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Tudor Fashion and Society



During the Tudor period,	was much mo	was much more than just a means to cover	
oneself; it was a powerful indicator of			
used, such as silk and velvet, were often			
VIII, known fo	or his lavish lifestyle, im	posed laws dictating what people	
could wear based on their social standi	ng. This was called the $_$	Laws.	
Men of higher social classes wore doub	olets, which were snug-fit	ting jackets, often filled with	
to broaden th	e shoulders and give a m	ore imposing appearance.	
in the upper of	classes wore dresses with	n wide skirts and a tight bodice,	
which emphasized a small waist, a stan	dard of	at the time. The gowns	
were often adorned with intricate emb	roidery and precious sto	nes, displaying	
Lower classes, on the other hand, wore or linen. Thes	•	ical clothing made from e but less colorful, as dyes were	
		imong both men and women,	
with styles like the flat cap being popu		•	
nobility might sport a gabled hood or a			
One distinctive feature of Tudor	was t	was the ruff, a large collar made of	
starched linen, which was often so wide			
became a can	vas for showing off one's	ability to afford starch and the	
services of a professional	·		
Children, much like today, wore smalle	r versions of adult cloth	ing. This practice taught them	
their in the s	ocietal hierarchy from a	young age, preparing them for	
their roles in	. Thus, fashion during th	e Tudor era was not just about	
personal taste but a strict language o	f	and hierarchy.	
peasantry opulence power p	padding ruff wool	place Women society	
beauty laundress Sumptuary	clothing Hats we	ealth Henry fashion	