



# Han Fu

## Women's Chinese Traditional Dress



The background is a light purple gradient. In the top left corner, there are hanging wisteria flowers with green leaves. In the bottom right corner, there is a traditional Chinese tea set on a low wooden table, including a teapot, two cups, and a vase with flowers. Next to the table is an open book and a small box.

# *Clothing of Different Dynasties*



# Han Dynasty

(202 B.C. -220 C.E.)

The clothes of the Han Dynasty included 上衣下裳 (up yi bottom shang), 深衣 (shen yi), and 长裙 (long skirts) .

There are 交领(cross-collar), 右衽(right-wing), 系带 (lace-up), 宽袖(wide-sleeve) and other clothing structures. Women wear two-piece "clothes" and "skirts", as well as robes.

There are many styles of skirts for women in the Han Dynasty, the most famous being the "留仙裙 Liu Xian skirt" (a skirt with pleats). The "广袖留仙裙 Guang xiu Liu Xian skirt" is a treasure in the court, and its style is extremely gorgeous.



## 【深衣 (shen yi)】

Originated from the Yu Dynasty. Tie the "衣 yi" and "裳 shang" together to wrap around the body, cut separately but stitched up and down. Use different colored fabrics for the edges. The characteristic is that the body is hidden, graceful and elegant.

