

DOWNLOAD PDF JEWELRY AND MAKEUP THROUGH HISTORY (WHY DO WE WEAR?)

Chapter 1 : Is It Okay to Wear Jewelry? - Life, Hope & Truth

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When did people first start piercing their ears? What reasons have different cultures had for engaging in the ancient practice of ear piercing? How is it that ear piercings have remained one of the most popular types of body piercings throughout time? What types of ear piercings can you get today? We answer these questions and more in this History of Ear Piercings. What Are Ear Piercings? Classically, the term "ear piercing" has referred to piercings of the earlobe, but today there are more than 13 different types of ear piercings you can get. For instance, some people have helix upper ear cartilage piercings and several earlobe piercings, in addition to cartilage ear piercings like rook, tragus, daith, industrial, and conch piercings. You can learn more about the different types of ear piercings and where each one is placed by reading our Ear Piercing FAQs and by reviewing the diagram below. For instance, in the ancient Persian city Persepolis, there are carvings on the inner walls of the palace that depict male soldiers adorned with earrings. The ancient Egyptians also pierced their ears, as evidenced by earrings found in the tombs of Tutankhamen King Tut and other pharaohs. These are just two examples of the references to earrings in the Bible. Men and women of the ancient Roman Republic commonly wore earrings as a status symbol. Women often wore gemstone earrings, while men were more likely to wear rings. The Romance, Magic and Art of Feminine Adornment, Marianne Ostier wrote, "As the Roman Republic grew more effeminate with wealth and luxury, earrings were more popular among men than women; no less a he-man than Julius Caesar brought back to repute and fashion the use of rings in the ears of men. Tribal people from Africa, Turkey, Polynesia, South America, and elsewhere have been piercing their ears for magical and ritualistic purposes for eons. Many tribal people believe that demons can enter the body through the ear. They also believe that metal repels evil spirits, so they pierce their ears to keep demons out. In South America, the Mayans pierced their ears for ritualistic purposes. They would often wear gold or jade earrings, because they believed these materials had supernatural powers. In the late s, the English Renaissance spurred an ear piercing fashion trend among refined gentlemen. According to a record written by the clergyman William Harrison, upper class men would wear gold, stone or pearl earrings in their ears during the Renaissance. The most notable men to wear earrings around that time were Shakespeare, Sir Walter Raleigh and Francis Drake, who all wore gold rings in their ears. The practice of ear piercing among sailors actually dates back to ancient Greece, well before Biblical times. Some sailors had a misconception that piercing their ears would improve their eyesight and keep them safe at sea. Other sailors pierced their ears symbolically after completing the great accomplishment of crossing the equator or sailing around the world. Whatever their initial motivation for piercing their ears, most sailors recognized that an earring could help strangers afford to give them a proper burial, should they die at sea and have their body wash up on a foreign shore. It was traditional for Ainu men and women to pierce their ears until the Japanese government forbade men to wear earrings in the late s. Between the s and s, clip on earrings were more popular than traditional earrings in the US and other modern societies; "good girls" wore them to show their conformity to societal standards of the time. Today, there are tattoo and piercing shops in every major city in the US, Europe, Australia, and other industrialized countries. Although ear piercing was considered an effeminate practice in western civilization for many years, both men and women now get their ears pierced with almost equal frequency. The tribal-inspired tradition of stretching the earlobes to larger gauges to accommodate plugs and tunnels is also growing in popularity in western civilization. Piercing kiosks typically use piercing guns to perform ear piercings, which is not ideal. Piercing guns shoot relatively blunt studs through the ear with great force, often tearing the skin raggedly on the way through. If used for other types of ear piercings, piercing guns can completely shatter ear cartilage. You can learn how to properly care for new earlobe piercings and cartilage piercings by reading our Ear Piercing Aftercare article.

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Chapter 2 : What Does the Bible Say About Wearing Jewelry?

