

BABYLONIA

COSTUMES

(2500-1000 BC)

Introduction:- The Babylon was situated between the river eufrates and tigris. Babylon was the capital of Babylonia between 18th and 6th Centuries B.C.

- Babylonia, one of the most famous cities from ancient civilization, today that about 60 miles from Baghdad, Iraq.
- King Hammurabi created Babylonia. He built Babylonia into a major city and declared himself a King.
- During this period, Babylon became a city of beautiful and buildings.
- The natural condition of the country is characterized by a warm climate with sharp temperature fluctuation.
- Main occupation were farming, cattle, breeding handicraft, wood production and trade.
- Geographical Background:- Babylon was situated in the largest city in the world. Babylonia, ancient cultural

Litham of Tuareg.
Small felt hats, square-topped or round, were worn as their descendants are to this day.

The hair was worn very bushy, over the shoulders; this was characteristic of the men.

Queen Puabi's headdress is 2600-2450 BCE Mesopotamian known consisting of ornate gold leaf wreaths, strands of lapis lazuli and carnelian beads, with a gold comb, and delicate hair ribbons. The religious significance of Queen Puabi's headdress demonstrates their royal status as well as their cultic importance.

The King began to wear a full beard and long braided hair tied in a large bun at the nape of his neck.

Women continued to wear their hair long, twisting it.



female's
headwear

Queen Puabi's Headdress



King's Headwear



occasions wore their hair down their backs. Beads were occasionally worn. Large hats with curls indicated a mark of dignity, and were worn by gods and kings. Gods had them adorned with horns. Later on we find the kings and important personages wearing a turban consisting of a round cap with a thick band around it. A cylinder - seal of stone was carried, fastened to a great pin with lapis lazuli and round gold head. In the later days the well-known Assyrian 'Tiara' with its spike was worn by the kings, the bull-horn head-dress was given to gods. The elaborately curled hair and beads of the Assyrian have been familiar to us since the days of Layard. The women ornamented with nodding balls or flowers of gold and lapis on a comb-like ornament that was stuck into the Calogan with a sharp-curved hawk. Later on they wore a shape less robe, with the hair usually "down". The Persians wore as court-dress a modification of the

Assyrian gear, including the tiara and curled hair and beads. Their native head-dress was a

"Phrygian" head. Some-times worn with a veil or scarf across the mouth to keep the dust out like the



the finest in gold from the mesopotamians. The women wearing horned headpieces and long floured dresses, with these jewelry.

the dingod; and the forked lightning is the symbol for Adad, the storm god.



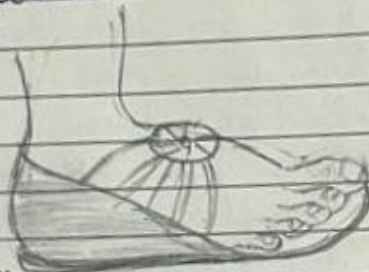
Hair and Headress: Shaving the head was practice including in Mesopotamia and the Egyptian Mesopotamia men were depicted with men and women might pull their long hair into Chignon. A bun of hair at the back of neck. Alternatively, they wore their hair falling straight to the shoulder and soldiers wear fitted helmet with pointed tips, made of leather. Priests had their heads shaven and performed certain rites stark naked, as also did the kings and general men, who on these

Military men wore helmets made of leather or metal, sometimes with horn-shaped decoration.

Footwear: Feet usually were shown as bare foot or sandals for both the sexes. Shoes may have originated in mountainous areas where, there was snow and they may have been brought there in Mesopotamia.



Military
Costume
in
Babylonian



Footwear
in
Babylonian
Period

Jewellery: Royal women apparently wore elaborate with gold jewellery. Moreover, coron were made of gold with delicate leaves and flowers studded on the necklace. Some of the most popular decorative items that were both worn by male and female were ankle bracelets, gold earrings, amulets. Assyrian women wore earrings of great length and weight like the men's, and other adornments like their. Jewellery served as a status symbol in Mesopotamia as it always has everywhere else, but it also played a significant role in how the Mesopotamian civilization functioned.

Necklace Pendants and Beads: These gold pendants and beads exemplify

tunics were worn and shawls along with skirts.

Military Costume: From depiction of armies and military leaders one can identify these elements of the dress of soldiers. Skirts were probably made of woven fabric. Fringed decoration around the lower edge existed in military dress. Warriors wore conical copper helmets, like the mediaeval basinet, and carried shields and spears; a king could wear a gold helmet made in imitation of his own headdress (tomb at Ur) and use golden swords and javelins. Copper breast plates may also have been used. Feet were generally bare, but in later days in Assyria sandals and elaborate high boots were worn. A cylindrical seal of stone was carried, fastened to a great pin with lapis lazuli and round gold head, and used to fasten the garment. The war-gear of the later period, shows of course, the development from copper to bronze and then to iron weapons, the helmet taking the characteristic Assyrian peaked form, and in the 7th Century it is adorned with the Euphrates-Carian crest, adopted from the west. Great round shields were carried and hauberts worn of metal plates or scales sewn on leather. Shawls were worn with skirts. The Centre of the shawl was placed across the left shoulder with ends crossing the chest and carried back to be knotted over the right hip.