## 【长裙 (long skirt)】





Grey pottery and painted pottery



Han Dynasty / pottery female lama maid





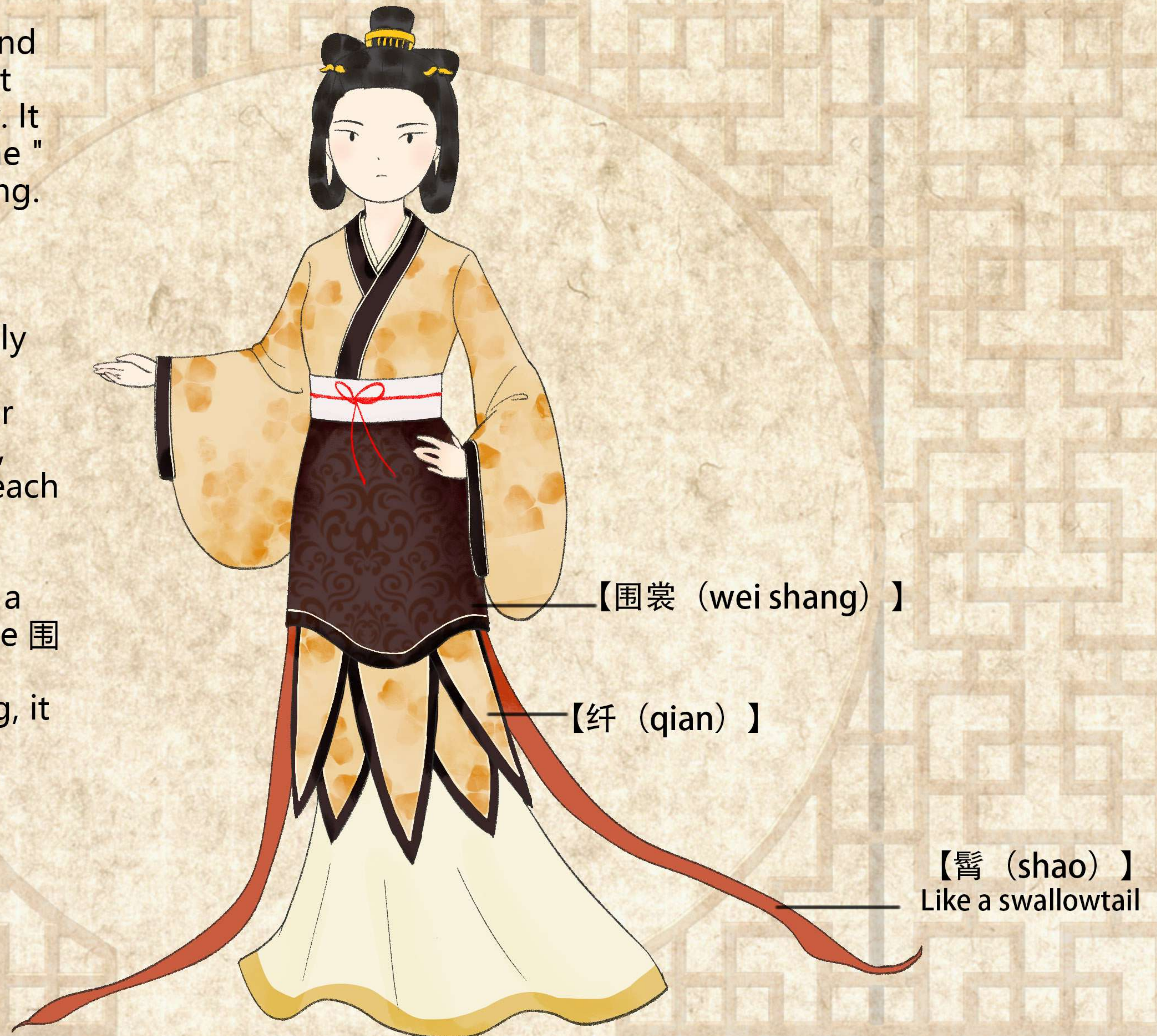
# Wei-jin Dynasty

(266-420 C.E.)

The clothing of the Wei and Jin Dynasties is quite different from that of the Han Dynasty. It is more typical to decorate the "纡髻 qian shao" on the clothing.

The "纡 qian" refers to an accessory that is fixed on the hem of the clothes. It is usually made of silk fabric, which is characterized by a wide upper and a lower tip like a triangle, which are stacked on top of each other.

The "髻 shao" is known to be a streamer sticking out from the 围裳 (wei shang). Because the streamer is dragged very long, it walks like a swallow.





# Nan-bei Dynasty

(420-589 C.E.)

Women's clothing in the Wei, Jin, and Nan-bei Dynasties was dominated by wide-sleeved clothes, cinched at the waist, and a striped skirt underneath, tied with a 帛帶 (bo dai) around the waist. The clothes of the Nan-bei Dynasties have removed the streamers.



