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You may have always dreamed of working in the fashion industry, but arent sure which role would suit you. Weve broken down some of the many different careers available to help you get started in the fashion industry. Whilst there are many different careers available to help you get started in the fashion industry. Worth over 1.2 trillion, fashion is a global industry. Whilst there are many different roles and opportunities, it can still feel like a
difficult industry to break into. You may have always dreamed of working in the fashion industry, but arent sure which role would suit you. Weve broken down some of the many different careers available to help you get started in the fashion industry! Careers in the Fashion Industry to break into. You may have always dreamed of working in the fashion industry, but arent sure which role would suit you.
of fashion designers and models. There are actually hundreds of different roles out there to suit a range of skills, qualifications and interests. Whilst some roles are more general roles in which you can specialise in fashion. Browse our list of 18 careers for a brief overview of the role, key skills and
gualifications you need to succeed. One of the most famous and sought-after fashion designers are responsible for creating new garment and accessory designs. Often employed by luxury fashion houses and high street retailers, the role of a fashion designer is highly creative. Fashion designers must understand past and present
trends, whilst being able to identify, predict and even create future trends. Fashion designers should have an in-depth knowledge of references, other designers and the entire industry. As a designer, you'll have to collaborate with marketing and forecasting teams to create collections. You'll have the option to specialise in a range of areas including
womenswear, menswear, suiting and lingerie. You could work for a high street brand, ready-to-wear design houses or in haute couture. You could even start your own fashion designer, you'll usually need a degree. Prepare yourself for an undergraduate course in fashion design with our Level 3 Fashion Design
diploma. Key skills you'll need: Creativity and idea generation Technical skills (pattern cutting, sewing etc.) An understanding of fabric and colour theory Find out more about fashion retail buyers are responsible for selecting items to sell in-store and online. As a retail buyer for fashion stores or departments, you'll be in charge of
choosing clothes and accessories that match current and upcoming trends. You'll work with fashion forecasters, marketers and visual merchandisers and visual merchandisers and would most likely be employed by a retail brand or eCommerce site. As part of the role, you'll visit manufacturers to select pieces. You may also need to attend fashion shows and work with fashion
influencers to identify new and emerging trends. In addition to selecting aesthetically pleasing pieces, you will need to consider factors such as price, quantities, quality and demand. Qualifications are price, quantities, quality and demand and quality and demand and quality and demand and quality and q
great place to start your fashion buying career. Key skills you'll need: Numerical and analysis skills you'll need: Numerical and a good eye for trends are responsible for the management of physical stores, working on the shop floor and overseeing the day-to-day running of a store.
One of their key responsibilities is to make sure customers are provided with a good in-store experience in order to maximise sales. Retail managers are tasked with improving the efficiency of their staff and making sure the staff and making sure their staff and staff
diploma can help you to develop the key skills you need to land your dream career. Key skills you'll need: Leadership Customer demand for
certain styles or products may be different depending on the location or store medium (physical stores vs online). It's a fashion merchandisers are also involved with planning sales and promotions. Usually employed directly by retailers, some brands combine
buying and merchandising roles. For those looking to specialise in merchandising only, our Level 4 Fashion Merchandising degree, a Level 4 Buying diploma and an online Buying & Merchandising course for those who may want to study both roles. Key skills you'll
need:Analytical and numerical skillsDecision makingCommercial and business acumenFind out more about careers in fashion merchandising, a visual merchandising Not to be confused with Fashion merchandising No
displays, mannequin styling and more. The role of visual merchandising is to encourage customers into stores and maximise sales. Visual merchandisers collaborate closely with marketing departments and may also work alongside trend forecasters to inform upcoming displays. They're usually employed by retailers, but some visual merchandisers
work on a consultancy or freelance basis. You won't need specific qualifications for most visual merchandising for Fashion course can help you to gain the fundamental knowledge and experience you need to stand out to hiring managers. Key skills you'll need: Creativity Eye for detail Keen
interest in current and future trendsFind out more about careers in visual merchandising Fashion marketer, you'd plan and implement marketing campaigns. This could take the form of planning events and shows,
writing email campaigns, designing store points of sale or creating social media content. You'll also constantly analyse your campaigns while they're live and once they've finished, assessing their effectiveness and refining future campaigns. You'll work with many different departments and roles to make sure your brand messaging is consistent across
the business. You may work directly for a brand or you could be employed by an external agency. To become a fashion marketing or a related area. Our BA (Hons) Marketing or a related area. Our BA (Hons) Marketing or a related area. Our BA (Hons) Marketing or a related area.
Digital Marketing for Fashion and Fashion Retail (with Marketing). Key skills you'll need: CreativityData analysisCommunication Find out more about careers in fashion marketing PR & Communication Find out more about careers in fashion marketing providing the public image surrounding brands. They work to boost positive marketing messages whilst minimising negative
press to build a good brand reputation. PR & Communications Officers often work within the marketing department, working in PR for fashion will have a relevant degree in public relations, fashion communication and/or marketing. Key skills you'll
need:CommunicationConfidenceThe ability to cope under pressureFind out more about fashion PR careers Whilst social media management roles are becoming increasingly common in larger brands. Social media is one of the key ways that fashion brands promote collections
and build brand awareness. As a social media manager, you'll plan social media manager, you'll plan social media managers work in-house for
retailers and fashion houses. Qualifications for the role are not essential, however, courses such as our Level 4 Digital Marketing diploma can help you to learn the fundamental skills you need. The ability to showcase your skills by building your personal brand through social media could be a great way to stand out! Key skills you'll
need:CreativityCommunicationAn eye for social media and fashion trends Events are a significant part of the fashion event manager, you'll be responsible for the planning, execution and smooth running of these events. Responsibilities may include
finding appropriate venues, arranging catering and entertainment, planning quest lists and publicising the event. Although specific qualifications are not required for fashion event management, experience in hospitality and event management, experience in hospitality and event management would be beneficial. Key skills you'll need: Organisation Problem-solving Trend forecasters identify
new and emerging trends. From colours and patterns to silhouettes and brands, trend forecasters are always on the lookout for the next big thing. Fashion retailers depend on trend forecasters to plan upcoming collections to ensure they meet demand. As a trend forecaster, you'll know how to understand and interpret consumer behaviours and wants.
You'll need to look at external factors and determine how these could influence current and future trends. Trend forecasters dont only look for future trends will appeal to. As a trend forecaster, you'll usually be based at a retailer or with an agency. A
qualification in data analysis could help you stand out from the crowd; our online course in Data Analytics for Retail could be the perfect first step. Key skills you'll need: Analytics for Retail could be the perfect first step. Key skills you'll need: Analytical and numerical skills In-depth knowledge of trends and the industry as a wholeStrong observation skills Find out more about a career in trend forecasting Stylists put together
visually appealing outfits for photoshoots, fashion shows, magazine spreads and events. Fashion stylists put together outfits with the purpose of increasing brand awareness and maximising sales; they're usually employed by retailers, fashion houses and agencies. Alternatively, personal stylists are usually responsible for dressing individuals for
events. To become a stylist, experience is usually preferred. Oualifications in design and fashion-related degrees can also be useful, like our Level 3 Visual Communications & Styling diploma. Key skills you'll need: Creativity Design knowledge Attention to detail Find out more about fashion styling careers Textile designers create 2D designs to be used on
fabrics, often repeat patterns. Textile designers should have an in-depth knowledge of the production of textiles including embroidery, weaving, dyeing and printing methods. Textile designers will interact with the features
of the fabric. Many textile designers work on a freelance basis whilst others are employed in-house for fashion brands. Many fashion houses will need qualifications in fashion, textiles or design. Key skills you'll need: Creativity Eye for colour and detail An
understanding of fabrics and trends Garment technologists play a crucial role in the fashion industry. They choose and test fabrics fit a brand's set budget, oversee construction methods, identify faults and carry out quality control checks. Employed by manufacturers and textile
producers, garment technologists work closely with designers to help bring their ideas to life. You'll need a qualification in a relevant subject: our Level 4 Garment Technology diploma course is the ideal starting point. Key skills you'll need a qualification in a relevant subject: our Level 4 Garment Technology diploma course is the ideal starting point. Key skills you'll need a qualification in a relevant subject: our Level 4 Garment Technology diploma course is the ideal starting point. Key skills you'll need a qualification in a relevant subject: our Level 4 Garment Technology diploma course is the ideal starting point. Key skills you'll need a qualification in a relevant subject: our Level 4 Garment Technology diploma course is the ideal starting point. Key skills you'll need a qualification in a relevant subject in the ideal starting point. The ideal starting point is the ideal starting point in the ideal 
more about garment technology careers Fashion illustrators create conceptual sketches and illustrations of designs. These illustrations are used in a variety of ways from conceptualising new designs, for print and media and to promote new styles or collections. They work closely with designers and may hand draw, paint or use Computer Aided Design
(CAD) programs. They are often self-employed or employed by external design studios. In order to become a fashion illustration, you'll mostly likely need a qualification in graphic design or illustration, you'll mostly likely need a qualification in graphic design or illustration. Key skills you'll mostly likely need a qualification in graphic design or illustration. They are often self-employed by external design or illustration in graphic design or illustration. They are often self-employed by external design or illustration in graphic design or illustration.
and consistency. Pattern cutters create patterns for garments based on drawings, working closely with designers and garment technologists to replicate shapes and silhouettes. Pattern cutters use mannequins to create and refine patterns, often creating multiple iterations until perfection is achieved. This is an essential role in the fashion industry as it
allows samples to be created, as well as allowing designs to be duplicated and created in numerous sizes. Pattern cutters predominantly work in-house at fashion brands. Although a specific degree is not required, employers usually prefer candidates with qualifications in fashion design or pattern cutting. Key skills you'll need: Creativity Design
knowledge and practical skills Attention to detail Find out more about pattern cutter careers Fashion is one of the worlds leading industries. With such a global reach, fashion writers cover everything from new and fading trends to fashion shows, new collections and celebrity fashion moments. Writing for newspapers, magazines, websites and even
internships or even create your own fashion blog! Key skills you'll need: Writing Interpersonal and communication skills Research skills Whilst graphic designers to create brand assets and imagery. Working for a fashion industry does heavily rely on graphic designers to create brand assets and imagery. Working for a fashion blog! Key skills whilst graphic designers to create brand assets and imagery.
external agency, you'll create content such as lookbooks, packaging, magazine spreads, marketing materials, social media graphics and websites. Graphic designers work closely with marketing teams to make sure graphics and websites. Graphic designers work closely with marketing teams to make sure graphics and websites.