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What does the Bible say about? I know that when I was in the movement I took the teaching for granted. I think that many others did as well. If new converts asked questions then the general answer went something like this: When I was part of the apostolic Pentecostal movement I happily went along with the doctrine of no jewelry without really questioning it. I had this vague idea that there was biblical support for it. There must be, right? Otherwise, why would we be teaching it? It was not until I began to question many of the doctrines of the UPC that I studied the no-jewelry doctrine for myself. When I did, I was surprised to find out that there is literally no biblical support for the doctrine. In fact, the Bible has more good to say about jewelry than it does bad! In this article I will share some Scriptures and make some comments. I think that the Scriptures will speak for themselves, but hopefully you will find my comments beneficial. As always, I encourage you to study Scripture and formulate your own opinions. This manner of dedication avoids expensive, extravagant clothing and superfluous, ornamental jewelry, permitting only the functional use of a wristwatch and a wedding band to designate her wedlock 1. Their conclusion comes from these two passages: I will come back to those Scriptures in a moment. The Articles of Faith of the ALJC“an organization that allows its member churches more autonomy on how much jewelry they allow”also cites 1 Pet. The glory of the female believer is manifested, among other ways, through the emanation of the divine glory in her appearance I Peter 3: All artifice is viewed as obstruction to her authentic beauty and is to be avoided I Timothy 2: Jewelry, I Timothy 2: I could write an entire article responding just to the things that the WPF said in the above quotation and I probably will. For now I would just like to point out two things. First, Jezebel was never condemned for her artificiality; she was condemned for trying to kill the prophets of God Rev. It is Western society that has associated Jezebel with extreme make-up and jewelry; that idea is not found in the Bible. To say that I think it is a logical stretch to teach that cosmetics are wrong because they make us sparkle and glow would be an understatement. I also swore to you and entered into a covenant with you so that you became Mine, declares the Lord God. Then I bathed you with water, washed off your blood from you and anointed you with oil. I also clothed you with embroidered cloth and put sandals of porpoise skin on your feet; and I wrapped you with fine linen and covered you with silk. I adorned you with ornaments, put bracelets on your hands and a necklace around your neck. I also put a ring in your nostril, earrings in your ears and a beautiful crown on your head. Thus you were adorned with gold and silver, and your dress was of fine linen, silk and embroidered cloth. You ate fine flour, honey and oil; so you were exceedingly beautiful and advanced to royalty. Then your fame went forth among the nations on account of your beauty, for it was perfect because of My splendor which I bestowed on you, declares the Lord God. But you trusted in your beauty and played the harlot because of your fame, and you poured out your harlotries on every passer-by who might be willing. We will make for you ornaments of gold With beads of silver. The curves of your hips are like jewels, The work of the hands of an artist. Now, when I read these Scriptures I asked myself a question: If jewelry is so sinful, then how come God repeatedly used it as an analogy of beauty? This is a really important question. Exodus, Leviticus, and Deuteronomy. Let me say that again: Now, the converse is not true. The reason is because the Mosaic Law was broken into three parts: Moral, Ceremonial, and Penal. The moral law was for the most part what we call the 10 Commandments, as well as commands against fornication, homosexuality, drunkenness, and so on; the ceremonial law involved the sacrifices, the foods that a person could eat, whether or not you could dig your donkey out of a ditch on the Sabbath, and things like that; the penal law gave the penalties for breaking the moral or ceremonial law. He did not fulfill the moral law. I said all of that to say this: The reason is simple“the Law defines sin! Paul put it this way: Does the Bible ever say that wearing jewelry is a sin? For that matter, it has more good to say about jewelry than it does bad! As I showed at the start of this article, the

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no jewelry or limited jewelry doctrine is defended by two Scripture passages: Before we look at those passages, though, please allow me to make one brief point. When I was in the apostolic movement I never had any desire to wear jewelry; I never cared one way or the other. Your adornment must not be merely external—braiding the hair, and wearing gold jewelry, or putting on dresses; but let it be the hidden person of the heart, with the imperishable quality of a gentle and quiet spirit, which is precious in the sight of God. For in this way in former times the holy women also, who hoped in God, used to adorn themselves, being submissive to their own husbands. Now, when presented with a passage such as this, we have two options. The first option is to assume that the author is presenting a principle, and that the examples that he uses to illustrate the principles are just that: The second option is to assume that the author is laying down a set of rules, and that he expects people to take him literally. The one thing that is not an option is to take part of the passage literally and part of it figuratively—yet that is exactly what the UPC and other holiness organizations frequently do. For example, if Peter expects us to take him literally then we need to do just that. If he is speaking literally, and he is laying down rules, then here is what we can glean: Peter is speaking only to wives. The things that he is saying do not apply to single women. Wives cannot braid their hair. Wives cannot wear gold jewelry other kinds are presumably allowed. Wives must not wear dresses. That is option one. Option two is that Peter is using fancy hair styles, gold jewelry, and fancy clothes as examples because they help him make his point. If option two is correct then we can glean these principles: Peter is speaking specifically to wives—especially those who have unsaved husbands—but the principle can apply to us all. All that I will say is that one of them has to be correct. I want to stress again that it is illogical and absurd to read this passage and pull one word out—“jewelry”—and teach that it is wrong while maintaining that braided hair and dresses are alright. Likewise, I want women to adorn themselves with proper clothing, modestly and discreetly, not with braided hair and gold or pearls or costly garments, but rather by means of good works, as is proper for women making a claim to godliness. We are once again presented with two options. Is Paul using braided hair, gold, pearls and costly garments as examples in order to make a broader point, or is he laying down a set of rules? If he is laying down a set of rules then this is what we can glean: Men always have to lift their hands when they pray. Furthermore, they cannot lift their hands if there is any wrath or dissension in their heart. Women must dress modestly and discreetly. Women must not braid their hair. Women must not wear gold or pearls. Women must not wear costly garments. Women must wear good works what store do you buy those in? There are a couple of problems with the first option. One might reasonably wonder how a woman can wear good works. On the other hand, if Paul is making a broader point, and he is just using braided hair, gold, pearls and costly garments as an example, then this is what we can glean: Men need to cultivate a holy attitude. When they pray they should examine their hearts and make sure that they are not harboring any wrath or dissension. Women need to do the same thing. They need to make sure that they are focusing on the inside and not the outside. They need to dress modestly and discreetly. If they are poor then they need to not worry about not having gold and pearls and servants to give them fancy hairdos, and they should be content that they can dress modestly. If they are rich then they should not focus on their gold and pearls and fancy hairdos—they might even want to consider getting rid of some of that and helping folks out who are in need. But my original point remains the same. Either Paul is speaking literally or he is making a broader point using examples that were common for his day. Conclusion Do you see how ridiculous this gets? Folks, I have a name for this sort of teaching:

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Chapter 3 : Jewelry - The history of jewelry design | calendrierdelascience.com

Answer: Some Christians believe it is wrong for women to wear makeup or jewelry, citing a couple of New Testament passages that seem to forbid such things. While we certainly respect the convictions of born-again children of God, we also want to be sure that our teaching does not go beyond what the Word of God actually says.

