

19th CENTURY

HOW THEY DRESSED?



In 19th century, women dressed with:



- Slightly exaggerated jewelry
- Simple designs
- Mangas profile

- Narrow waists
- Long skirts with volume

Men dressed with:

- Hats and high collars
- Tailored jacket
- Shirt
- Pants
- Frock-coat
- Vest
- Curly hair, long moustache and knobs. Beardless

MEALS

First course:

Two soups were recommended, placing them at the ends of the table. Four cold courses, four intermediate-six entries were added to the taste of the host. The cold courses consisted of sausages, olives... They used wine from Jerez to accompany the soups, and wine from Bordeaux to accompany the cold courses.

Second course:

They could choose between salad, grilled fish, meat or poultry. They put the oil bottle and sauceboat at the edge of the table. Also, they ate appetizers like radishes, figs, anchovy, gherkins...

They used white wine from Bordeaux to accompany fish, wine from Burgundy to accompany meats and champagne to accompany poultry. Also, they accompanied appetizers with Rhine wine. If there were vegetables, they were accompanied by red wine from Bordeaux. The second course finished with homemade fruit ice cream.

Dessert:

For dessert they ate two baskets of fruits or two pyramids of light pastry shop. Also they ate sponge cake, jam, compote of fruit, almonds, grapes, dry figs and cheese.

They were drinking the coffee in another room, being taken advantage to smoke.

The courses of workers in 19th century were based on bread-meat-wine. The bread and wine were General Foods. The meat was not available to everyone, it was the most appreciated food. They could only eat low quality meat.

JOBS

The poor men had a terrible life, as his work and money. Their wages only were allowing a life of subsistence. They were charging only for the hours they were working, if they didn't work, they weren't charged. They worked a lot of hours (14-16 hours per day) in a terrible conditions. The chief could do everything that we wanted. The salary of a woman is that of 40 % of a man. At the age of 40-50, someone is old and he could retire.

SOCIAL CLASSES

The bourgeoisie:

1. **High bourgeoisie:** It was controlling the industries, the banking, the trade and the high charges of the administration of the State. It took over many lands from the ruined church and nobility.
2. **Middle bourgeoisie:** Highly qualified professionals (lawyers, engineers, intellectuals, university professors...)
3. **Petty bourgeoisie:** Small traders, artisans, low-level officials... They imitated the lifestyles of the middle and upper classes, but they were closer to the working class.

The proletariat:

New factory workers or peasants who were forced to migrate to the city in search of work. They were concentrated in the cities, where industries were located. They suffered hard working conditions and insecurity.

The peasantry:

Farmers continued to be the most population.

ARCHITECTURE

XIX architecture is a return to the aesthetics of the past. The revival is an imitation of ancient Egyptian, Indian, Chinese, romantic or Gothic architecture.



The house of a worker were very basic. Poorly insulated, no bathroom or running water. It was normal to have a kitchen and two bedrooms for the whole family

LIVE CONDITIONS

He was also very expensive store food and do housework. So the lower-class people lived very poorly and has a very unhealthy life, while those in the highest class, living much better.

Literary Realism

The literary Realism was born in France, in the first part of the 19th century as a movement opposite to the Romanticism, tries to traslade the reality in the art and to represent the most credible thing. The most important authors were Mark Twain, Daniel Defoe, Robert Louis Stevenson and me.

Artistic Realism

It was also born in France, in the first part of the 19th century. The realism was a artistic movement. The realism represents the nature, so it can be also named like naturalism. The realists were trying to represent the reality; the world in a trustworthy way. They could not idealize. Some important authors were Gustave Courbet, Jean-Louis-Ernest Meissonier or Henri Fantin-Latour.