graphic design degree, as well as a portfolio of work to display your talents. Key skills you'll need: Creativity Technical skills (usually Adobe InDesign, Illustrator, Photoshop) Attention to detail Every day, more and more people are shopping online. Increasing numbers of fashion brands choose to only sell online, and their online stores are an extension of the stores are at a stores are an extension of the stores are at a s
their brand. As an eCommerce manager, you'll be responsible for the customers online shopping experience, putting together strategies to help attract and convert customers. Working closely with marketing, PR, SEO and merchandising teams, you'll identify and capitalise on new opportunities to maximise sales and profit. Employers generally prefer
qualifications in digital marketing, such as our Level 4 Digital Marketing for Fashion diploma. Key skills you'll need: Data analysis Decision making Interpersonal skills With so many different roles on offer, there's no set route into the fashion industry. However, there're a few things you can do to improve your chances and land your dream job in
you to test out different roles and decide which area of fashion is right for you! To find work experience in the fashion industry, you need to be proactive. Even work experience placements can be compete work experience as part of your
course. We offer three-week work placements on many of our fashion courses, allowing you to put your knowledge and skills into practice, preparing you for further study or an entry-level role in fashion. Study a Fashion-Related CourseOne of the best ways you can prepare for a career in the fashion industry is to study it! There are many fashion.
courses out there in subjects from fashion design to fashion marketing. If youre not sure what role you want to go into, choose a more general course that offers transferable skills like our Level 4 Fashion Retail (with Marketing) diploma. If you know exactly which area of fashion youd like to specialise in, study a course that covers your particular area
of interest. Studying a fashion course develops your knowledge and skills in an area, but it often gives you the opportunity, as well as industry projects from live clients, allowing you to build your network before joining the fashion
industry. Do Your Research Before applying for a role or course, do your research! Look at the different aspects of each job and decide what suits you. Whittle down your options and target only the opportunities that really interest you. Not only is it important to learn about the role you want to apply for, but its important to research the industry and
the company itself. Employers will always be impressed if you have a good understanding of the environment in which they operate. Fashion can be an extremely competitive industry, you may think about famous institutions such as
Vogue and Prada. The truth is, there are thousands of businesses working in the fashion industry, some well-known and others behind the scenes. Finding a role in the fashion industry means you could be working at: Fashion HousesWorking at a fashion house is one of the more traditional but most competitive routes into the fashion industry. Roles
dream role! High Street Brands High street brands make up a huge portion of the fashion industry. They take inspiration from fashion houses to create ready-to-wear lines at more affordable prices. Many high street brands will have their own team of designers, as well as marketing departments, buyers, merchandisers and more. Supermarket Clothing
LabelsOne of the more overlooked areas of the fashion industry, but most supermarkets have their own clothing ranges. This can be a great route into the fashion industry allowing you to gain experience in the design, marketing and retail process. Supermarket brands tend to be huge organisations with whole areas of the businesses dedicated to
their clothing lines. Agencies You dont necessarily have to work in-house in order to work in the fashion brands, there are dedicated agencies that
specialise in the fashion and lifestyle sector. Working at an agency can have many advantages. You'll gain experience across a wide range of projects and develop your skills. Manufacturers Whilst luxury fashion brands may have their own ateliers, most fashion brands work with
external manufacturers to mass produce designs. Working on the manufacturer side, you'll work closely with a range of different brands helping to bring their designers to aid the production process. At the Fashion Retail Academy, you can take your first
step to a career in fashion!We'll give you the experience and skills you need to stand out in a competitive job market. Working with over 140 brands and retail partners, you can work on real-life projects whilst building your professional network. Browse our courses or apply today! Stylish clothingFor other uses, see Fashion (disambiguation).
"Menswear" redirects here. For the music group, see Menswear (band). Examples under fashion's umbrella: catwalks, mannequins, boutiques, models, and jewellery of different cultural aesthetics and their mix and match into
outfits that depict distinctive ways of dressing (styles and trends) as signifiers of social status, self-expression, and group belonging. As a multifaceted term, fashion describes an industry, designs, aesthetics, and trends. The term 'fashion' originates from the Latin word 'Facere,' which means 'to make,' and describes the manufacturing, mixing, and
wearing of outfits adorned with specific cultural aesthetics, patterns, motifs, shapes, and cuts, allowing people to showcase their group belongings, values, meanings, beliefs, and ways of life. Given the rise in mass production of commodities and clothing at lower prices and global reach, reducing fashion's environmental impact and improving
sustainability has become an urgent issue among politicians, brands, and consumers.[1][2]Woman's Bicycling Ensemble, 1898, LACMAThe French word mode, meaning "fashion", dates as far back as 1482, while the English word denoting something "in style" dates only to the 16th century. Other words exist related to concepts of style and appeal that
precede mode. In the 12th and 13th century Old French the concept of elegance begins to appear in the context of aristocratic preferences to enhance beauty and display refinement, and cointerie, the idea of making oneself more attractive to others by style or artifice in grooming and dress, appears in a 13th-century poem by Guillaume de Lorris
advising men that "handsome clothes and handsome accessories improve a man a great deal".[3]Fashion scholar Susan B. Kaiser states that everyone is "forced to appear", unmediated before others.[4] Everyone is evaluated by their attire, and evaluation includes the consideration of colors, materials, silhouette, and how garments appear on the
body. Garments identical in style and material also appear different ways, and its application can be sometimes unclear. Though the term fashion connotes difference, as in "the new fashions of the
 season", it can also connote sameness, for example in reference to "the fashions of the 1960s", implying a general uniformity. Fashion can signify the latest trends, but may often reference fashionable can be defined by a relatively insular,
esteemed and often rich aesthetic elite who make a look exclusive, such as fashion houses and haute couturiers, this 'look' is often designed by pulling references from subcultures and social groups who are not considered elite, and are thus excluded from making the distinction of what is fashion themselves. Whereas a trend often connotes a peculiar
aesthetic expression, often lasting shorter than a season and being identifiable by visual extremes, fashion is a distinctive and industry-supported expression that lasts over many seasons and is often connected to cultural movements and social markers, symbols, class,
and culture (such as Baroque and Rococo). According to sociologist Pierre Bourdieu, fashion connotes "the latest difference."[6]Even though the terms fashion, clothing and costume are often used together, fashion differs from both. Clothing describes the material and the technical garment, devoid of any social meaning or connections; costume has
come to mean fancy dress or masquerade wear. Fashion, by contrast, describes the social and temporal system that influences and "activates" dress as a social signifier in a certain time and context. Philosopher Giorgio Agamben connects fashion to the qualitative Ancient Greek concept of kairos, meaning "the right, critical, or opportune moment".
and clothing to the quantitative concept of chronos, the personification of chronological or sequential time.[7]Sasha Luss model in the fashion scene, having walked for brands such as Dior, Chanel, and Valentino.While some exclusive brands may claim the label haute couture, in France, the term is technically limited to members of the Chambre
unique tastes, sensibilities, and styles.[10] Different fashion designers are influenced by outside stimuli and reflect this inspiration in their work. For example, Gucci's 'stained green' jeans[11] may look like a grass stain, but to others, they display purity, freshness, and summer.[12]Fashion is unique, self-fulfilling and may be a key part of someone's
identity. Similarly to art, the aims of a person's choices in fashion are not necessarily to be liked by everyone, but instead to be an expression of personal taste. [10] A person's personal taste are not necessarily to be liked by everyone, but instead to be an expression of personal taste.
the distance between an individual and his society".[13] American sociologist Diana Crane also mentioned in her book that fashion is closely intertwined with personal and group identity, serving as a means of expressing cultural, social, and political affiliations.[15]See also: History of fashion designFrench fashion from the New Larousse Illustrated,
16171898Changes in clothing often took place at times of economic or social change, as occurred in ancient Rome and the medieval Caliphate, followed by a long period without significant changes. In eighth-century Moorish Spain, the musician Ziryab introduced to Crdoba[16][unreliable source][17] sophisticated clothing styles based on seasonal
and daily fashions from his native Baghdad, modified by his inspiration. Similar changes in fashion occurred in the 11th century in the Middle East following the arrival of the Turks, who introduced clothing styles from Central Asia and the Far East.[18]Lina Cavalieri an opera singer and a model, becoming a muse for several notable artists and
photographers. Early Western travellers who visited India, Persia, Turkey, or China, would frequently remark on the Japanese shgun bragged inaccurately to a Spanish visitor that Japanese clothing had not changed in over a thousand years. [19]:312313 However, these
conceptions of non-Western clothing undergoing little, if any, evolution are generally held to be untrue; for instance, there is considerable evidence in Ming China of rapidly changing fashions in Chinese clothing. [20] In imperial China, clothing were not only an embodiment of freedom and comfort or used to cover the body or protect against the cold
or used for decorative purposes; it was also regulated by strong sumptuary laws which was based on strict social hierarchy system and the ritual system of the Chinese society. [21]:1415 It was expected for people to be dressed accordingly to their gender, social status and occupation; the Chinese clothing system had cleared evolution and varied in
appearance in each period of history.[21]:1415 However, ancient Chinese fashion, like in other cultures, was an indicator of the socioeconomic conditions of its population; for Confucian scholars, however, changing fashion was often associated with social disorder which was brought by rapid commercialization.[22]:204 Clothing which experienced
fast changing fashion in ancient China was recorded in ancient Chinese texts, where it was sometimes referred as shiyang, "contemporary-styles", and was associated with the concept of fuyao, "outrageous dress",[23]:44 which typically holds a negative connotation. Similar changes in clothing can be seen in Japanese clothing between the Genroku
period and the later centuries of the Edo period (16031867), during which a time clothing trends switched from flashy and expensive displays of wealth to subdued and subverted ones. Kiko Mizuhara is a Japanese-American model and designer known for blending trends switched from flashy and expensive displays of wealth to subdued and subverted ones. Kiko Mizuhara is a Japanese-American model and designer known for blending trends switched from flashy and expensive displays of wealth to subdued and subverted ones. Kiko Mizuhara is a Japanese-American model and designer known for blending trends switched from flashy and expensive displays of wealth to subdued and subverted ones. Kiko Mizuhara is a Japanese-American model and designer known for blending trends switched from flashy and expensive displays of wealth to subdued and subverted ones. Kiko Mizuhara is a Japanese-American model and the flash flash
style as static or outdated. The myth on the lack of fashion in what was considered the Orient was related to Western Imperialism also often accompanied Orientalism, and European imperialism was especially at its highest in the 19th century. [24]:10 In the 19th century time, Europeans described China in binary opposition to Europe, describing China
eccentric, backward, silently different, sensual, and passive. It has a tendency towards despotism and away from progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress and value are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many rigorous scholars [...] Its progress are judged in comparison to the West, so it is the Other. Many r
(1979), Local Invisibility, Postcolonial Feminisms Asian American Contemporary Artists in California, page 166Similar ideas were also applied to other countries in the East Asia, in India, and Middle East, where the perceived lack of fashion were associated with offensive remarks on the Asian social and political systems:[25]:187I confess that the
unchanging fashions of the Turks and other Eastern peoples do not attract me. It seems that their fashions in West Africa. [26] Cloth was used as a form of currency in trade with the Portuguese and Dutch as early as the 16th century, [26] and
locally produced cloth and cheaper European imports were assembled into new styles to accommodate the growing elite class of West Africans and resident gold and slave traders. [26] There was an exceptionally strong tradition of weaving in the Oyo Empire, and the areas inhabited by the Igbo people. [26] Marie Antoinette, wife of Louis XVI, was a
leader of fashion. Her choices, such as this 1783 white muslin dress called a chemise a la Reine, were highly influential and widely worn. [27] See also: History of Western fashion, Chinoiserie in European and American fashion, and Fashion weekThe beginning in Europe of continual and accelerating change in clothing styles can be fairly reliably dated
fashion was a sudden drastic shortening and tightening of the male over-garment from calf-length to barely covering the buttocks,[31] sometimes accompanied with stuffing in the chest to make it look bigger. This created the distinctive Western outline of a tailored top worn over leggings or trousers. The pace of change accelerated considerably in the
following century, and women's and men's fashion, especially in the dressing and adorning of the hair, became equally complex. Art historians are, therefore, able to use fashion with confidence and precision to date images, often to within five years, particularly in the case of images from the 15th century. Initially, changes in fashion led to a
France.[19]:317324 Though the rich usually led fashion, the increasing affluence of early modern Europe led to the bourgeoisie and even peasants following trends at a distance, but still uncomfortably close for the elites a factor that Fernand Braudel regards as one of the main motors of changing fashion.[19]:313315Albrecht Drer's drawing contrasts
a well-turned out bourgeoise from Nuremberg (left) with her counterpart from Venice. The Venetian lady's high chopines make her look taller. In the 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced. Ten 16th century, national differences were at their most pronounced.