Shutterstock There are usually two general viewpoints towards women who wear make up every day: Why not go for the more natural look? Really, we just do it for ourselves. Okay, do not get me wrong: I truthfully admit that sometimes the only reason girls wear make up to impress guys and sometimes even other girls. However, most mornings, I can honestly say the only person I put on make up for is myself. When I have makeup on, I feel good. Makeup is an art. When my friends ask me to do their makeup, I honestly feel more artistic than I have ever felt in my life. However, when I am doing makeup on myself or someone else, I feel like there are no limits. It corrects thing that we cannot always correct on our own. I have horrible under eye circles. I have been self-conscious about my dark circles since I was When I discovered the power of concealer, I was baffled because I had witnessed a miracle. My droopy eyes had turned bright and alert for once. Makeup is helpful when it comes down to the emergency situations: These are all times when I need a little dab of foundation here and there. When I see a woman with dramatic plum shadow, high-blushed cheekbones, and nude glossy lips, I can immediately sense a way in which she expresses herself. Some girls go for the natural look and others go for the dramatic, sexy look. Either way, I can gage a tiny part of their personality. My sister, who usually never ever goes dramatic, is far more reserved and quiet in a beautiful way. I, on the contrary, always go dramatic, which makes sense because people usually describe me outspoken and crazy. Needless to say, you are beautiful whether you choose to wear makeup or not. Wear it because you want to. Wear it as a form of creativity and expression. And really, how can you not be tempted when you walk into Sephora? I firmly believe the gates of heaven will look something like doors of Sephora when I die. At the end of the day, have fun with your makeup and apply what you are comfortable wearing. Read more from this author here. More From Thought Catalog.

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Chapter 4 : What does the Bible say about wearing jewelry? – calendrierdelascience.com

Not why do we wear it – anyone who has ever felt gorgeous after a swipe of rosy blush can tell you that makeup can help us feel, and thereby look, pretty – but rather, why does it work? MORE.

Music and dancing are done by all. The bride has her ladies in waiting, the groom has his attendants. The bride sometimes still wears crinoline and hoops. Most people still get married in churches. In , The Council of Westminster made it a law that marriage must be blessed by a priest, and in the 16th century it was said that the marriage must be performed by a priest with witnesses present. Dowry, property, rights, etc. would be contained in these documents. She might sun-bleach her hair. Some women plucked their hairline. In the middle ages, it was considered fashionable to have a high forehead. Hair would be worn loose or with a garland of flowers. This might be the only flowers adorning a bride. Some carried a sachet of herbs and potpourri, but not the traditional bouquet that contemporary brides carry. If a woman came from a wealthy or noble family, she would have a nice hot bath, followed with some flower and herb scented oils. The finest silks with gold or silver embroidery would be worn. Brightly colored fabrics were popular. Men would wear their finest court attire, or even a newly made set of clothes. Jewelry, furs and elaborate belts adorned every noble body. Today white is the symbol of purity, and most wedding dresses made in this hue. If her gown was not blue, she would wear something blue, like a ribbon on her person. Peasants usually could only afford to wear their everyday clothes, perhaps the one good outfit they saved for church. For a person of noble birth, their wedding may take place in the castle or manor. Great feasts would follow, with fools, minstrels, musicians, and other entertainers. Guests would bring little cakes and stack them on top of one another. The bride and groom would then try to kiss over top of the cakes without knocking them to the ground. Guests included inhabitants of the residence, other nobles and distant relatives. Invitations were not sent out. The noble wedding was rarely one filled with love. It was an arranged marriage. Now peasants were a little different. They would often marry for love or perhaps a quick love-fest that resulted in pregnancy would push them down the aisle. Despite differences, peasants still considered marriage to be a legal contract, and there were some who also suffered through an arranged marriage. Betrothal ceremonies would be held in the home, attended by some of the villagers. A village tradition was to shower the bride and groom with seeds of grain to wish them a fertile marriage – not so unlike throwing rice, which is going out of style. Rings were exchanged amongst the wealthy, however among peasants, often the groom would break a coin in half keeping one side for himself and giving the other to his bride. Elizabethan Weddings A lot of the customs from the middle ages were still upheld during Elizabethan times. Religion still played a major role in weddings, and ceremonies would be conducted by a priest, most likely in a church. A procession would take the bride from her home to the church. Prior to marrying, a Crying the Banns would be done. Should anything bar that from happening, it would be brought up during the banns. This custom still occurs in British churches today. The announcement would be made in church, three Sundays in a row. Anyone who married without conducting the Crying the Banns, their marriage would be considered illegal. If they lived in different parishes, the banns would need to be cried in both. If someone needed to get married right away however, they could be issued a Marriage Bond, by the bishop. The marriage bond contract required only one week of Crying the Banns. William Shakespeare and his wife elicited a Marriage Bond from the bishop for their own wedding. Weddings were held in the mornings, before noon, and the feasts took place afterward. Flowers played a bigger part. The bridesmaids would be in charge of making bouquets for guests, and to make the wedding garland, which was rosemary and roses. The bride would carry her garland until after the ceremony, where she would then place it on her head. Another tradition stumbled into Elizabethan times as well, the bride ale. A bride would gather in a courtyard and sell ale to as many people would buy it, for as much as they would pay to finance her wedding. Invitations were still not sent out. People knew of the wedding and they would attend. If it was to be held at court, courtiers knew to go. Sometimes little notes might be sent out, but nothing formal. Strict social