【帛帶 (bo dai) silk belt】  
帛 (bo) is the general term for silk fabrics





Costume Culture in Wei, Jin and Nan-bei Dynasties



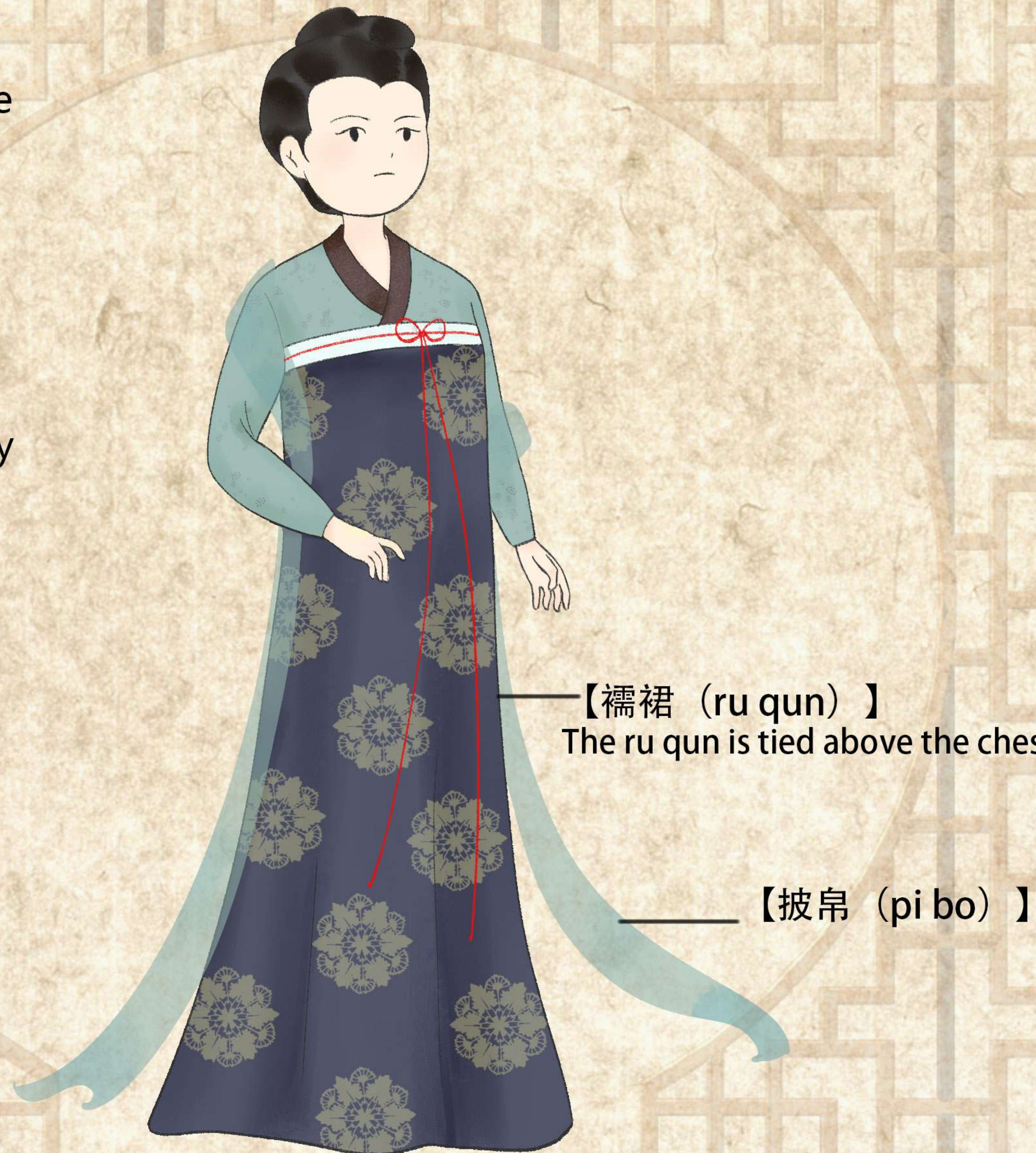


# Sui Dynasty

(581-619 C.E.)

The Sui Dynasty was a unified dynasty that succeeded the Nan-bei Dynasties and started the Tang Dynasty. The popular women's clothing in the Sui Dynasty mainly consisted of narrow-sleeved and high-waisted long skirts, namely 襦裙 (ru qun).

The 披帛 (pi bo) is a thin muslin with patterns printed on it, usually more than two meters long, draped over the shoulders and coiled between the arms.



【襦裙 (ru qun) 】  
The ru qun is tied above the chest.

【披帛 (pi bo) 】





Sui Dynasty Pottery music figurines





# (Early) Tang Dynasty

(618 - 907 C.E.)

The Tang Dynasty was a particularly prosperous dynasty. Women's clothing at that time has undergone great changes in color and texture. The colors of the clothes become brighter and the texture of the clothes is more elegant. The important thing is that the social atmosphere is more open than before, so women are more daring in clothing.



## 【半臂(半袖) Half sleeve】

A collarless style that has been changed from 襦衫(ru shan) since the Wei and Jin Dynasties. Sleeve length to elbow and body length to waist. larger neckline.

## 【襦衫 (ru shan) narrow-sleeve shirt】

The ru shan here refers to the short top, Length around waist, sleeve length to the wrist or beyond the wrist. Usually bundled in a long skirt.

## 【Long skirt】



(Mid)  
**Tang Dynasty**  
(618 - 907 C.E.)

*Different ways of wearing Pi bo*



【儒衫 (ru shan)】  
In the mid-Tang Dynasty,  
the sleeve width began to increase.

【披帛 (pi bo)】  
Long strips made of light silk  
fabrics (similar to the current  
long silk scarves).

【长裙 Long skirt】  
When the long skirt is tied at  
the chest, it is called "齐胸衫  
裙 chest-length for skirt".