in his actual (or composite) contrast of Nuremberg and Venetian fashions at the close of the 15th century (illustration, right). The "Spanish style" of the late 16th century, French styles decisively took over leadership, a process completed
in the 18th century.[19]:317321Though different textile colors and patterns changed from year to year,[32] the cut of a gentleman's coat and the length of his waistcoat, or the pattern to which a lady's dress was cut, changed more slowly. Men's fashions were primarily derived from military models, and changes in a European male silhouette were
galvanized in theaters of European war where gentleman officers had opportunities to make notes of different styles such as the "Steinkirk" cravat or necktie. Both parties wore shirts under their clothing, the cut and style of which had little cause to change over a number of centuries. Though there had been distribution of dressed dolls from France
 since the 16th century and Abraham Bosse had produced engravings of fashion in the 1620s, the pace of change picked up in the 1780s with increased publication of French engravings illustrating the latest Paris styles. By 1800, all Western Europeans were dressing alike (or thought they were); local variation became first a sign of provincial culture
and later a badge of the conservative peasant. [19]:317[28]:62Cover of Marcus Clarks' spring and summer catalogue 192627Although tailors and dressmakers were no doubt responsible for many innovations, and the textile industry indeed led many trends, the history of fashion design is generally understood to date from 1858 when the English-born
Charles Frederick Worth opened the first authentic haute couture house in Paris. The Haute house was the name established by the government for the fashion houses that met the standards of the industry. These fashion houses that met the standards of the industry. These fashion houses that met the standards of the industry. These fashion houses that met the standards of the industry.
collections per year at fashion shows, and presenting a certain number of patterns to costumers.[33] Since then, the idea of the fashion designer as a celebrity in their own right has become increasingly dominant.[34]Claudia Schiffer became one of the most iconic models in Europe, representing major brands like Chanel, Versace, and
Valentino. Although fashion can be feminine or masculine, additional trends are androgynous. [35] The idea of unisex dressing originated in the 1960s, when designers such as Pierre Cardin and Rudi Gernreich created garments, such as stretch jersey tunics or leggings, meant to be worn by both males and females. The impact of unisex wearability
expanded more broadly to encompass various themes in fashion, including androgyny, mass-market retail, and conceptual clothing, influenced men to attend social gatherings without a dinner jacket and to accessorize in new ways
Some men's styles blended the sensuality and expressiveness, and the growing gay-rights movement and an emphasis on youth allowed for a new freedom to experiment with style and with fabrics such as wool crepe, which had previously been associated with women's attire.[37]The four major current fashion capitals are acknowledged to be New
York City (Manhattan), Paris, Milan, and London, which are all headquarters to the most significant fashion companies and are renowned for their major influence on global fashion. Fashion weeks are held in these cities, where designers exhibit their new clothing collections to audiences. A study demonstrated that general proximity to New York's
Garment District was important to participate in the American fashion ecosystem.[38] Haute couture has now largely been subsidized by the sale of ready-to-wear collections and perfume using the same branding. Modern Westerners have a vast number of choices in the selection of their clothes. What a person chooses to wear can reflect their
personality or interests. When people who like or respect these people are influenced by their style and begin wearing similarly styled clothes. Fashions may vary considerably within a society according to age, social class, generation,
occupation, and geography, and may also vary over time. The terms fashion victim refer to someone who slavishly follows current fashions. Gensei Kajin Shu by Yoshu Chikanobu, 1890. Various styles of traditional Japanese clothing and Western styles. Liu Wen, supermodel, walks the runway modeling fashions by designer Diane von
Frstenberg at New York Fashion Week 2013. In the early 2000s, Asian fashion influences became increasingly significant in local and global markets. Countries with a number of rich traditions; though these were often drawn upon by Western designers, Asian
clothing styles gained considerable influence in the early- to mid-2000s. [39] ChinaMain articles: Chinese fashion and Clothing in ancient China, throughout the Tang Dynasty (618907), women wore extravagant attire to demonstrate prosperity. Mongol men of the Yuan Dynasty
(12791368) were loose robes; horsemen sported shorter robes, trousers, and boots to provide ease when horseback riding. The leaders of the Oing Dynasty (16441911) maintained Manchu dress, while establishing new garments for officials; while foot bindingoriginally introduced in the 10th centurywas not preserved, women of this era were
qipao became more popular. In the 1950s and 60s, Lenin coats with double lines of buttons, slanting pockets and a belt came into vogue among Chinese men.[41]IndiaMain article: History of Indian clothingHindu lady wearing sari, one of the most ancient and popular pieces of clothing in the Indian subcontinent. In India, it has been common for
followers of different religions to wear corresponding pieces of clothing. [42] During the 15th century, Muslim and Hindu women wore notably different articles of clothing. This is also seen in many other Eastern world countries. In the Victorian era, most women did not wear blouses under their saris, which did not suit the Victorian society; however
British and Indian fashion would be influenced by each other in following decades. In the 1920s, the nationalists adopted Khadi cloth as a symbol of resistance; here, Gandhi became the face of the resistance which made people spin, weave, and wear their Khadi. Today, the salwaar-kameez is recognized as the national dress of India. Japan Main article
Japanese clothingFor Japan, the people during the Meiji period (18681912) widely incorporated Western styles into Japanese fashion, which is considered to be a remarkable transformation for the Japanese wore more extravagant pieces of clothing like
luxurious patterned silks and adorned themselves with fancy sashes. Women also started wearing Western dresses in public instead of their traditional Kimono. Moreover, like India, different Japanese religions wear different
pieces of clothing. Model with a modern dress reflecting the current fashion show, Paris, 2011Kaia Gerber at the 2019 Max Mara Fashion weekIn its most common use, the term fashion refers to the current expressions on sale through the fashion
industry. The global fashion industry is a product of the modern age. [44] In the Western world, tailoring has since medieval times been controlled by guilds, but with the emergence of industrialism, the power of the guilds was undermined. Before the mid-19th century, most clothing was custom-made. It was handmade for individuals, either as home
production or on order from dressmakers and tailors. By the beginning of the 20th century, with the rise of new technologies such as the sewing machine, the rise of global trade, the development of the factory system of production, and the proliferation of retail outlets such as department stores, clothing became increasingly mass-produced in
standard sizes and sold at fixed prices. Although the fashion industry, with clothing often designed in one country, manufactured in another, and sold worldwide. For example, an American fashion company might source fabric in China and
have the clothes manufactured in Vietnam, finished in Italy, and shipped to a warehouse in the United States for distribution to retail outlets internationally. The fashion industry has for a long time been one of the largest employers in the United States, [44] and it remains so in the 21st century. However, U.S. employment in fashion began to decline
considerably as production increasingly moved overseas, especially to China. Because data regarding the fashion industry typically are reported for national economies and expressed in terms of the industry's many separate sectors, aggregate figures for the world production of textiles and clothing are difficult to obtain. However, by any measure, the
clothing industry accounts for a significant share of world economic output.[45]The fashion industry consists of four levels: The production of fashion goods by designers, manufacturers, contractors, and others. Retail sales. Various forms of advertising and
promotion. The levels of focus in the fashion industry consist of many separate but interdependent sectors. These sectors include textile design and merchandising, fashion retailing, marketing and merchandising, fashion retailing, marketing and merchandising fashion retailing, marketing and merchandising fashion retailing, marketing and merchandising fashion retailing f
for apparel under conditions that enable participants in the industry to operate at a profit.[44]Main article: Fashion trendSee: Category:Fashion by decadeAudrey Hepburn Known for her timeless elegance, Hepburns style, particularly her role in Breakfast at Tiffanys, popularized the chic, minimalist look and iconic black dress. A fashion trend signifies
a specific look or expression that is spread across a population at a specific time and place. A trend is considered a more ephemeral look, not defined by the fashion industry. A trend can thus emerge from street style, across cultures, and from influencers and other celebrities. Fashion trends are influenced
by several factors, including cinema, celebrities, climate, creative explorations, innovations, designs, political, economic, social, and technological. Examining these factors is called a PEST analysis. Fashion forecasters can use this information to help determine the growth or decline of a particular trend. Marilyn Monroe glamorous and curvaceous
style, especially her white dress in The Seven Year Itch, became a symbol of femininity and classic Hollywood glamour. People's minds as well as their perceptions and consciousness are constantly evolving in a contradiction between the old and the new, and are in a sense easily influenced by those
around them, and therefore also begin to imitate constantly. [46] Princess Diana popularized casual chic styles, including oversized sweaters and biker shorts. Continuing on from the maximalist and 1980s influences of the early 2020s, vibrant coloured clothing had made a comeback for women in America, France, China, Korea, and Ukraine [47] by the
spring of 2023.[48] This style, sometimes referred to as "dopamine dressing", featured long skirts and belted maxi dresses with thigh splits, lots of gold and pearl jewelry, oversized striped cardigan sweaters, multicoloured silk skirts with seashell or floral print, strappy sandals, pants with a contrasting stripe down the leg, ugg boots, [49] floral print
maxi skirts, Y2K inspired platform shoes, chunky red rain boots, [50] shimmery jumpsuits, [51] knitted dresses, leather pilot jackets with faux fur collars, [52] skirts with bold contrasting vertical stripes, trouser suits with bootcut legs, jeans with faux fur collars, [52] skirts with bold contrasting vertical stripes, trouser suits with bold contrasting vertical stripes, trouser suits with bootcut legs, jeans with faux fur collars, [52] skirts with bold contrasting vertical stripes, trouser suits with bold contrasting vertical stripes.