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order is observed in the church, nobles up front, peasants in the back. The marriage contract was still very important, with details of the dowry and jointure what the grooms family would provide to the bride should she become a widow. Engagement rings were not yet popular; however diamond wedding rings could be seen. Regency Weddings During the Regency, weddings became mostly private affairs, and even if held at church was not attended by that many. A very popular place to have a wedding was at St. In fact, in there were weddings held that year in the church. According to the Hibiscus Sinesis website, with that many weddings in the year, it was a rival with a Las Vegas wedding chapel. It was during the Regency-era that white wedding gowns began to stick. Reading of the banns was still done in the Regency-era but there were also a couple of other ways you could go about it. There was the common license, which was obtained by a bishop or archbishop. The couple had to be married in a church or chapel where either the bride or groom had lived for four weeks. The third way was a special license, which was issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Doctors Commons in London. The special license allowed the couple to marry anytime, anyplace. Weddings were still done in the mornings and could be followed by a breakfast feast. Victorian Weddings Queen Victoria is often given credit for making the white wedding gown popular since she herself wore white to her wedding; however there have been many royal and non-royal brides before her that did not wear white. Flowers began to play a bigger part in the wedding. The church or chapel would be decorated with them. Men would wear a flower in the lapel of their frock coat or morning coat. In the country, a bride would walk to the chapel on a carpet of flower blossoms. Church bells rang to alert the people that the wedding was taking place, and to ward off evil. Scottish Marriages In Scotland marriages were a lot different. There were not all the rules that applied to England. In Scotland a couple was considered married if they announced it to witnesses, and then consummated the marriage. In England, people would elope to Gretna Green in Scotland to avoid the laws and restrictions. These marriages were considered legal in England, although they were discouraged. Sounds vaguely like a Vegas weddingâ€¦ So you tell me, have weddings changed all that much?

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Chapter 5 : Jewellery - Wikipedia

We reasoning with GOD he said those words and why should I be afraid of what people will say instead if I want to start wearing jewelry and braiding my hair I should do all that boldly but I should never make any of them to irritate fear between me and GOD.

The ancient Egyptians highly valued personal adornment, and jewelry was worn by both men and women of all social classes. Statues of kings and gods were adorned with lavish jewels, and the deceased were sent off into the afterlife ornamented in the jewelry of the living. Earrings, bracelets, armbands, collar pieces, rings and anklets were all common types of adornments worn in ancient Egypt. Metals and Materials The main materials used to craft Egyptian jewelry were copper and gold. The masses could mainly afford copper, while the gentry preferred gold. Both materials were mined in the deserts of Nubia and were in abundant supply. Silver jewelry is rarely uncovered during Egyptian excavations as silver was not readily available in ancient Egypt. Egyptian jewelers used gold that ranged in shades from gray to reddish brown to rose. The variation in colors came from the intentional and natural mixing of elements like silver, copper and iron into the gold. Gems and Stones More lavish Egyptian jewelry was inlaid with various gems and semiprecious stones. Some of the more prized and favored stones were lapis lazuli, turquoise, garnet, carnelian, obsidian and rock crystal. Of the stones native to Egypt, emeralds and pearls were most commonly used. Another commonly used material, faience, was made of ground quartz mixed with a colorant that was heated and molded to imitate more expensive natural stones. The most popular color was a blue-green imitation turquoise. Types of Jewelry The most common and iconic ornament of ancient Egypt was the wide collar necklace. The piece was generally made of rows of beads shaped like animals or flowers. It stretched over the wearer from the breast to the collarbones. Pendants strung on beaded necklaces were also common, often bearing a protective amulet. Both women and men wore earrings, while finger rings were also very popular adornments for both sexes. Protective Amulets Amulets were incorporated into Egyptian jewelry or worn as independent pieces. Amulets are charms or talismans believed to either protect the wearer or infuse him with power. Egyptian amulets were carved into various forms and shapes, such as animals, humans, gods and symbols. The amulets were equally important protectors of the living as they were armor of the dead. Specific amulets were made for the afterlife, as funerary jewelry was customary in ancient Egypt.

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Chapter 6 : Facts About Ancient Egyptian Jewelry | Synonym

Buy Tickets Exhibitions are free with Museum admission. What is jewelry? Why do we wear it? What meanings does it carry? Traversing time and space, this exhibition explores how jewelry acts upon and activates the body it adorns. This global conversation about one of the most personal and universal.