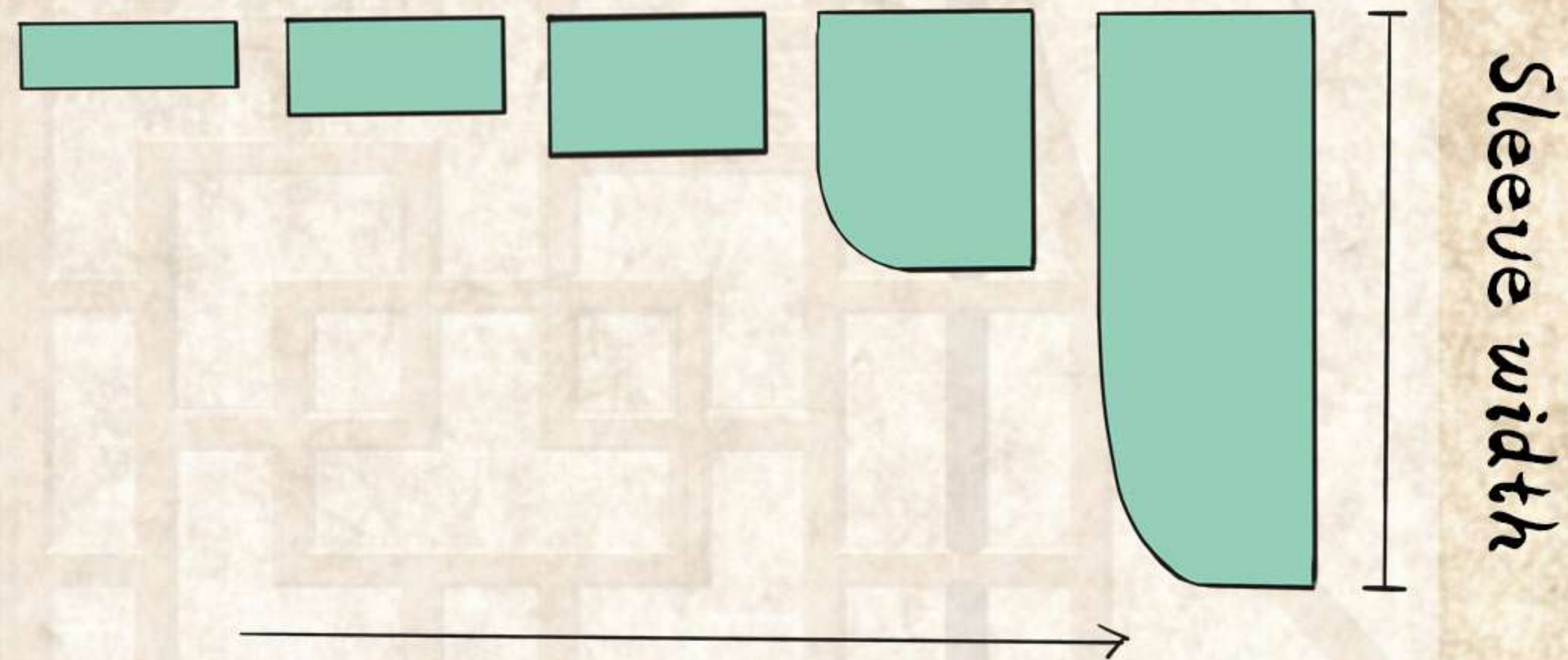
# (Late) Tang Dynasty

(960-1279 C.E.)

On the right is a 宽袖对襟衫  
(Wide sleeves, symmetrical collar  
clothes) , long skirt, and pi bo. It  
is a noble dress in the middle and  
late Tang Dynasty



About sleeve width



Early Tang  
Dynasty

Late Tang  
Dynasty





《簪花侍女图》，‘Court Ladies Adorning Their Hair with Flowers’ (Zhan Hua Shi Nu Tu)



Tang Dynasty Ladies Statues



《唐宫仕女图》，‘Tang Palace Ladies’



# Song Dynasty

(960-1279 C.E.)

Song costumes inherit the legacy of Tang costumes, and women's clothing is still dominated by 衫 (shan), 襦 (ru), 袄 (ao), 裙 (qun). Narrow-sleeved shirts on the upper, long skirts on the lower.



【儒衫 (ru shan)】  
Cross collar.

【披帛 (pi bo)】

【长裙 Long skirt】  
Tie it around the waist,  
It's called "high waisted skirt".