oversized garments were often made from translucent materials and featured cutouts intended to expose the wearer's bare shoulder, thigh, or midriff, such as low-cut waists on the pants or tops with strappy necklines intended to be worn braless.[55] Desirable colours included neon green, watermelon green, coral pink, orange, salmon pink, magenta
gold, electric blue, aguamarine, cyan, turguoise, and royal blue. [56][57]In 2023, the predominant colors in the United States, Britain, and France were red, white, and sometimes featured contrasting vokes and cuffs with intricate
embroidery.[58][59] Moccasins, stonewash denim waistcoats with decorative fringes, preppy loafers, navy blue suits and sportcoats, straight leg jeans instead of the skinny jeans fashionable from the late 2000s until the early 2020s,[60] stetsons, white baseball jerseys with bold red or blue pinstripes, striped blue neckties, baggy white pants, Union
Jack motifs, flared jeans, and duster coats as worn in the Yellowstone TV series, [61] as well as preppy style college sweaters, retro blue and white striped football shirts, [62] chelsea boots with cowboy boot styling, two-button blazers with red and blue boating stripes, V-neck sweater vests, royal blue baseball jackets with white sleeves, Howler
Brothers gilets, [63] shirts and suits worn open to expose the chest, [64] and boxy leather reefer jackets were popular on both sides of the Atlantic. [65][67]Further information: Music and fashionCelebrities such as Britney Spears have popularized the concept of wearing underwear as outerwear. Fashion is inherently a social phenomenon. A person
cannot have a fashion by oneself, but for something to be defined as fashion, there needs to be dissemination can take several forms; from the top-down ("trickle-across"). Fashion relates to the
social and cultural context of an environment. According to Matika, [68] "Elements of popular culture become fused when a person's trend is associated with a preference for a genre of music [] like music, news, or literature, fashion has been fused into everyday lives." Fashion is not only seen as purely aesthetic; fashion is also a medium for people to
create an overall effect and express their opinions and overall art. Lady Gaga is known for her boundary-pushing fashion, like the iconic meat dress, making her a controversial yet influential figure in both fashion and music. This mirrors what performers frequently accomplish through music videos. In the music video 'Formation' by Beyonc, according
to Carlos,[69]The annual or seasonal runway show is a reflection of fashion trends and a designer's inspirations. For designers like Vivienne Westwood, runway shows are a platform for her voice on politics and current events. For her AW15 menswear show, according to Water,[70] "where models with severely bruised faces channeled eco-warriors on
a mission to save the planet." Another recent example is a staged feminist protest march for Chanel's SS15 show, rioting models chanting words of empowerment using signs like "Feminist but feminine" and "Ladies first." According to Water,[70] "The show tapped into Chanel's long history of championing female independence: founder Coco Chanel
was a trailblazer for liberating the female body in the post-WWI era, introducing silhouettes that countered the restrictive corsets then in favour. "The annual Met Gala ceremony in Manhattan is the premier venue where fashion designers and their creations are celebrated. Social media is also a place where fashion is presented most often. Some
influencers are paid huge amounts of money to promote a product or clothing item, where the business hopes many viewers will buy the product off the back of the advertisement. Instagram is the most popular platform for advertising, but Facebook, Snapchat, Twitter and other platforms are also used.[71] In New York, the LGBT fashion design
community contributes very significantly to promulgating fashion trends, and drag celebrities have developed a profound influence upon New York Fashion Week. [72] Fur fashion for sale in Tallinn, Estonia Consumers of different groups have varying needs and demands. Factors taken into consideration when analyzing consumers of different groups have varying needs and demands.
demographics.[73]To understand consumers' needs and predict fashion trends, fashion companies have to do market research methods are taking other information that has already been collected, for example using a book or an article for research. Primary research is
collecting data through surveys, interviews, observation, and/or focus groups. Primary research often focuses on large sample sizes to determine customer's motivations to shop.[76]Gigi Hadid in a campaign for Stuart Weitzman in 2017The benefits of primary research are specific information about a fashion brand's consumer is explored. Surveys are
helpful tools; guestions can be open-ended or closed-ended. Negative factor surveys and interviews present is that the answers can be biased, due to wording in the survey or on face-to-face interactions. Focus groups, about 8 to 12 people, can be beneficial because several points can be addressed in depth. However, there are drawbacks to this tactic,
too. With such a small sample size, it is hard to know if the greater public would react the same way as the focus group. [75] Observation can really help a company gain insight on what a consumer truly wants. There is less of a bias because consumers are just performing their daily tasks, not necessarily realizing they are being observed. For
example, observing the public by taking street style photos of people, the consumer did not get dressed in the morning knowing that would normally wear. Through observation patterns can be seen, helping trend forecasters know what their target market needs and wants. Knowing
the needs of consumers will increase fashion companies' sales and profits. Through research and studying the consumers are ready for Consumers are ready for consumers is also a factor. Consumers
engaging in symbolic consumption may develop a sense of self over an extended period of time as various objects are collected as part of the process of establishing their identity to others. For teenagers, consumption plays a role in distinguishing the child self
from the adult. Researchers have found that the fashion choices of teenagers are used for self-expression and also to recognize other teens who wear similar clothes. The symbolic association of clothing items can link individuals' personality and interests, with music as a prominent factor influencing fashion decisions.[77]Melania Trump with
Argentine first lady Juliana Awada in 2017Political figures have played a central role in the development of fashion, at least since the time of French king Louis XIV. For example, First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy was a fashion icon of the early 1960s. Wearing Chanel suits, structural Givenchy shift dresses, and soft color Cassini coats with large buttons
she inspired trends of both elegant formal dressing and classic feminine style. [78] Cultural upheavals have also had an impact on fashion trends. For example, during the 1960s, the U.S. economy was robust, the divorce rate was increasing, and the government approved the birth control pill. These factors inspired the younger generation to rebel
against entrenched social norms. The civil rights movement, a struggle for social justice and equal opportunity for Blacks, and the women's liberation movement, seeking equal rights and opportunity for Blacks, and the women's liberation movement, seeking equal rights and opportunity for Blacks, and the women's liberation movement, a struggle for social justice and equal rights and opportunity for Blacks, and the women's liberation movement, a struggle for social justice and equal rights and opportunity for Blacks, and the women's liberation movement, a struggle for social justice and equal rights movement, as the women's liberation movement mo
designers then began to experiment with the shapes of garments: loose sleeveless dresses, micro-minis, flared skirts, and trumpet sleeves. Fluorescent colors, print patterns, bell-bottom jeans, fringed vests, and skirts became de rigueur outfits of the 1960s.[79]Concern and protest over U.S. involvement in the failing Vietnam War also influenced
fashion. Camouflage patterns in military clothing, developed to help military personnel be less visible to enemy forces, seeped into streetwear designs in the 1960s. Camouflage trends have disappeared and resurfaced several times since then, appearing in high fashion iterations in the 1990s. [80] Designers such as Valentino, Dior, and Dolce &
Gabbana combined camouflage into their runway and ready-to-wear collections. Today, variations of camouflage, including pastel shades, in every article of clothing or accessory, continue to enjoy popularised through media. Today, variations of camouflage into their runway and ready-to-wear collections.
technology plays a sizable role in society, and technological influences are correspondingly increasing within the realm of fashion. Wearable technology has become incorporated; for example, clothing constructed with solar panels that charge devices and smart fabrics that enhance wearer comfort by changing color or texture based on environmental
changes.[81] 3D printing technology has influenced designers such as Iris van Herpen and Kimberly Ovitz. As the technology evolves, 3D printers will become more accessible to designers and eventually, consumers these could potentially reshape design and production in the fashion industry entirely. Internet technology, enabling the far reaches of
online retailers and social media platforms, has created previously unimaginable ways for trends to be identified, marketed, and sold immediately.[82] Trend-setting styles are easily displayed and communicated online to attract customers. Posts on Instagram or Facebook can quickly increase awareness about new trends in fashion, which
subsequently may create high demand for specific items or brands,[83] new "buy now button" technology can link these styles with direct sales. Machine vision technology has been developed to track how fashion spread through society. The industry can now see the direct correlation on how fashion shows influence street-chic outfits. Effects such as
these can now be quantified and provide valuable feedback to fashion houses, designers, and consumers regarding trends.[84]This section is an excerpt from Environmental impact of fashion industry, particularly the manufacturing and use of
apparel and footwear, is a significant driver of greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, water use, and textile waste.[85] During the 19th century, industrialization meant a move towards the manufacture of textiles on a large-scale, which only accelerated the environmental degradation.[86] The rapid growth of fast fashion has led to around 80 billion
items of clothing being consumed annually, with about 85% of clothes consumed in United States being sent to landfill.[87]Less than one percent of clothing is recycled to make new clothes.[88] In the late 2010s it emitted 2% of world total greenhouse gases,[89] and contributed to climate change through energy-intensive production.[90] The
production and distribution of the crops, fibers, and garments used in fashion all contribute to differing forms of environmental pollution, including water, air, and soil degradation.[91] The textile industry is the second greatest pollution for all industrial water pollution.[93] Some
of the main factors that contribute to this industrial caused pollution are the vast overproduction of fashion crops, [94] [95][96] the use of synthetic fibers, the agriculture pollution of fashion crops, [97] and the proliferation of microfibers across global water sources.