Should Christian women wear makeup or jewelry? Some Christians believe it is wrong for women to wear makeup or jewelry, citing a couple of New Testament passages that seem to forbid such things. While we certainly respect the convictions of born-again children of God, we also want to be sure that our teaching does not go beyond what the Word of God actually says. In examining the propriety of wearing makeup or jewelry, we start with 1 Samuel. People look at the outward appearance, but the LORD looks at the heart. This does not mean that the externals are unimportant, of course—we readily communicate with others via visual signals, and the appearance we choose for ourselves can express rebellion, piety, carelessness, meticulousness, etc. But appearances can be deceiving, and there is the deeper issue of the heart. Whatever is done to the outward appearance is done for man to see, and we should be careful about that, but God is more concerned with what is happening in the heart. This is one of the passages that cause some women to avoid wearing makeup or jewelry altogether. A couple of things to note in this passage: Wearing anything that is immodest, indecent, or disreputable is wrong. Drawing the line between modest and immodest can be subjective, and modesty depends somewhat on cultural mores, but each believer should be discerning enough to avoid giving offense. Second, there is a proper adornment for women who worship God and an improper adornment. The proper adornment for a godly woman is simply good deeds. The improper adornment for a godly woman is that which puffs her up with pride or draws attention to her outward appearance: The focus of a worship service is to be the Lord, not the latest fashion, the biggest diamond, or the most chic hairdo. She would be much better off—and the poor much better served—if she sold the dress and gave the money to a Christian charity. Perhaps the time she spent on the elaborate hairdo would have been better spent serving someone in need. In 1 Timothy 2: A public worship service should not be a fashion show. We must all guard against pride and be careful not to distract others or ourselves from what is truly important: Another passage that relates to the issue of women wearing makeup or jewelry is 1 Peter 3: For this is the way the holy women of the past who put their hope in God used to adorn themselves. It is more worthwhile to develop godly character. In summary, there is nothing inherently wrong with wearing jewelry, makeup, or braided hair, as long as it is done in a modest manner. Also, such things can never replace good deeds or a humble spirit. A Christian woman should not be so focused on her outward appearance that she neglects her spiritual life. A worship service should be focused on God, not on us. Expensive jewelry and clothing are the results of the problem, not the problem itself.

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Chapter 7 : A Short History of Men and Makeup | Charlotte Tilbury

Here we dissect the reasons why we do (and don't) keep the most important note in mind; The choice is yours and yours alone! As of lately it seems like the most talked about topic is why women wear makeup.

Sapphire The most popular form of sapphire is blue sapphire, which is known for its medium to deep blue colour and strong saturation. Fancy sapphires of various colours are also available. In the United States, blue sapphire tends to be the most popular and most affordable of the three major precious gemstones emerald, ruby, and sapphire. Turquoise is prized for its attractive colour, most often an intense medium blue or a greenish blue, and its ancient heritage. Turquoise is used in a great variety of jewellery styles. It is perhaps most closely associated with southwest and Native American jewellery, but it is also used in many sleek, modern styles. Some gemstones like pearls, coral, and amber are classified as organic, meaning that they are produced by living organisms. Others are inorganic, meaning that they are generally composed of and arise from minerals. Some gems, for example, amethyst, have become less valued as methods of extracting and importing them have progressed. Some man-made gems can serve in place of natural gems, such as cubic zirconia, which can be used in place of diamond. High-polished jewellery is the most common and gives the metal a highly reflective, shiny look. Satin, or matte finish reduces the shine and reflection of the jewellery, and this is commonly used to accentuate gemstones such as diamonds. Brushed finishes give the jewellery a textured look and are created by brushing a material similar to sandpaper against the metal, leaving "brush strokes". Hammered finishes are typically created by using a rounded steel hammer and hammering the jewellery to give it a wavy texture. Some jewellery is plated to give it a shiny, reflective look or to achieve a desired colour. Sterling silver jewellery may be plated with a thin layer of gold. Base metal costume jewellery may also be plated with silver, gold, or rhodium for a more attractive finish.

Impact on society Jewellery has been used to denote status. In ancient Rome, only certain ranks could wear rings; [15] later, sumptuary laws dictated who could wear what type of jewellery. This was also based on rank of the citizens of that time. Cultural dictates have also played a significant role. For example, the wearing of earrings by Western men was considered effeminate in the 19th century and early 20th century. More recently, the display of body jewellery, such as piercings, has become a mark of acceptance or seen as a badge of courage within some groups but is completely rejected in others. Likewise, hip hop culture has popularised the slang term bling-bling, which refers to ostentatious display of jewellery by men or women. Conversely, the jewellery industry in the early 20th century launched a campaign to popularise wedding rings for men, which caught on, as well as engagement rings for men, which did not, going so far as to create a false history and claim that the practice had medieval roots. Islam, for instance, considers the wearing of gold by men as a social taboo, [17] and many religions have edicts against excessive display. In Revelation 17, "the great whore" or false religious system, is depicted as being "decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand. It has endured for thousands of years and has provided various insights into how ancient cultures worked.