Portrait of a woman in the Song Dynasty





# Yuan Dynasty

(1271 - 1368 C.E.)

The Yuan Dynasty was the first unified dynasty established by ethnic minorities in Chinese history. Women's clothing in the Yuan Dynasty was mainly divided into two styles: nobles and commoners. Aristocratic women prefer the Mongolian robe style. Han women still maintain the uniforms of the Song Dynasty.



*Ming Dynasty Noble Clothing*







Portrait of the Queen of Yuan Dynasty

Yuan Dynasty woman portrait





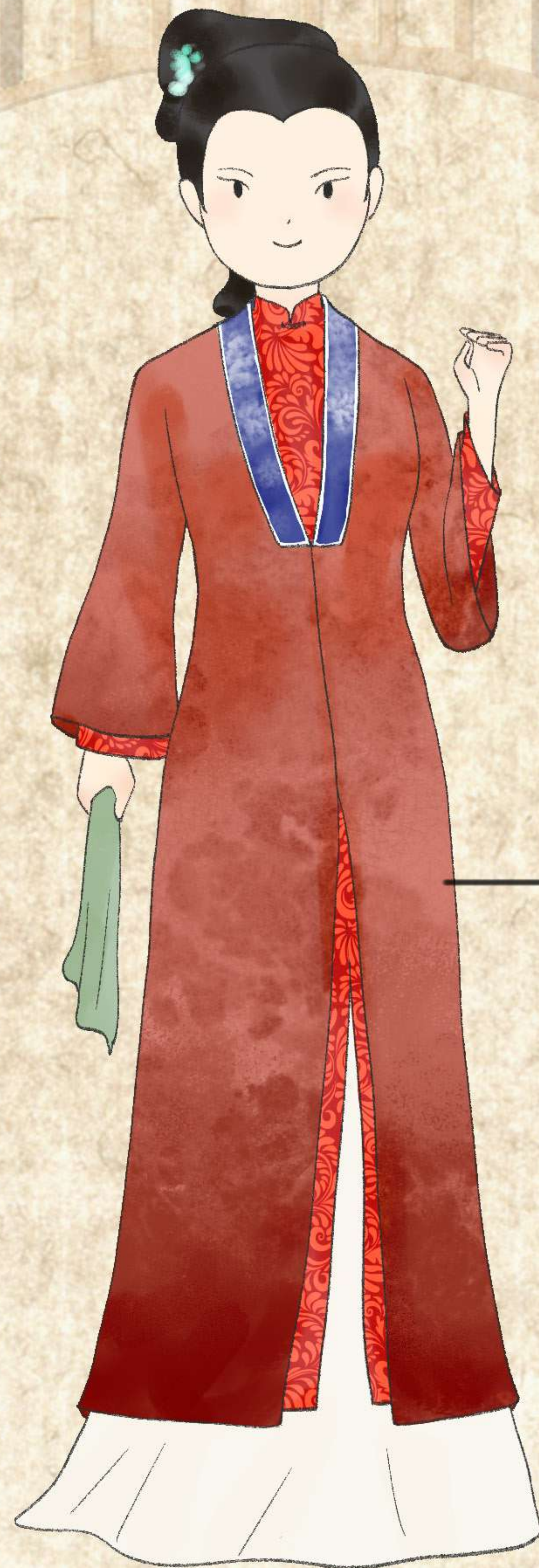
# Ming Dynasty

(1368 -1644 C.E.)

The clothing of women in the Ming Dynasty mainly included 背子(bei zi), 比甲 (bi jia) and skirts. Most of the styles of clothes imitated the Tang and Song Dynasties, restoring the customs of the Han nationality.

背子(bei zi) have wide and narrow sleeve bei zi. Narrow-sleeved bei zi have pattern edge on the cuffs and collar, and the pattern edge on the collar only reaches the chest. The wide-sleeved bei zi only has pattern edge on the collar, and the collar goes all the way to the hem.

A 比甲 (bi jia) resembles a bei zi but has no sleeves.



【宽袖背子 wide-sleeved bei zi】



比甲 (bi jia)



# Portrait of a woman in the Ming Dynasty





The image features a light pink background with delicate, dark brown branches of cherry blossoms. The branches are adorned with numerous small, five-petaled pink flowers, some in full bloom and others as buds. The blossoms are scattered across the frame, with a denser cluster in the bottom left corner and another in the top right corner, creating a soft, naturalistic border around the central text.