Male Costumes: Male during Babylonians

wear 'skied', 'loin' skirts with hemline that slanted from the upper 'knees' in the front to the calf in the back. Evidents does suggest that fringes on garments become elaborate during this time. Men dressed it in a Catogan or chignon at the back, often with the addition of two plaited tails crossed at the back beneath the chignon and with their ends fastened over the forehead. Babylonian men wore a fringed garment of wool, known to us generally by the name of the Kamakes (a Grecized form of the classical period). The wool seems to have been unspun.

and probably the garment consisted merely of natural locks without the hide.

It has been conjectured that Kamakes of feathers were also worn. One shoulder was generally covered by this garment. The other left bare, but a long & heavy cloak, open in front, was often worn. The one painting discovered shows a king wearing skirt with tiered fringes.

They wear skirts with fringes. belt were located at the waist to hold skirts. Moreover,

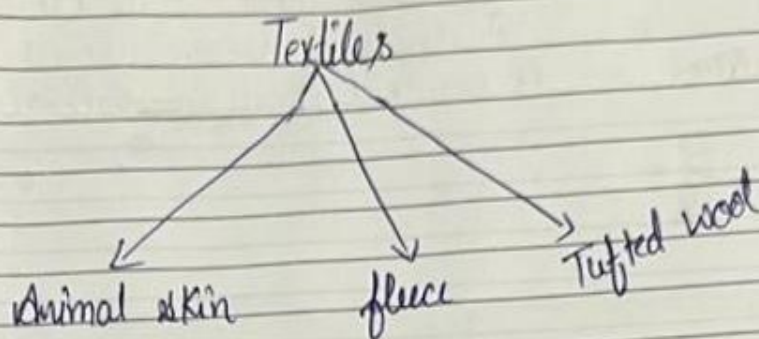


Female Costumes



MALE COSTUMES

modern status of god. with the passage of time, soft cotton was introduced in 700BC and later silk was available.



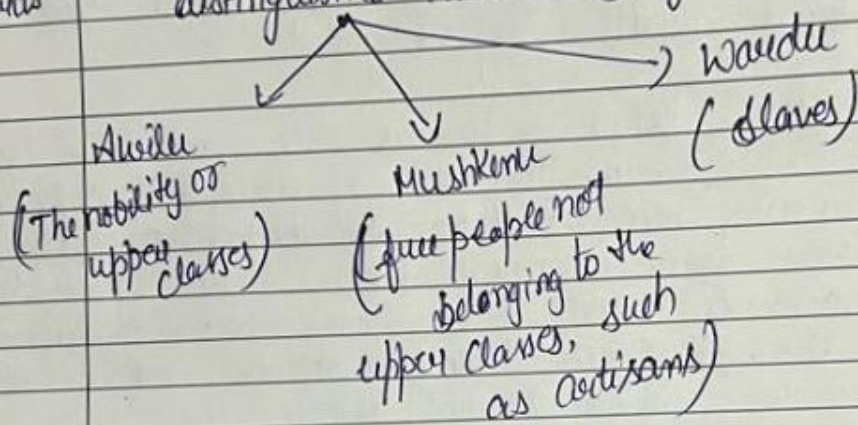
Female Costumes: Female costumes was made up of sheepskin with fleece still attached female use to wear skirts with the skin turned inside and wool combed in decorative 'tufts'. These were generally wrap around skirt, extended from waist to the knees or for the more important person to the ankles. Women wore elaborate chignons, sometimes three, one at the two at the sides. A Queen, Kaunakes, has been applied to its fleece or fleece like fabric. It was worn in a tufted pattern suggesting overlapping petals or feathers, either by sewing tufts onto the garment or by weaving loops into the fabric.

Length varied - servants and shoulder were shorter length Royal and deities (a god or goddess) wore long length. Belt were located at the waist to hold skirts. Moreover, tunics were worn and shawls along with skirt. We have

so few representations of Babylonian or Assyrian women, other than goddesses (who wore long flounced skirts) that it is almost impossible to say much of their costumes.

- 1, free men (trade-men, artisans)
- 2, An intermediate class people who might be called poor who were little worth.
- 3 And the slaves, who were nothing

Another words → There were three main social classes distinguished in the Babylonian law



Textile:- Though Babylonia was the pre-historic period, so textile was not that much developed, but in the earliest civilization, animal skin was use to protect themselves from environment. People soon learned how to pound wool and goat hair into felt or weave it into cloth.

Wool was the most common fabric used to make clothing in Mesopotamia. It was used in 'cloaks' and 'shoes'. Moreover, linen was also used in Babylonia times. It was used by the wealthy person as such, priests and to

region occupying southeastern Mesopotamia between the 'Tigris' and 'Euphrates' rivers. It was perhaps the first city to reach a population above 200,000.

Many empires were established here by different groups of people during different periods in time.

The remains of city are in present day hillah, babil, governorate, Iraq about 85km from south of Baghdad.

History: Babylonia was a state in ancient Mesopotamia. The city of Babylon, whose ruins are located in present day Iraq, was founded more than 4000 years ago as a small port town on the Euphrates River. It grew into one of the largest cities of the ancient world under the rule of Hammurabi. Several centuries later, a new line of kings established a Neo-Babylonian Empire that spanned from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean sea. During this period, Babylon became a city of beautiful and lavish buildings. Biblical and archaeological evidence point toward the forced exile of thousands of Jews to Babylon around this time.

Social Structure: The Babylon culture was selected or based on the Sumerian civilization. Social classes were clearly defined. In addition to it, nobility who stood above all the rest of the society.