Prehistory The earliest known Jewellery was actually created not by humans Homo Sapiens but by Neanderthal living in Europe. Specifically, perforated beads made from small sea shells have been found dating to 40,000 years ago in the Cueva de los Aviones, a cave along the southeast coast of Spain. Later in Kenya, at Enkapune Ya Muto, beads made from perforated ostrich egg shells have been dated to more than 40,000 years ago. In Russia, a stone bracelet and marble ring are attributed to a similar age. In some cases, jewellery had shell or mother-of-pearl pieces. The Venus of Hohle Fels features a perforation at the top, showing that it was intended to be worn as a pendant. Around seven-thousand years ago, the first sign of copper jewellery was seen. The first signs of established jewellery making in Ancient Egypt was around 3,500 years ago. In Predynastic Egypt jewellery soon began to symbolise political and religious power in the community. Although it was worn by wealthy Egyptians in life, it was also worn by them in death, with jewellery commonly placed among grave goods. In conjunction with gold jewellery, Egyptians used coloured glass,

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along with semi-precious gems. The colour of the jewellery had significance. Green, for example, symbolised fertility. Egyptian designs were most common in Phoenician jewellery. Also, ancient Turkish designs found in Persian jewellery suggest that trade between the Middle East and Europe was not uncommon. Women wore elaborate gold and silver pieces that were used in ceremonies. Walters Art Museum collections. By approximately 5,000 years ago, jewellery-making had become a significant craft in the cities of Mesopotamia. The most significant archaeological evidence comes from the Royal Cemetery of Ur, where hundreds of burials dating 2500 BC were unearthed; tombs such as that of Puabi contained a multitude of artefacts in gold, silver, and semi-precious stones, such as lapis lazuli crowns embellished with gold figurines, close-fitting collar necklaces, and jewel-headed pins. In Assyria, men and women both wore extensive amounts of jewellery, including amulets, ankle bracelets, heavy multi-strand necklaces, and cylinder seals. Favoured shapes included leaves, spirals, cones, and bunches of grapes. Jewellers created works both for human use and for adorning statues and idols. One record in the Mari royal archives, for example, gives the composition of various items of jewellery: Gold Wreath The Greeks started using gold and gems in jewellery in BC, although beads shaped as shells and animals were produced widely in earlier times. Around BC, the main techniques of working gold in Greece included casting, twisting bars, and making wire. The forms and shapes of jewellery in ancient Greece such as the armring 13th century BC, brooch 10th century BC and pins 7th century BC, have varied widely since the Bronze Age as well. Other forms of jewellery include wreaths, earrings, necklace and bracelets. Jewellery dating from 5000 BC is not well represented in the archaeological record, but after the Persian wars the quantity of jewellery again became more plentiful. By 500 BC, the Greeks had mastered making coloured jewellery and using amethysts, pearl, and emeralds. Also, the first signs of cameos appeared, with the Greeks creating them from Indian Sardonyx, a striped brown pink and cream agate stone. Greek jewellery was often simpler than in other cultures, with simple designs and workmanship. However, as time progressed, the designs grew in complexity and different materials were soon used. Pendant with naked woman, made from electrum, Rhodes, around 400 BC. Jewellery in Greece was hardly worn and was mostly used for public appearances or on special occasions. It was frequently given as a gift and was predominantly worn by women to show their wealth, social status, and beauty. The jewellery was often supposed to give the wearer protection from the "Evil Eye" or endowed the owner with supernatural powers, while others had a religious symbolism. Older pieces of jewellery that have been found were dedicated to the Gods. Ancient Greek jewellery from BC. They worked two styles of pieces: Fewer pieces of cast jewellery have been recovered. It was made by casting the metal onto two stone or clay moulds. The two halves were then joined together, and wax, followed by molten metal, was placed in the centre. This technique had been practised since the late Bronze Age. The more common form of jewellery was the hammered sheet type. Sheets of metal would be hammered to thickness and then soldered together. The inside of the two sheets would be filled with wax or another liquid to preserve the metal work. Different techniques, such as using a stamp or engraving, were then used to create motifs on the jewellery. Jewels may then be added to hollows or glass poured into special cavities on the surface. The Greeks took much of their designs from outer origins, such as Asia, when Alexander the Great conquered part of it. In earlier designs, other European influences can also be detected. When Roman rule came to Greece, no change in jewellery designs was detected. However, by 27 BC, Greek designs were heavily influenced by the Roman culture. That is not to say that indigenous design did not thrive. Numerous polychrome butterfly pendants on silver foxtail chains, dating from the 1st century, have been found near Olbia, with only one example ever found anywhere else. Walters Art Museum, Baltimore. Hexagonal gold pendant with double solidus of Constantine the Great, one of a set of four that date from AD British Museum [30] Rome[edit] Roman Amethyst intaglio engraved gem, c. Although jewellery work was abundantly diverse in earlier times, especially among the barbarian tribes such as the Celts, when the Romans conquered most of Europe, jewellery was changed as smaller factions developed the Roman designs. The most common artefact of early Rome was the brooch, which was used to secure clothing together. The Romans used a diverse range of materials for their jewellery from their extensive resources across the continent. As