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fashion practices, such as reducing waste, improving energy and water efficiency, and using primarily eco-friendly materials. Counter movements, such as slow fashion, have also developed as a response to the growth of fast fashion. [98] Latin dancers in their costumes. The woman is wearing backless dress with deep slits on its lower portion, while
the man is wearing a shirt with top buttons open. Media, including social media platforms, play a crucial role in shaping fashion trends, creating a rapid cycle of trend adoption and obsolescence. [99] For instance, an important part of fashion is fashion journalism. Editorial critique, guidelines, and commentary can be found on television and in
magazines, newspapers, fashion websites, social networks, and fashion blogs. In recent years, fashion blogging and YouTube videos have become a major outlet for spreading trends and fashion blogging and YouTube videos have become a major outlet for spreading trends and fashion blogs. In recent years, fashion blogging and YouTube videos have become a major outlet for spreading trends and fashion blogs. In recent years, fashion blogging and YouTube videos have become a major outlet for spreading trends and fashion blogs.
readers and viewers all over the world can learn about fashion, making it very accessible. [100] In addition to fashion industry is advertisements provide information to audiences and promote the sales of products and services. The fashion industry uses advertisements to
attract consumers and promote its products to generate sales. A few decades ago when technology was still underdeveloped, advertisements heavily relied on radio, magazines, billboards, and newspapers. [101] These days, there are more various ways in advertisements such as television ads, online-based ads using internet websites, and posts,
videos, and live streaming in social media platforms. This 1921 clipping from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, with story and drawings by Marguerite Martyn, represents the saturation newspaper coverage given to society women at a fashionable dance. There are two subsets of print styling: editorial and lifestyle. Editorial styling is the high-fashion styling
seen in fashion magazines, and this tends to be more artistic and fashion-forward. Lifestyle styling focuses on a more overtly commercial goal, like a department store advertisement, a website, or an advertisement where fashion is not what's being sold but the models are hired to promote the product in the photo.[102]The dressing practices of the
powerful have traditionally been mediated through art and the practices of the courts. The looks of the French court were disseminated through prints from the 16th century on, but gained cohesive design with the development of a centralized court under King Louis XIV, which produced an identifiable style that took his name. [103] At the beginning
of the 20th century, fashion magazines began to include photographs of various fashion designs and became even more influential than in the past.[104] In cities throughout the world these magazines were greatly sought after and had a profound effect on public taste in clothing. Talented illustrators drew exquisite fashion plates for the publications
which covered the most recent developments in fashion and beauty. Perhaps the most famous of these magazines was La Gazette du Bon Ton, which was founded in Manhattan in 1892, has been the longest-lasting and most
successful of the hundreds of fashion magazines that have come and gone. Increasing affluence after World WarII and, most importantly, the advent of cheap color printing in the 1960s, led to a huge boost in its sales and heavy coverage of fashion in mainstream women's magazines, followed by men's magazines in the 1990s. One such example of
Vogue's popularity is the younger version, Teen Vogue, which covers clothing and trends that are targeted more toward the "fashionista on a budget". Haute couture designers followed the trend by starting ready-to-wear and perfume lines which are heavily advertised in the magazines and now dwarf their original couture businesses. A recent
development within fashion print media is the rise of text-based and critical magazines which aim to prove that fashion is not superficial, by creating a dialogue between fashion Practice: The Journal of Design, Creative Process & the Fashion Industry.
(2008), and Vestoj (2009). Television coverage began in the 1950s with small fashion features. In the 1960s and 1970s, fashion segments on various entertainment shows became more frequent, and by the 1980s, dedicated fashion segments on various entertainment shows became more frequent, and by the 1980s and 1970s, fashion features. In the 1960s and 1970s, fashion features. In the 1960s and 1970s, fashion features. In the 1960s and 1970s, fashion features for the properties of 
to become the leader in both Fashion Television and new media channels. The Fashion Industry is beginning to promote their styles through her Fashion Bloggers on social media's. Voque specified Chiara Ferragni as "blogger of the moment" due to the rises of followers through her Fashion Bloggers on social media's.
 Week in New York City came to a close, The New Islander's Fashion Editor, Genevieve Tax, criticized the fashion industry for running on a seasonal schedule of its own, largely at the expense of real-world consumers. "Because designers release their fall collections in the spring and their spring collections in the fall, fashion magazines such as Vogue
always and only look forward to the upcoming season, promoting parkas come September while issuing reviews on shorts in January", she writes. "Savvy shoppers, consequently, have been conditioned to be extremely, perhaps impractically, farsighted with their buying." [107] The fashion industry has been the subject of numerous films and television
shows, including the reality show Project Runway and the drama series Ugly Betty. Specific fashion brands have been featured in film, not only as product placement opportunities, but as bespoke items that have subsequently led to trends in fashion.[108]Videos in general have been very useful in promoting the fashion industry. This is evident not
only from television shows directly spotlighting the fashion industry, but also movies, events and music videos which showcase fashion statements as well as promote specific brands through product placements. Winnie Harlow challenges racism in fashion by promoting diversity and redefining beauty standards. Some fashion advertisements have been
accused of racism and led to boycotts from customers. Globally known Swedish fashion brand H&M faced this issue with one of its children's wear advertisements in 2018. A Black child wearing a hoodie with the slogan "coolest monkey in the jungle" was featured in the ad. This immediately led to controversy, as "monkey" is commonly used as slur
against Black people, and caused many customers to boycott the brand. Many people, including celebrities, posted on social media about their resentments towards H&M and refusal to work with and buy its products. H&M issued a statement saying "we apologise to anyone this may have offended", though this too received some criticism for
appearing insincere.[109]Another fashion advertisement seen as racist was from GAP, an American worldwide clothing brand. GAP collaborated with her arm on a shorter Black girl's head. Upon release, some viewers harshly
criticized it, claiming it shows an underlying passive racism. A representative from The Root commented that the ad portrays the message that Black people are undervalued and seen as props for White people being oversensitive. GAP replaced
the image in the ad and apologized to critics.[111]Karlie Klossy, which encourages young girls to learn coding. Many fashion brands have published ads that were provocative and sexy to attract customers' attention. British high fashion
brand, Jimmy Choo, was blamed for having sexism in its ad which featured a female British model wearing the brand's boots. In this two-minute ad, men whistle at a model, walking on the street with red, sleeveless mini dress. This ad gained much backlash and criticism by the viewers, as it was seen as promoting sexual harassment and other
misconduct. Many people showed their dismay through social media posts, leading Jimmy Choo to pull down the ad from social media platforms.[112]French luxury fashion brand Yves Saint Laurent also faced this issue with its print ad shown in Paris in 2017. The ad depicted a female model wearing fishnet tights with roller-skate stilettos reclining
with her legs opened in front of the camera. This advertisement brought harsh comments from both viewers and French advertising organization directors for going against the advertising organization directors for decency, dignity and those prohibiting submission, violence or dependence, as well as the use of stereotypes." and additionally said
that this ad was causing "mental harm to adolescents." [113] Due to the negative public reaction, the poster was removed from the city. A Mexican sports reporter Ins Sainz wearing a little black dress and knee-high boots and creating strong relationships with them, reaching that this adward was removed from the city. A Mexican sports reporter Ins Sainz wearing a little black dress and knee-high boots are not creating strong relationships with them, reaching that the city. A Mexican sports reporter Ins Sainz wearing a little black dress and knee-high boots are not creating strong relationships with them, reaching that the city is a company's audiences and creating strong relationships with them, reaching the city is a company's additional problem.
out to media, and initiating messages that project positive images of the company. [114] Social media plays an important role in modern-day fashion public relations; enabling practitioners to reach a wide range of consumers through various platforms. [115] Building brand awareness and credibility is a key implication of good public relations. In some
cases, the hype is built about new designers' collections before they are released into the market, due to the immense exposure generated by practitioners.[116] Social media, such as blogs, microblogs, podcasts, photo and video sharing sites have all become increasingly important to fashion public relations.[117] The interactive nature of these
platforms allows practitioners to engage and communicate with the public in real-time, and tailor their clients' brand or campaign messages to the target audience. With blogging platforms such as Instagram, Tumblr, WordPress, Squarespace, and other sharing sites, bloggers have emerged as expert fashion commentators, shaping brands and having
a great impact on what is 'on trend'.[118] Women in the fashion public relations industry such as Sweaty Betty PR founder Roxy Jacenko and Oscar de la Renta's PR girl Erika Bearman, have acquired copious followers on their social media
is changing the way practitioners deliver messages,[31] as they are concerned with the media, and also customer relationship building.[120] Consumers have the ability to share
their purchases on their personal social media pages (such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.), and if practitioners deliver the brand message effectively and meet the needs of its public, word-of-mouth publicity will be generated and potentially provide a wide reach for the designer and their products. Further information: Fashion
activismJacqueline Kennedy, the wife of President John F. Kennedy, made pink a popular high-fashion concerns people, and signifies social hierarchies, fashion intersects with politics and the social organization of societies. Whereas haute couture and business suits are associated by people in power, also groups aiming to challenge
the political order also use clothes to signal their position. The explicit use of fashion as a form of activism, is usually referred to as "fashion activism, is usually referred to as "fashion activism, is usually referred to as "fashion activism," There is a complex relationship between fashion and feminisms.
