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HISTORY OF CHINESE COSTUME

China's aesthetic ideals changed with each era. For example, in the Tang era, lush female forms were valued. In the Sung era, it was fashionable to be graceful, with flat breasts, thin tassels and a miniature foot. Little girls had very tightly bandaged feet with tight straps so that it stopped growing.

In ancient China, clothing could determine the social status of a woman. Ordinary and poor Chinese women wore clothes made of cotton, as well as other plant fabrics. These were mostly shapeless sweaters and pants, which were comfortable to work in the field. The robe was considered outerwear, in severe winters they were worn in several pieces. In the rain, resourceful women came up with raincoats woven from straw or grass [3].

The imperial family and noble women wore silk. These were elegant gowns with long sleeves, under which there were also trousers. Instead of a bra in those days, women wore narrow tank tops with buttons. For cold weather in their wardrobe were raincoats made of wool and down.

The dresses of ancient China were bright and rich in embroidery. They were decorated with decorative circles – Tuan, which contained symbols: flowers, butterflies, birds, as well as plots from literary works.

Shoes in the style of ancient China are quite diverse. At first it was light straw-woven shoes with straps. A little later, they began to make shoes from leather and fabric. Ancient Chinese women wore shoes with high soles, which were decorated with embroidery.

Women did high hairstyles, so instead of hats it was customary to wear umbrellas.

The color of clothes, buttons, badges all corresponded to the status and rank occupied by their owner.

The color of the clothes corresponded to the season: winter – black, spring – green, summer – red, autumn – white. Over time, the symbolism of color also changed [2].

From ancient times the art of self-care has been considered especially sublime and refined in China. Women applied essences and oils to their hair, lubricated with varnish and wax, and sprinkled with colored powder on top.

Hairstyles were decorated with flowers, twigs with leaves and small buds. The bride and groom wove pearl threads, colored silk cords, garlands of small flowers into the temple strands [1].

Ancient Chinese warriors painted their faces in ink to intimidate the enemy.

So Chinese costume is diverse and elegant. It uses different forms of products, the color scheme is diverse and meaningful. China's costume is very elegant and bright. It shows the entire history of the country and inspires the creation of beauty.

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