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early as 2, years ago, they imported Sri Lankan sapphires and Indian diamonds and used emeralds and amber in their jewellery. In Roman-ruled England, fossilised wood called jet from Northern England was often carved into pieces of jewellery. The early Italians worked in crude gold and created clasps, necklaces, earrings, and bracelets. They also produced larger pendants that could be filled with perfume. Like the Greeks, often the purpose of Roman jewellery was to ward off the "Evil Eye" given by other people. Although women wore a vast array of jewellery, men often only wore a finger ring. Although they were expected to wear at least one ring, some Roman men wore a ring on every finger, while others wore none. Roman men and women wore rings with an engraved gem on it that was used with wax to seal documents, a practice that continued into medieval times when kings and noblemen used the same method. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the jewellery designs were absorbed by neighbouring countries and tribes. Post-Roman Europe continued to develop jewellery making skills. The Celts and Merovingians in particular are noted for their jewellery, which in terms of quality matched or exceeded that of the Byzantine Empire. Clothing fasteners, amulets, and, to a lesser extent, signet rings, are the most common artefacts known to us.

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Chapter 8 : History Undressed: History of Weddings: From the Middle Ages to the Present

In we have men who wear make-up, men who sell make-up, men who write about make-up in blogs and magazines. Not to mention the genius of the likes of Kevyn Aucoin and Way Bandy men and makeup certainly do seem to mix.

Yet my people have forgotten me days without number. As I live, declares the Lord, you shall put them all on as an ornament; you shall bind them on as a bride does. Because the daughters of Zion are haughty and walk with outstretched necks, glancing wantonly with their eyes, mincing along as they go, tinkling with their feet, Song of Solomon 7: Your rounded thighs are like jewels, the work of a master hand. For the Lord sees not as man sees: So now take off your ornaments, that I may know what to do with you. He made it known by sending his angel to his servant John, who bore witness to the word of God and to the testimony of Jesus Christ, even to all that he saw. Blessed is the one who reads aloud the words of this prophecy, and blessed are those who hear, and who keep what is written in it, for the time is near. John to the seven churches that are in Asia: Grace to you and peace from him who is and who was and who is to come, and from the seven spirits who are before his throne, and from Jesus Christ the faithful witness, the firstborn of the dead, and the ruler of kings on earth. To him who loves us and has freed us from our sins by his blood Do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewal of your mind, that by testing you may discern what is the will of God, what is good and acceptable and perfect. That the law is sin? Yet if it had not been for the law, I would not have known sin. For on him God the Father has set his seal. That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. And I put a ring on your nose and earrings in your ears and a beautiful crown on your head. Thus you were adorned with gold and silver, and your clothing was of fine linen and silk and embroidered cloth. You ate fine flour and honey and oil. You grew exceedingly beautiful and advanced to royalty. Then I bathed you with water and washed off your blood from you and anointed you with oil. I clothed you also with embroidered cloth and shod you with fine leather. I wrapped you in fine linen and covered you with silk. And I adorned you with ornaments and put bracelets on your wrists and a chain on your neck.

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Chapter 9 : Should Christian women wear makeup or jewelry?

The history of cosmetics spans at least 7, years and is present in almost every society on earth. Cosmetic body art is argued to have been the earliest form of a ritual in human culture.

Egypt[edit] The use of cosmetics in Ancient Egypt is well documented. Kohl and lacewing flies have their roots in north Africa. Remedies to treat wrinkles containing ingredients such as gum of frankincense and fresh moringa. For scars and burns, a special ointment was made of red ochre , kohl, and sycamore juice. An alternative treatment was a poultice of carob grounds and honey , or an ointment made of knotgrass and powdered root of wormwood. To improve breath the ancient Africans chewed herbs, frankincense or licorice root stick , which is still in use today. Jars of what could be compared with setting lotion have been found to contain a mixture of beeswax and resin. These doubled as remedies for problems such as baldness and greying hair. They also used these products on their mummies, because they believed that it would make them irresistible in the after life. It is used as a powder or smeared to darken the edges of the eyelids similar to eyeliner. An early teacher in the 10th century was Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi , or Abulcasis, who wrote the volume medical encyclopedia Al-Tasrif. A chapter of the 19th volume was dedicated to cosmetics. As the treatise was translated into Latin , the cosmetic chapter was used in the West. Al-Zahrawi considered cosmetics a branch of medicine, which he called "Medicine of Beauty" Adwiyat al-Zinah. He deals with perfumes, scented aromatics and incense. There were perfumed sticks rolled and pressed in special molds, perhaps the earliest antecedents of present-day lipsticks and solid deodorants. He also used oily substances called Adhan for medication and beautification. The colors used represented social class: Chou dynasty first millennium BC royals wore gold and silver; later royals wore black or red. The lower classes were forbidden to wear bright colors on their nails. However, it is a mystery why. Japan[edit] A maiko in the Gion district of Kyoto , Japan, in full make-up. The style of the lipstick indicates that she is still new. Rice powder colors the face and back ; rouge contours the eye socket and defines the nose. The geisha would also sometimes use bird droppings to compile a lighter color. Europe[edit] painting Woman at her Toilette by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec In the Middle Ages it was thought sinful and immoral to wear makeup by Church leaders , but many women still did so. The higher a person was in status, the more leisure time he or she had to spend indoors, which kept their skin pale. Thus, the highest class of European society were pale resulting in European men and mostly women attempting to lighten their skin directly, or using white powder on their skin to look more aristocratic. In the 16th century, women would bleed themselves to achieve pale skin. Spanish prostitutes wore pink makeup to contract pale skin. Recent history[edit] The examples and perspective in this section deal primarily with the United States and Europe and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this article , discuss the issue on the talk page , or create a new article , as appropriate. May 20th century[edit] Audience applying makeup at lecture by beautician in Los Angeles, c. In fact, women hardly wore makeup at all. This practice was dangerous due to the main ingredient often being arsenic. Cosmetics were so unpopular that they could not be bought in department stores; they could only be bought at theatrical costume stores. Rouge was considered provocative, so was only seen on "women of the night. Roll-on deodorant was launched in , and aerosol deodorant in Around , make-up became fashionable in the United States of America and Europe owing to the influence of ballet and theatre stars such as Mathilde Kschessinska and Sarah Bernhardt. Colored makeup was introduced in Paris upon the arrival of the Russian Ballet in , where ochers and crimsons were the most typical shades. With that said, men often saw rouge as a mark of sex and sin, and rouging was considered an admission of ugliness. In , a Kansas legislature proposed to make it a misdemeanor for women under the age of forty-four to wear cosmetics "for the purpose of creating a false impression. Eyebrow darkener was also presented in this beauty book, created from gum Arabic , Indian ink , and rosewater. He was able to tattoo on pink blushes, red lips, and dark eyebrows. He also was able to tattoo men disfigured in the First World War by inserting skin tones in damaged faces and by