which are part of women's oppression.[121] Brownmiller felt that women should reject traditionally feminine dress, focusing on comfort and practicality rather than fashion.[121] Others believe that it is the fashion system itself that is repressive in requiring women to seasonally change their clothes to keep up with trends.[122] Greer has advocated
this argument that seasonal changes in dress should be ignored; she argues that women can be liberated by replacing the compulsiveness of fashion with enjoyment of rejection of fashion on socialist, racial and
environmental grounds.[124] However, Mosmann has pointed out that the relationship between protests has then become part of fashion itself.[124]Fashion designers and brands have traditionally kept themselves out of political conflicts, there has been a
movement in the industry towards taking more explicit positions across the political spectrum. From maintaining a rather apolitical stance, designers and brands today engage more explicitly in current debates. [125] Tie dye vendor, July 2013 For example, considering the U.S.'s political climate in the surrounding months of the 2016 presidential
election, during 2017 fashion weeks in London, Milan, New York, Paris and So Paulo amongst others, many designers took the opportunity to take political stances leveraging their platforms and influence to reach their customers. [126][127] This has also led to some controversy over democratic values, as fashion is not always the most inclusive
platform for political debate, but a one-way broadcast of top-down messages. When taking an explicit political stance, designers generally favor issues that can be identified in clear language with virtuous undertones. For example, aiming to "amplify a greater message of unity, inclusion, diversity, and feminism in a fashion space", designer Mara
Hoffman invited the founders of the Women's March on Washington to open her show which featured modern silhouettes of utilitarian wear, described by critics as "Made for a modern warrior" and "Clothing for those who still have work to do".[128] Prabal Gurung debuted his collection of T-shirts featuring slogans such as "The Future is Female"
"We Will Not Be Silenced", and "Nevertheless She Persisted", with proceeds going to the ACLU, Planned Parenthood, and Gurung's own charity, "Shikshya Foundation Nepal".[125] Similarly, The Business of Fashion launched the #TiedTogether movement on Social Media, encouraging member of the industry from editors to models, to wear a white
bandana advocating for "unity, solidarity, and inclusiveness during fashion may be used to promote a cause, such as to promote healthy behavior, [130] to raise money for a cancer cure, [131] or to raise money for local charities [132] such as the Juvenile Protective Association [133] or a children's hospice. [134] One fashion cause is
trashion, which is using trash to make clothes, jewelry, and other fashion items in order to promote awareness of pollution. There are a number of modern trashion artists such as Marina DeBris, Ann Wizer,[135] and Nancy Judd.[136] Other designers have used DIY fashions, in the tradition of the punk movement, to address elitism in the industry to
promote more inclusion and diversity.[137]Indigenous Americas Map Tunic designed in 2018 by Carla Fernndez and Pedro Reyes for Taller Flora. From an academic lens, the sporting of various fashion statements, using a grammar of fashion.[138]
This is a perspective promoted in the work of influential French philosopher and semiotician Roland Barthes. Anthropology, the study of culture and of human societies, examines fashion by asking why certain practice or expression is chosen by
those in power in a community, and that becomes "the fashion" as defined at a certain time by the people under influence of those in power. If a particular style has a meaning in an already occurring set of beliefs, then that style may have a greater chance of become fashion.[139]According to cultural theorists Ted Polhemus and Lynn Procter, one can
 describe fashion as adornment, of which there are two types: fashion and anti-fashion. Through the capitalization of clothing, accessories, and shoes, etc., what once constituted anti-fashion are blurred, as expressions that were once outside the changes of
fashion are swept along with trends to signify new meanings.[140] Examples range from how elements from ethnic dress becomes part of a trend and appear on catwalks or street cultures, for example how tattoos travel from sailors, laborers and criminals to popular culture. Kate Moss embodying cultural shifts in beauty standards, body image, and
identity, blending grunge with high fashion. To cultural theorist Malcolm Bernard, fashion and anti-fashion differ as polar opposites. Anti-fashion is fixed and changes little over time, [141] varying depending on the cultural or social group one is associated with or where one lives, but within that group or locality the style changes little. Fashion, in
contrast, can change (evolve) very quickly[142] and is not affiliated with one group or area of the world but spreads throughout the world but spreads throughout the world wherever people can communicate easily with each other. An example of anti-fashion would be ceremonial or otherwise traditional clothing where specific garments and their designs are both reproduced faithfully
and with the intent of maintaining a status quo of tradition. This can be seen in the clothing of some kabuki plays, where some character outfits are kept intact from designs of several centuries ago, in some cases retaining the status quo, while
fashion is concerned with social mobility. Time is expressed in terms of continuity in anti-fashion, and in terms of change in fashion has fixed modes of adornment, while anti-fashion has fixed modes of adornment, while anti-fashion has fixed modes of adornment, and in terms of continuity in anti-fashion, and in terms of continuity in anti-fashion has fixed modes of adornment.
this system to be a deliberate change in style, promoted through the channels influenced by the industry, intellectual property expert, so a deliberate change in style, promoted through the channels influenced by the industry, intellectual property expert,
mentioned in a fashion seminar held in LA[which?] that "Copyright law regarding clothing is a current hot-button issue in the industry. We often have to draw the line between designers being inspired by a design and those outright stealing it in different places."[144] To take inspiration from others' designs contributes to the fashion industry's ability
to establish clothing trends. For the past few years, WGSN has been a dominant source of fashion news and forecasts in encouraging fashion brands worldwide to be inspired by one another. Enticing consumers to buy clothing by establishing new trends is, some have argued, a key component of the industry's success. Intellectual property rules that
interfere with this process of trend-making would, in this view, be counter-productive. On the other hand, it is often argued that the blatant theft of new ideas, unique design companies. Since fakes are distinguishable by their poorer
quality, there is still a demand for luxury goods, and as only a trademark or logo can be copyrighted, many fashion brands make this one of the most visible aspects of the garment or accessory. In handbags, especially, the designer's brand may be woven into the fabric (or the lining fabric) from which the bag is made, making the brand an intrinsic
element of the bag. In 2005, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) held a conference calling for stricter intellectual property enforcement within the textile and clothing industries. [145][146]Fashion portal Digital fashion Designer
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fashionTime 100Western dress codes Environmental Audit Committee (19 February 2019). Fixing fashion: clothing consumption and sustainability: design for change. Laurence King Pub. ISBN 978-1-78067-196-3. OCLC 866622248. Grace Heller, Sarah (2007). Fashion in
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Wiktionary Quotations related to Fashion at WikiquoteRetrieved from "20ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600This article by additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by additional citations for verification.
JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2ndmillennium Century 17th cent
 DisestablishmentsvteThe world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent
and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Roman numerals MDI (represented by the Roman
saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572
appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of the long-held notion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of the long-held notion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and led to major revolutions in the fields of the long-held notion of the new sciences.
physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and their possessions in the
Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic
thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation
in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the
epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing
grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2]In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur ances
Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into
conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo
da Vinci, c.15031506, one of the world's best-known paintings1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David.1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin
under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history
won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate
of Sennar by Amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty.1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation.1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia
Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity.1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa.1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of
Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on
the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Tano population.[6]1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf.1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul
during the Portuguese-Mamluk War15081512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan at each of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice and the Camorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice and the Camorin of Calicut with support of the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice and the Camorin of Calicut with support of the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Spice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu
trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape. [7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in
Malacca.1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day
Malaysia.1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System.1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687.1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition
was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serro. Serro is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9]1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares
lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces.1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey).1513: Vasco Nez de Balboa, in service of
Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so.1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1517.1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1518: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1519: The Bat
Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty.1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran.1515: The Ottoman Strange of France as King of France as Kin
Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant.1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony.1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European
nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack.1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab.1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn
Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X.1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month.1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural
causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 15191519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the province of the forest prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the province of the forest prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayredding Portuguese culvering the Portu
                                                              position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519: Death of Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556).15191522: Spanish expedition
commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire.Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire.1520: The first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire.1520: The first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire.1520: The first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire.1520: The first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire.1520: The first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire.1520: The first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire.1520: The reign of Suleiman the 
European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist
campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the village established a trading post in the village establishe
day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire.1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces.1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year.1521: Jiajing Emperor
ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China.1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle,
and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana.1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach)1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9]1522: August, Luso-
Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa.1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union.1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernn Corts15241525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire.1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first
European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland.1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript1525: Timurid Empire forces under
Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Mohcs.1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur.1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII
escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large
number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah.1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the
site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary.1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of
Vienna.1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain.1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the EthiopianAdal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the
Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King 
Empire.1532: Foundation of So Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas.1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England.1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born.1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France.1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids.1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more
active in repression of French Protestants.1535: The Monter Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed.1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de
Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan.1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason.1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal.1536: Foundation of
Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza.1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil.1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible.1538: Gonzalo Jimnez de Quesada founds Bogot.1538:
SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza.1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III.1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, and
ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540).1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile.1541: An Algerian military
campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful.1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana.1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire.1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia.1542: The Italian War of 15421546 War resumes between Francis I of
France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French.1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort1542: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and
became the official name of the archipelago.1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1543: The Nanban trade period begins after
Portuguese traders make contact with Japan.1544: The French defeat an ImperialSpanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai
forces sack the Malian capital of Niani1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy).1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica.1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547)1547: Henry
VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 52.1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle
Mhlberg.1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo.1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in
Timbuktu (in present-day Mali).1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates.1549: Tom de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil.1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of
his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in
Istanbul.1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.15501551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Americas.1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease.1551: North African
pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya.1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies.1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first gueen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority.1553:
The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau.1554: Missionaries Jos de Anchieta and Manuel da Nbrega establishes So Paulo, southeast Brazil.1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Wyatt rebellion.1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock
trading company 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation in Venice of Delle Navigiati
the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica.1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat.1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Empire in a series of conquers the Ast
Delhi with Humayun.1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition.1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596.1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across
from present-day Hong Kong).1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world.1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes Qu
Denmark and Russia.1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France.1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis, the Italian Wars conclude.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal
Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 15671560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret
declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre.1560: Lazarus Church, Macau1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London.1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place.1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith.1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim
and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste.15621598: French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Wassy and Wassy and Battle of Wassy and Wassy 
was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12]1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease.1564: Galileo Galile
sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota.1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.1565: Estcio de S establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the Siege of Malta (1565).1565: Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the
Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the
Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 156715661648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City,
Longging Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of
Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang.1569: Rising of the
North in England.1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator.1569: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795.1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Russia,
orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod.1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her.1570: 20,000 inhabitants
of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Turks the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Turks the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Turks the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Turks the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Turks the Ottoman Tur
Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto.1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indians.1572:
Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War.1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco.1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre.1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates
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the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Lus Vaz de Cames, three years after the auxiliary ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declared	
Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory.1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress.1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese.1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies.1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought lempire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh.1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers.15771580: Francis Drake circles the world.1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede.1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle	between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal
but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12]1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands.	ge.[15]1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially
chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Am	bon.[16]The fall of Spanish Armada1580: Drake's royal reception
after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish a 1640.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish a 1640.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portugal ends the Spain are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portugal ends the Spain are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portugal ends t	ide.1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The
ast day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first theme part of the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme part of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times mo	
died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market).1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan America.15851604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic.1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I.1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty.1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the er	
Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life.1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada.1589: Spain repulses the English Armada.1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69 Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified.1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow.1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Song	9.Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam
10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions.15931606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks.1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded to solve the Solve the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman. [18] 1596: June, de Houtman people port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.	by Alessandro Valignano.1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia
osing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18]1597: Romeo and Juliet is published.1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the Figure 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the Figure 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the Figure 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the Figure 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the Figure 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the Figure 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the Figure 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the Figure 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the Figure 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Portugues 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Portugues 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Portugues 20. Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough s	rench Wars of Religion.1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from
de Nuevo Mxico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The Mali Empire is def	feated at the Battle of Jenn.1599: The van Neck expedition returns
to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600)1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the Spice Islands of Maluku.[18]1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period.1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the	e Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.
19]1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia.1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of elimbr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (14851547) Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando lvarez de T	oledo (15071582)Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman
Empire (15201566)Ivan IV the Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15521608) the Father of international lawPhilip II of Spain, King of Spain (15561598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605)Related article: List of 10 clarification of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter I is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under the Introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under the Iberian Union Iberia	
sights Florida and Vasco Nez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 15191522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1 Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 154142: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of co	1525: Modern square root symbol ()1540: Francisco Vsquez de
Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy.15591562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's cowooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812.1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map.1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way.1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by	pastline at St. Augustine.1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a
the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers.1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China.1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame.1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design publishe nivents a thermometer.1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen.1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lung	d under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'.1593: Galileo Galilei
dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History	Review. 63 (3): 710733. CiteSeerX10.1.1.186.2862.
