



Knowledge Organiser for Year 3 & 4

Topic: Fashion

Key questions:

- Can you use a timeline and describe events from the past using dates?
- Can you explain or draw how the fashions of wealthy people differed to those of poorer people?
- Can you name some techniques that fashion designers use in their clothing or products?
- Can you name any techniques that designers use to print onto fabric?
- Can you explain how certain materials are suitable for particular products?

Key facts and figures

3000BC	The Ancient Egyptians wore lightweight cottons; men wore short kilts, and women wore long, fitted dresses
3000BC	The Greeks wore different styles from their neighbours to the east. Both men and women wore long gowns, often in thicker wool.
400BC	Romans began taking rule. Their togas were always to be arranged in a certain manner, which let others know their social status or rank.
The Middle Ages (1000-1300 AD)	As more people migrated north toward what is now Europe, styles changed. Women often wore more materials to keep warm, and men could often be found in armour or plain working clothes.
1600's	Once countries in Europe became fully dominant in rule, fashions morphed once again. Finery became important in establishing one's wealth, and fine materials like silk and satin were used.
1790	Styles continued to morph from the voluminous dresses to softer, sleeker, high-waisted dresses. It became known as the "Empire waist" because of Emperor Napoleon's wife, Josephine Bonaparte.
1830	The Godey's Lady's Book was a top fashion voice in the 1800's. It praised French fashions, and they quickly became very popular.
1840	Stylists began moving back toward the more voluminous skirts from the 1700's. This was done through the use of petticoats and material.
1856	Synthetic dyes allowed clothing to be dyed in various colours. This opened the door to new, brighter styles.
1870	Up to this point, all clothes had been made on an individual basis. Abba Gould Woolson began the movement to create ready-to-wear fashions where clothes would be made in bulk and sold to the masses.
1900	As the turn of the century neared, women's skirts began getting slimmer and a bit shorter. Men's trousers slowly went from knee length to ankle length.
1919	The U.S. Navy was the first to introduce a modern day staple. They were the first to create the t-shirt, to be worn as an undershirt.
1930's	Between the World Wars, women's fashion evolved to shorter skirts, often just below the knee. Men's Levi's jeans became increasingly popular.
1960's	The sixties and seventies gave way to great transition in fashion. It became more and more acceptable for women to wear trousers. Clothing became shorter and looser.
1980's - today	The 80's brought about big fashions and big hair, for both men and women. As times moved away from the twentieth century and into the twenty-first, fashions continued changing year by year; they continue changing today.

Did you know...?

- The first fashion magazine was published in Germany in 1586.
- The word jeans comes from the cotton trousers worn by 'Genes', the local term for Genoan sailors.
- The four most common clothing materials are linen, cotton, polyester and rayon.
- More than 2 billion t-shirts are sold each year.
- Eyeliner became popular after its discovery in King Tutankhamun's tomb in the 1920s.
- The fashion industry generates an average revenue of 20 billion dollars each year.

Key People

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coco Chanel • Hugo Boss • Giorgio Armani • Ralph Lauren • Vivienne Westwood • Calvin Klein • Christian Dior | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yves Saint Laurent • Tom Ford • Donatella Versace • Stella McCartney • Mary Quant • Charles Frederick Worth |
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