites (artisans and mirzas), free slaves and slaves.

At the beginning of the third millennium BC, Ancient Egypt was a large slave state ruled by a pharaoh with unlimited power. The Egyptians worshiped the pharaoh as the shadow of God on earth. In particular, the protection of the pharaoh's unlimited rights by priests, who are religious priests, created social inequality and oppression.

In ancient times, the Egyptians had a lot of natural and cultural resources, and no matter how they mastered them, they were powerless in front of natural phenomena. This situation led them to worship the forces of nature. People worshiped the sun, the earth, the moon, water, even animals (such as crocodiles, tigers, cows, hawks, snakes, etc.), and plants. Bean has influenced various aspects of the country's life. In particular, he had a special place in art. A certain symbolic, conditional meaning was leading in the deified things. In particular, the snake is a symbol of the kingdom, while the blue lily is a symbol of eternity and fertility.

In the art of ancient Egypt, the image of a person is expressed in a very conditional character. Their stature and actions are described in murals and sculptures based on certain criteria. Their situations and actions are conditional. Much attention is paid to social origin in form and size.

Ancient Egyptian sculptures and wall paintings give a lot of information about the culture of this country, in particular, its views on elegance and beauty. The signs of the aesthetic ideal of the ancient Egyptians are visible behind the strictness and conditionality. These are tall, broad shoulders, a narrow waist, and a chubby, large face. In particular, the harmony of the views of women's beauty in Ancient Egypt with modern views attracts attention. At that time too, stature, clarity and delicacy of facial features, and almond eyes were valued.

Fabrics, colors and decorations. It is known that Egypt is the homeland of flax since ancient times. The reason for this is the natural favorable conditions of the banks of the Nile River for the cultivation of flax. The Egyptians had great skill in weaving cloth from flax fibers. The preserved fabric samples testify to the skills of Egyptian weavers. The following proof gives a clear idea of the results they achieved. During this period, 84 threads and 60 threads of 1 cm square of the prepared fabric were passed. A 240-meter-long, almost non-tangling thread weighed only 1 gram. The weaver felt such a thread only through his fingers. The fabric made of Egyptian linen fibers is not inferior to natural silk fabrics in its elegance. The human body was clearly visible even when the clothes were made of five layers of this fabric. The texture of the fabric was also different. Especially noteworthy is the invoice of gazmols during the new tsarist period. The gazmols are woven in the form of a brush and are

decorated with gold threads and ornaments of various shapes, shiny beads, and various embroideries. In this period, net fabrics were also in focus. White and various forms of white cloth were especially popular. Floral fabrics are also produced. It was customary to paint blue, orange, brown, yellow, green images on a white or dark background. Black was not a symbol of mourning.

The entire surface of the fabric is painted with geometric shapes (stripes, wavy lines). They decorated the surroundings with flowers, especially the leaves of the lily flower and the general appearance, palms, reeds, and leaves of various plants. Noblemen's clothes were decorated with images of animals, in particular, a spectacled snake - ureus, a dung beetle, and a falcon with its wings.

In addition to linen, leather and fur were also used for ceremonial clothing.

## RESULTS

Draping plays a key role in the form of ancient Egyptian clothing. The folds were mainly on the front side of the dress, and the back part of the dress was lightly folded and stuck to the body. The back of the dress is not extended.

In the period of the ancient empire, men mostly wore "skhenti", i.e. headscarves. The shingles were rectangular or trapezoidal in shape and had different sizes. The skirt is fastened around the waist with a thin leather belt. A rectangular peshband is worn over the skhenti or over the body.

The women's dress consists of a tent-like fabric covering the body from the chest to the calf, and it is worn over the shoulder with one or two straps. Called kalaziris, this sundress-like garment was worn by all women regardless of their social background, whether they were queens or concubines. Women's clothing differed only in the quality and cost of the fabric. By the time of the Middle Kingdom, a change began to occur in the dress of Egyptian women. It became a little more complicated and increased in size due to several layers of clothes. The silhouette of the dress expanded downwards and began to take the form of pyramids. Pleated pleats, that is, small pleats, began to be widely used.

Men's clothing consists of skhenti worn in several layers, which are worn on top of each other.