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reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN9780231538602. OCLC905914446.^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp.xv. ISBN967-65-3099-9.^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "U PUQ. p.308. ISBN2-7605-1588-5^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Median Response (1991).	
century events, science, culture and personsRetrieved from " 3 The following pages link to 16 th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View (previous 50 next 50) (20 50 100 250 500) Bagpipes edit)Fashion (links edit)Giovanni Boccaccio (links edit)History of Mali (links edit)History of Mali (links edit)Post office (links edit)Republican Party (United States) (links edit)20th century (links edit)15th century (links edit)17th century (links edit)20th c	(links edit)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links
(links edit)1661 (links edit)1608 (links edit)1492 (links edit)14th century (links edit)1572 (links edit)1623 (links edit)1574 (links edit)1570 (links edit)1570 (links edit)1570 (links edit)1574 (link	1662 (links edit)1490s (links edit)1640s (links edit)1597 (links
(links edit)View (previous 50 next 50) (20 50 100 250 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th_century" As a vibrant and growing sector, the fashion industry has immense potential to offer fulfilling careers in a variety of fields. With its unique blend of creative and business-for ample opportunities for growth and advancement. In this guide, well explore the diverse range of careers available in the fashion industry and offer insights into the skills and experience required for each. A. Importance of the fashion industry The fashion industry is a critical component.	ocused roles, it continues to attract new talent while providing
millions of people around the world. Not only does the industry offer careers in design, merchandising, and retail, but it also supports a vast network of suppliers, manufacturers, and logistics providers. Beyond its economic impact, the fashion industry influences social and cultural models.	ovements and serves as a creative platform for self-expression and
nnovation.B. Overview of the guideThis guide aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the various careers available in the fashion industry. Well cover everything from entry-level positions to senior executive roles, exploring the requirements, expectations, and opportunities for a current trends and challenges facing the industry and offer strategies for success in this dynamic and ever-evolving field. C. Top careers in the fashion industry and offer strategies for success in this dynamic and ever-evolving field. C. Top careers in the fashion industry.	BuyerStylistVisual MerchandiserMarketing ManagerFashion
PublicistTextile DesignerPatternmakerGarment TechnicianRetail ManagerIn the sections that follow, well delve into each of these careers in more detail, exploring the skills, experience, and qualifications required for success in each. Well also provide insights into the current job mark whether youre just starting your career in fashion or seeking a change in direction, this guide will provide valuable information to support your career development. Fashion industry offers a wide range of career opportunities, and for those with a creative flace.	air, a career as a fashion designer can be both rewarding and
challenging.A. Fashion DesignerA fashion designer is responsible for designing a range of clothing and accessory items, from conceptualization to final product. This job involves working with sketches and fabric samples, as well as creating patterns and overseeing the production of the necessary. Many designer, and sportswear. They may also specialize in certain types of clothing, such as menswear or childrens clothing. To become a fashion designer, formal education is often necessary. Many designers have a degree in fashion or a related field, as well as	
t is important to keep up-to-date with fashion trends, have knowledge of textiles and materials, and possess strong leadership and communication skills. B. Textile Designer is responsible for creating patterns and designs for fabrics used in clothing and other textiles. Including cotton, silk, and wool, and creating designs that are both aesthetically pleasing and functional. Textile designers may work for textile manufacturers or clothing companies, or they may be self-employed. As a textile designer, it is important to keep up-to-date with current trends.	This job involves working with a range of different materials,
different types of materials and their properties. C. Costume Designer a costume designing costumes for theater, television, and film productions. This job involves working with directors and other members of the production team to create costumes that according to the production of the production team to create costumes that according to the production of the production team to create costumes that according to the production of the production team to create costumes that according to the production of the pro	urately reflect the time period, setting, and character traits of the
responsible for creating visual representations of fashion designs through drawings, paintings, or digital media. This job involves working closely with fashion designers to create a visual representation of their designs, which can be used for presentations, marketing materials, or fashion design skills, as well as a strong knowledge of fashion trends and styles. They may also need to have experience working with different types of media, including traditional art supplies and digital software. Careers in fashion design offer a wealth of possibilities for those with care.	ion magazines. Fashion illustrators must have strong drawing or
textiles, or costumes, or creating visual representations of fashion designs, these careers require a combination of artistic talent, technical skills, and business and Management CareersThe fashion industry is not limited to just designing and creating clothes, but	at it also involves various business and management aspects. These
careers require individuals with a combination of creative and analytical skills. In this section, we will explore the different fashion business and management careers that are available. Fashion Merchandisers are responsible for planning and overseeing the creating financial goals. A fashion merchandisers role includes trend forecasting, budget management, product development, and marketing. Fashion Merchandisers need to have excellent controlled to the control of	ommunication, negotiation, and analytical skills.B. Retail
BuyerRetail Buyers are responsible for selecting and purchasing products that will be sold in retail stores. They work closely with Fashion Merchandisers to ensure that the products meet the companys financial goals and customer needs. Retail Buyers need to have a keen sense of fas to build relationships with suppliers. Brand ManagerBrand Managers are responsible for developing and executing the brands marketing strategies. They work to create a unique and compelling brand image that resonates with the target audience. Brand Managers need to have except the products meet the companys financial goals and customer needs. Retail Buyers need to have a keen sense of fas	cellent communication, project management, and analytical skills.
They work with various teams, including designers, marketers, and retailers to ensure that the brand remains relevant in the marketing and executing marketing campaigns to promote fashion products. They work that their marketing and advertising efforts are aligned with the companys goals. Fashion Marketing, and analytical skills. E. Public Relations Specialist Public Relations Specialists are responsible for n	
with the public, media, and influencers. They work closely with Brand Managers and Fashion Marketing Specialists to create campaigns that will resonate with the target audience. Public Relations Specialists need to have excellent communication, networking, and problem-solving skin interested in business and management. The careers outlined above require individuals with a combination of creative and analytical skills, project management expertise, and the ability to build relationships. If you are passionate about	
excellent option for you. Fashion Production Careers When it comes to the fashion industry, there are a variety of job opportunities available for individuals who are passionate about fashion production. Production careers in fashion industry require excellent organizational, communication are passionate about fashion production. Production Production Careers: A parel Production Manager is responsible for overseeing the entire apparel production process. They supervise the production team and make sure that each step of the process runs smoothly	tion and planning skills as well as a good eye for fashion design.
sales teams, quality control, and logistics to ensure that the product is produced on time and within budget. They must have excellent leadership and communication skills, as well as a thorough understanding of the entire production process within the fashion industry. B. Technical Decument the production process of the design. They are responsible for creating technical sketches and illustrations, choosing fabrics and colors, building prototypes, and supervising the production process. Technical designers must be proficient in	signerTechnical designers work closely with fashion designers to
communication skills, and be able to work effectively in a fast-paced environment.C. Pattern MakerA pattern maker in the fashion industry is responsible for creating patterns that will be used for garment production. They work closely with both fashion designers and technical designers	ers to create unique, stylish, and well-fitted garments. Pattern
makers must also have a keen eye for detail, be proficient in pattern-making software, and be able to work in a team-oriented environment. D. Quality Control Inspector is responsible for ensuring that the finished product conforms to the set quality standard environment. They must also have a working knowledge of the production process and be familiar working that each stage meets the quality standards set for the final product. Quality control inspectors must have a good eye for detail, be patient, and be able to work in a fast-paced environment. They must also have a working knowledge of the production process and be familiar working and the production process and be familiar working that the finished product conforms to the set quality standard environment.	rith the quality standards of the fashion industry. Careers in fashion
production require excellent organizational, communication, and planning skills. Those who are passionate about the fashion industry will find a variety of opportunities available, including apparel production manager, technical designer, pattern maker, and quality control inspector. It is a team, and a keen eye for design. With the right skills and dedication, one can enjoy a fulfilling and rewarding career in the fashion journalism is a dream job for many fashion enthusiasts. Whether you are	e interested in writing, editing, or critiquing, there are a variety of
career paths you can take in the fashion industry. A. Fashion WriterFashion writers are responsible for creating written content about fashion for various media outlets, including magazines, websites, and social media platforms. They write articles, features, and reviews about fashion to become a fashion writer, you need a strong writing background, excellent communication skills, and a deep understanding of the fashion industry. You should also have a good eye for detail and be able to write in a style that appeals to your target audience. A degree in journalism, con	nmunications, or fashion is preferred. Some of the job roles you can
take on as a fashion writer include staff writer, freelance writer, blogger, and copywriter. You can also work for a media outlet, such as a magazine or newspaper, or you can work independently as a freelance writer. B. Fashion EditorFashion editors are responsible for overseeing the censuring that the fashion content is relevant, engaging, and visually appealing. They work closely with writers, photographers, and designers to create and curate fashion content that is in line with the publications brand and target audience. To become a fashion editor, you need both to content that is in line with the publications brand and target audience. To become a fashion editor, you need both to content that is in line with the publications brand and target audience.	