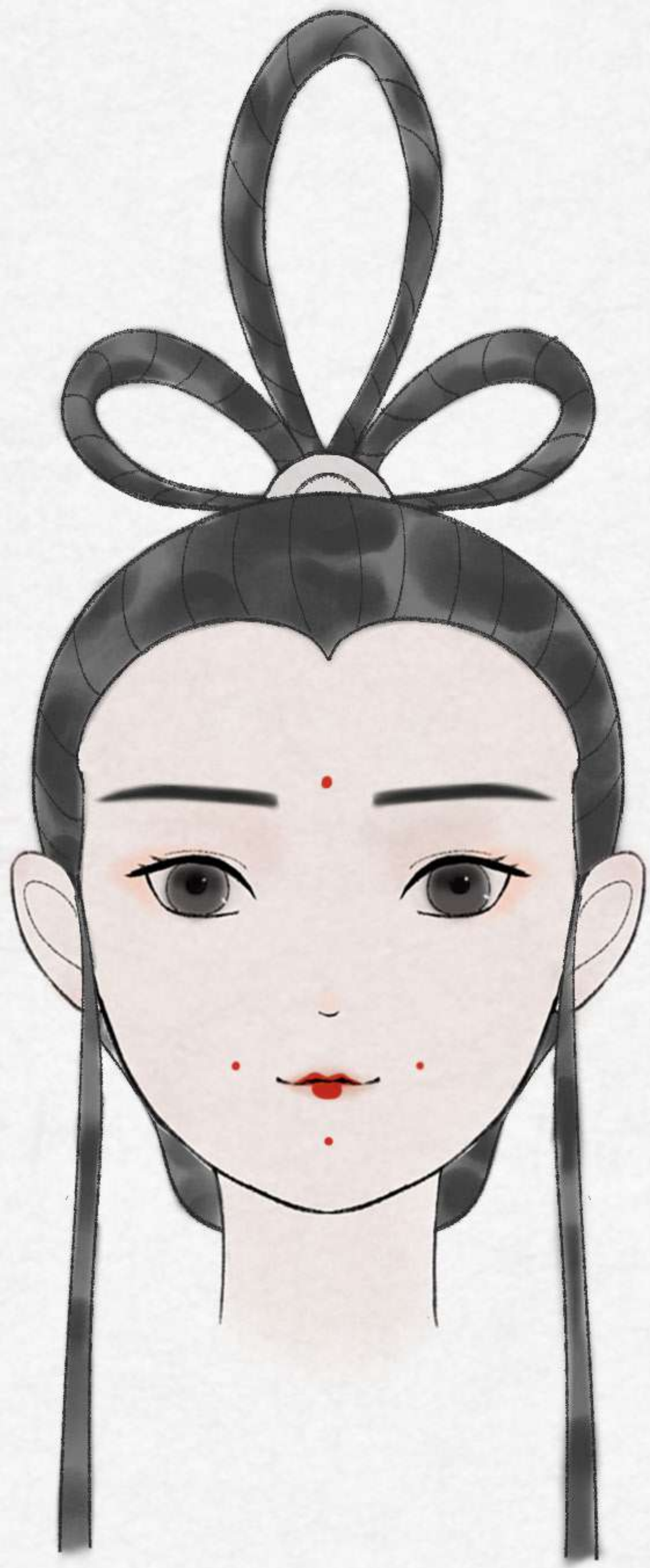
# *Makeup and Hairstyles of Different Dynasties*





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Tip: The Tang Dynasty was a period of great cultural fusion. The women of this dynasty loved makeup and beauty, so it was also a dynasty with the most makeup.



Tang



Tang



Tang



Tang



Tip: Different status and rich and poor classes have different changes in hairstyle and makeup. For example, children, girls, servants, women, and old people have different hairstyles. In ancient times, when a woman was fifteen years old, her elders would use a hairpin to tie up the girl's hair, indicating that she can marry.



Song



Yuan



Ming



Ming