Women's clothing has not undergone significant changes. Only noble women's dresses have more ornaments. Clothes indicated people's social origin, that is, they differed according to classes. If the rich wore clothes made of linen fabrics, the clothes of slaves were made of coarse leather. The clothes of the highest class people, especially pharaohs, ministers, priests, and large landowners, were decorated with ginseng. Only by the Middle Kingdom did the shape of Egyptian clothing change. As a result, it appeared that several clothes were worn on top of each other at the same time. The silhouette of the dress widened towards the hem and became pyramidal. Plesirovka became widely used. Men's clothing consists of several thin skirts, worn one on top of the other. The appearance of women's clothing did not change much. Only the decoration of noble women's dresses increased. In the composition of the clothes, it was important that the black skin was clearly visible under the fabric. Instead of a collar, the type that covers the shoulders is decorated with glass beads and precious stones.

During the period of the New Kingdom (1580-1090 BC), class differences in clothing became more noticeable. The fabrics used for noble clothes are distinguished by their silkiness, decoration, and the use of gold in decoration. These fabrics are mainly made of yarn and linen. Slave women from Sidon decorated the dyed fabrics with embroidery. The sewing of clothes made from these fabrics is

characterized by frills, and pleats are often used in them. Pleats began to be used throughout the entire length of clothing. However, the Egyptians blocked the movement due to the fact that they fixed the plissela in several places.

The shape of the clothes has not changed much. Even in extremely wrinkled clothes, you can feel the desire to fit the body. Clothes of this shape somewhat interfere with free movement, so when people walk, they feel as if their movements are covered.

In this period, men's and women's clothes are somewhat similar. Men's clothing consists of a pleated skirt and cover-up. Not only the pharaoh and his family members, but also representatives of the noble houses began to wear large circular collars decorated with various ornaments and precious stones and jewels. In ceremonial clothes, a skhenti, a three-cornered peshband was kept. The lower layer of clothing remained simple. Women's jacket kalaziris has been preserved.

After the Egyptians conquered Syria, a certain change in the dressing culture can be seen. In particular, blankets and cloaks came from Syria. Not only men, but also women began to wear it. It was a long garment of rectangular fabric folded in half, sewn on both sides, and cut at the neck to allow the head to enter. Women wore leather jackets and breastplates.

The Akin people have kept their traditional clothes, especially the skhenti. A lion skin is draped over one shoulder over a triangular front band. Soldiers wore a peshband and a leather breastplate. There is no change in the clothing of the rural and urban poor.

Egyptians are depicted mostly barefoot in ancient wall paintings - frescoes. Sandals made of palm leaves, papyrus, and leather were worn only by the pharaoh and his entourage. The sandals were simple in appearance, they had no soles and no heels, and consisted of several narrow straps with the bottom folded up. Symbols of various domestic and military scenes are drawn on the tagcharms. Egyptian shoes were simple in form, they were slippers made of leather or reeds.

## CONCLUSION

Jewelry, in particular, arm and leg bracelets, rings, necklaces, earrings, bracelets, etc., have a special place in Egyptian clothing. The upper classes wore jewelry made of precious metals and decorated with stones, while the lower classes wore ornaments made of paste and glazed clay.

Headdresses have different shapes, and they indicate the social origin of the owner. The headdress of the pharaoh in ancient times has the symbol of rulership on the front - a crown decorated with a bespectacled snake and a double stripe (blue and yellow, gold color) in the form of a large shawl folded in the form of three corners. was.

The pharaoh's wife wore a cap with a kashun or lotus flower symbol. During the ceremony, the priests wore masks with crocodile, falcon, and ox images.

Both men and women wore wigs made of plant fiber or goat hair. Noblemen. wigs consisted of small hair braids or twisted rope hair braids. Slaves and peasants wore small wigs or linen caps. Men used to shave their beards. Usually they wore an artificial beard made of goat's wool, hardened with varnish and wrapped with metal threads. The pharaoh's power was a golden beard in the form of a cube or triangle. The beard is attached to the ear with the help of straps, like in modern glasses.

Women painted pink-red oil on their faces and painted their eyelashes and eyebrows black, while men painted their eyelashes green. Hands and feet are painted reddish yellow with a special plant - henna.

Egyptian costumes have sometimes influenced the culture of other nations, and its elements have appeared in the costumes of many nations.

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