fashion industry. You should also have strong leadership skills and be able to manage a team of writers, photographers, and designers. Some of the job roles you can take on as a fashion editor include editorial assistant, assistant editor, associate editor, and editor-in-chief. You can also work independently as a freelance editor. C. Fashion Blogger are independent writers who create content about fashion on their own blogs or social media platforms. They develop their own personal brand and voice and create content that resonates with their followe	
outfits of the day, and anything else related to fashion. To become a fashion blogger, you need a passion for fashion, excellent writing and communication skills, and a deep understanding of social media and digital marketing. You should also have a strong sense of personal style and become you can take as a fashion blogger include social media influencer, brand ambassador, and content creator. You can also work with brands and fashion retailers to promote their products on your blog or social media platforms. D. Fashion CriticFashion critics are responsible for reviewing the content of the content	e able to create visually appealing content. Some of the job roles
opinion on what works and what doesnt. Fashion Styling Careers The world of fashion styling is a dynamic and exciting field that offers a wide range of career opportunities. From runway shows and editorial shoots to celebrity styling and personal styling, there are a variety of paths you explore two of these paths in more detail: fashion stylist and personal stylist. A. Fashion Stylist fashion stylist is responsible for creating fashion looks for photo shoots, advertising campaigns, fashion shows, and other fashion-related events. They work closely with photographers, art of the second stylist is responsible for creating fashion looks for photo shoots.	u can take to pursue a career in fashion styling. In this section, well
visually appealing fashion stories. Fashion stylists have an eye for fashion, a keen sense of style, and an understanding of the latest fashion trends. They also have excellent communication and organizational skills, as they need to coordinate outfits, accessories, and props for photo shows the latest fashion design or a related field, as well as experience working in the fashion industry. You can also gain valuable experience by working as an assistant to an established fashion stylist, or by interning at a fashion magazine or agency. B. Personal StylistA personal stylists.	ots and fashion shows. To become a fashion stylist, you typically
them create a personalized wardrobe that reflects their style and personality. They offer advice on everything from clothing and accessories to hair and makeup, and help their clients shop for clothes that fit their body type, skin tone, and lifestyle. Personal stylists work with a wide ran	ge of clients, from busy professionals who need help dressing for
work, to brides who need assistance choosing a wedding gown. They may also work with celebrities or high-profile clients who need help dressing for special events or red carpet appearances. To become a personal stylist, you typically need a strong interest in fashion, excellent communications. While a degree in fashion design or a related field is helpful, its not always necessary. Many personal stylists gain experience through internships or by working as assistants to established stylists before branching out on their own. A career in fashion styling can be challenging	but rewarding. Whether you choose to become a fashion stylist or
a personal stylist, there are plenty of opportunities to flex your fashion muscles and showcase your creativity. With hard work, dedication, you can build a successful career in the fashion industry. Fashion Photography Careers If youre interested in a career in the fashion, you can build a successful career in the fashion photography or videography might be the perfect fit for you. In this section, well explore the different career paths you can take within the realm of fashion photography. A. Fashion Photographer Fashion photographers are responsible for creating visual	ly stunning images that capture the essence of the fashion
industry. They work closely with designers, models, and art directors to produce images that showcase the garments in the best possible light. To become a fashion photographer, youll need to have a strong portfolio that demonstrates your abilities as a photographer. Youll also need to be	grapherIn the age of social media, video content has become an
increasingly important part of the fashion industry. Fashion videographers create short films that highlight the latest fashion trends, runway shows, and behind-the-scenes looks at photoshoots. As a fashion videographer, youll need to be skilled in telling a story through video. Youll need to be skilled in telling a story through video. Youll need to be skilled in telling a story through videographers can work independently or be hired by fashion photography, building a strong portfolio and network of contacts is crucial to success in this field. The fashion in the fashion photography.	
with a passion for photography and videography. Whether you choose to specialize in fashion photography or videography, youll need to stay up-to-date with the latest trends, techniques, and technologies in order to stand out in this highly competitive field. Education and Certification objects to stay up-to-date with the latest trends, techniques, and technologies in order to stand out in this highly competitive field. Education and Certification objects to stay up-to-date with the latest trends, techniques, and technologies in order to stand out in this highly competitive field. Education and Certification objects to stay up-to-date with the latest trends, techniques, and technologies in order to stand out in this highly competitive field. Education and Certification objects to stay up-to-date with the latest trends, techniques, and technologies in order to stand out in this highly competitive field. Education and Certification objects to stay up-to-date with the latest trends, techniques, and technologies in order to stand out in this highly competitive field. Education and Certification objects to stay up-to-date with the latest trends, techniques, and technologies in order to stand out in this highly competitive field. Education and Certification objects to stay up-to-date with the latest trends, techniques, and technologies in order to stand out in this highly competitive field. Education and certification objects to stay up-to-date with the latest trends, the latest trends are stay up-to-date with the latest trends and the latest trends are stay up-to-date with the latest trends are	
Options 1. College Degrees A college degree can provide a solid foundation for a career in fashion. Many universities and colleges offer degree programs in fashion design, merchandising, marketing, and other related fields. These programs typically cover a wide range of topics, including strategies, and industry trends. A degree in fashion from a reputable institution can help open doors to more advanced positions and higher salary potential. Fashion schools provide students with a more targeted and specialized education in the fashion industry. The	ing fashion history, garment construction, textiles, marketing
programs in areas such as fashion design, fashion marketing, and fashion merchandising. Fashion schools place a strong focus on practical skills and experience, providing students with hands-on opportunities to design, create, and showcase their work.3. Online ProgramsOnline programs are available at both the undergraduate levels and cover a range of topics, including fashion design, merchandising, and business.	rams are becoming an increasingly popular option for those
credibility and reputation before enrolling in an online program to ensure the quality of education provided.B. Certifications are non-degree programs that provide students with specialized knowledge and skills in a particular are	ea of the fashion industry. These certifications are offered by
professional organizations, such as the Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT) or the American Apparel and Footwear Association (AAFA). They are designed for professionals already working in the fashion industry or those seeking to enter the field. Industry certifications can help demonstrate the fashion or fashion forecasting. Fashion School Certificates Fashion schools also offer certificate programs for those seeking to gain specific skills or knowledge in a particular area of fashion. These certificates typically require less time and money than degree programs for those seeking to gain specific skills or knowledge in a particular area of fashion.	s and often cover more focused topics, such as fashion styling or
fashion illustration. Fashion school certificates can provide students with targeted education and practical skills to complement their existing knowledge of the fashion industry offers a wide range of educational and certification options for those looking to pursue Required in Fashion CareersWorking in the fashion industry can be extremely exciting and rewarding, but it also requires a unique set of skills and qualities. Here are some of the most important traits that you will need to succeed in this field:A. Creative AbilityFirst and foremost, fash	tion is an industry that values creativity above all else. Whether
youre designing clothes, styling models, or working in a related field, youll need to have a strong sense of aesthetics and the ability to generate new and exciting ideas. This creativity can take many forms, from sketching out fresh designs to brainstorming compelling marketing campa fashion without a deep understanding of the field itself. Youll need to have an intimate knowledge of current trends, historical context, and the materials and techniques that are used in clothing construction. This knowledge will enable you to create products that are both visually appearance.	ealing and functional.C. Business SkillsWhile fashion might seem
ike a purely creative endeavor, it is also a business at its core. As such, professionals in this field need a strong foundation in business skills to navigate the various challenges they will face. Some key areas of expertise include:1. MarketingFashion is an extremely competitive industry in order to stand out from the crowd. This might involve creating advertisements, building a social media presence, or developing partnerships with other brands.2. SalesSince the ultimate goal of any fashion company is to sell clothing and accessories, sales skills are essential. Youll not be a subject to the ultimate goal of any fashion company is to sell clothing and accessories, sales skills are essential.	eed to be comfortable with pitching products to potential
customers, negotiating with others in the industry, and closing deals that benefit your company. Negotiation speaking of negotiation, its an essential skill for anyone who wants to work in fashion. Whether youre trying to secure a contract with a manufacturer, working out distribution or its an essential skill for anyone who wants to work in fashion. Whether youre trying to secure a contract with a manufacturer, working out distribution or its an essential skill for anyone who wants to work in fashion. Whether youre trying to secure a contract with a manufacturer, working out distribution or its an essential skill for anyone who wants to work in fashion. Whether youre trying to secure a contract with a manufacturer, working out distribution or its an essential skill for anyone who wants to work in fashion. Whether youre trying to secure a contract with a manufacturer, working out distribution or its an essential skill for anyone who wants to work in fashion. Whether youre trying to secure a contract with a manufacturer, working out distribution or its an essential skill for anyone who wants to work in fashion. Whether youre trying to secure a contract with a manufacturer, working out distribution or its an essential skill for anyone who wants to work in fashion.	n deals with retailers, or simply trying to get the best possible
verbal communication skills, as well as the ability to listen actively and respond constructively to criticism. A career in fashion can be demanding, but also incredibly rewarding. By honing your creative ability, fashion knowledge, business skills, and communication skills, youll be well-e Growth Projections The fashion industry is known to be a lucrative career field, with a wide range of opportunities for growth and success. A. Salary Range for Fashion Careers There are various job positions available in the fashion industry, each with its own pay scale. Below is a list of	quipped to make your mark in this exciting industry. Salary and Job
United States: Fashion Designer: \$67,420 per year. Fashion Photographer: \$40,000 to \$70,000 per year. Fashion Merchandiser: \$54,000 per year. These salaries can vary depending on factors such as experience, location, and company size. Band expanding, with new trends and technologies emerging every year. This growth is reflected in job opportunities as well. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the following fashion-related occupations are projected to grow in the next decade: Fashion Designer: 3% growth from the following fashion-related occupations are projected to grow in the next decade: Fashion Designer: 3% growth from the following fashion-related occupations are projected to grow in the next decade: Fashion Designer: 3% growth from the following fashion-related occupations are projected to grow in the next decade: Fashion Designer: 3% growth from the fashion f	. Job Growth ProjectionsThe fashion industry is constantly evolving
2029.Fashion Photographer: 4% growth from 2019 to 2029.Fashion Stylist: 7% growth from 2019 to 2029.While these growth projections may seem modest, it is important to note that the fashion industry is highly competitive, and job openings can be limited. It is essential to have a d	eep understanding of the industry and possess unique skills to
succeed. The fashion industry offers a wide range of career opportunities with lucrative salary options. While growth projections may be modest, staying up-to-date with the latest trends and technologies can give you an edge in this competitive industry. Challenges and Opportunities in dynamic nature. While it offers a range of exciting career options, it also presents several challenges that professionals need to overcome to succeed. In this section, we take a closer look at the industry challenges and opportunities you need to be aware of A. Industry Challenges are provided as a facility professional way need to generately research.	Competition One of the biggest challenges in the fashion industry is
the level of competition. With so many aspiring designers, stylists, and models entering the industry, it can be tough to stand out and gain recognition. Trends Another challenge is keeping up with ever-changing fashion trends. As a fashion professional, you need to constantly research, game. Sustainability With growing concerns about the environmental impact of the fashion industry, sustainability has become a significant challenge. It is necessary to ensure that your brand practices ethical and sustainable sourcing, and production methods. Limited job openings The	e fashion industry is a popular career choice, and there are only so
many job openings available. This means that competition for a position can be high, and professionals may need to be versatile and adaptable in their job search. B. Industry Opportunities Creative fulfillment If you have a passion for fashion and a talent for creativity, the fashion industry of designer, stylist, photographer, or marketer, there are ample opportunities to express your creativity and bring your vision to life. Diversified career options With so many aspects of fashion, including design, production, merchandising, marketing, and branding, the fashion industry off	Fers a diverse range of career paths that suit different skill sets and
interests. International exposure The fashion industry is a global market with an international reach, providing professionals with the opportunity to work with people from different cultures and backgrounds. Entrepreneurship opportunities With the rise of e-commerce and social media entrepreneurs to start their own brands, from home businesses to high-street stores. While the fashion industry presents some daunting challenges, such as competition and sustainability, it also offers numerous opportunities for creative fulfillment, varied career options, international	
challenges and opportunities, fashion professionals can develop the skills needed to thrive in this exciting and dynamic field.Related Articles	

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