

# Example of research paper on history of western dress

[Countries](#), [England](#)



The power of national appearance in dress had been on its last leg since about 1675, and by 1800 had become insignificant; from then on stylishly designed dress was global. The nature of the feminine clothing stemmed from Paris. The masculine make came from London. The gentleman from England was crowned the best dressed, and gentlemen was established as the best dressed, excellently mannered in Europe. During the period of (1811-1820) that mode for men, which was English, was acknowledged everywhere as the right one. Even in a place called Napoleonic in France, then, the men's dress became one, which was stereotyped.

(The dress worn in 1811-1820)

After thorough rules had been laid down, the dress was to be worn for various occasions, for dissimilar times of day and by a range of common class. The tail-court, which was padded at the chest, was mandatory, going together with a waistcoat and fitting trousers, which were known, as pantaloons. They had tight buckles at the ankle, and later on in the 1820, impoverished under the instep (Cumming et al., 2010).

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The domination of what was fashionable by the French was obvious in the 19th century. The garments and accessories designed in Paris were exposed all over Europe and America by the journals and the fashion plates. Its origin was England and France, after 1850, they came from all over Europe, some of the later world in well known journals were introduced by the Americans. In 1820, the women's wear went on reflecting styles initiated because of the French uprising, while in 1940s men's wear started being more casual but it

was lost so soon. The fashions interpreting such revolution principals as democracy and freedom were allegedly based upon the typical dress of antique Greece (Cumming et al. 2010).

The idealistic age of 1830s brought the color back, a waistline that is tight at a normal level, longer, shorter skirts, and high coiffures. The bigger familiarity extended to a design of hat, with fresh styles being introduced that were slowly adopted not much informal use. The black tailcoat, which was formal, was now kept for the evening dress (Netherton & Owen-Crocker, 2008).

Between 1840 and 1870, the stylish clothing was the long shaggy side-whiskers. They were known as Piccadilly weepers in English: this was because they left the chin neatly shaven. The Americans called them Burnsides, naming them after the U. S Civil War general Ambrose Burnside. Other styles that were popular included the imperial beard style. Towards the end of the 19th century, there was so much prosperity in Europe. As much as the wars were on at that time, the dressing code for the upper class was a very luxurious and stylish one. Both men and women styles acted like foil to each other (Tortora & Eubank 2005).

The technical advances and the ability for accumulative production created by trade revolution were bringing about the availability of stylish dress to the middle class in the society and that particular class was expanding immensely (Netherton & Owen-Crocker, 2008).

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(Pictures of dress worn in the 1870s)

Anachronisms and exoticisms were compulsory in the dress of the eighteenth century, but that singular, altering, revolutionizing century has turned into an image in the fashion history. The eighteenth century was a moment in time of so much memory. Its masques and remembrances of the 1600 era were bright, if irregularly amusing. If we study the congestion that was built by colonialism and global markets, we know that cultures of attire were converging and each of them was benefiting from the surveillance, whether they agree or not. Below are pictures of the dressing code for the late 1880s.

### **References:**

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