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covering scars with colors more pleasing to the eye. In the s, the movie industry in Hollywood had the most influential impact on cosmetics. Stars such as Theda Bara had a substantial effect on the makeup industry. Many of the present day makeup manufacturers were established during the s and s. Lipsticks were one of the most popular cosmetics of this time, more so than rouge and powder, because they were colorful and cheap. In , Maurice Levy invented the metal container for lipstick, which gave license to its mass production. The eyebrow pencil became vastly popular in the s, in part because it was technologically superior to what it had been, due to a new ingredient: A woman would dip a tiny brush into hot water, rub the bristles on the cake, remove the excess by rolling the brush onto some blotting paper or a sponge, and then apply the mascara as if her eyelashes were a watercolor canvas. Its color was a very faint pink. In Asia, skin whitening continued to represent the ideal of beauty, as it does to this day. In the time period after the First World War, there was a boom in cosmetic surgery. Men only participated in the practice if they had been disfigured by the war. Silicone implants were introduced in . In the s, the American Society of Plastic Surgeons made efforts to increase public awareness about plastic surgery. As a result, in , the United States Supreme Court granted physicians the legal right to advertise their procedures. The American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery reported that more than two million Americans elected to undergo cosmetic procedures, both surgical and non-surgical, in , liposuction being the most popular. Breast augmentations ranked second, while numbers three, four, and five went to eye surgery, face-lifts, and chemical peels. Skin bleaches and hair straighteners created fortunes worth millions and accounted for a massive thirty to fifty percent of all advertisements in the black press of the decade. Skin bleaches contained caustic chemicals such as hydroquinone , which suppressed the production of melanin in the skin. These bleaches could cause severe dermatitis and even death in high dosages. In the s, at least 5 companies started producing make-up for African American women. Before the s, makeup shades for Black women were limited. Face makeup and lipstick did not work for dark skin types because they were created for pale skin tones. These cosmetics that were created for pale skin tones only made dark skin appear grey. Eventually, makeup companies created makeup that worked for richer skin tones, such as foundations and powders that provided a natural match. Ironically, at this time when they were restricted, lipstick, powder, and face cream were most desirable and most experimentation was carried out for the post war period. Cosmetic developers realized that the war would result in a phenomenal boom afterwards, so they began preparing. Yardley , Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, and the French manufacturing company became associated with "quality" after the war because they were the oldest established. Gala cosmetics were one of the first to give its products fantasy names, such as the lipsticks in "lantern red" and "sea coral. In at the feminist Miss America protest , protestors symbolically threw a number of feminine products into a "Freedom Trash Can. Cosmetics in the s were divided into a "natural look" for day and a more sexualized image for evening. Non-allergic makeup appeared when the bare face was in fashion as women became more interested in the chemical value of their makeup. Contouring and highlighting the face with white eye shadow cream also became popular. Avon introduced the lady saleswoman. Like most industries, cosmetic companies resist regulation by government agencies. The cosmetic companies are not required to report injuries resulting from use of their products. Concealer is commonly used by cosmetic-conscious men. Cosmetics brands are releasing cosmetic products especially tailored for men, and men are using such products increasingly more commonly. Others, however, view this as a sign of ongoing gender equality and feel that men also have rights to enhance their facial features with cosmetics if women could. Today the market of cosmetics has a different dynamic compared to the 20th century. Some countries are driving this economy: Japan flango com catupily: Japan is the second largest market in the world. Regarding the growth of this market, cosmetics in Japan have entered a period of stability. However, the market situation is quickly changing. Now consumers can access a lot of information on the Internet and choose many alternatives, opening up many opportunities for newcomers entering the market, looking for chances to meet the diverse needs of consumers. The size of the cosmetics market for was billion yen on the basis of the value of shipments by brand manufacturer. With a growth rate of