



1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909

- The early 1900s were dominated by the “S-shape” silhouette, which pushed the bust forward and the hips back. Dresses were modest, covering the body from neck to floor, with long sleeves. Decoration included lace, embroidery, and rich fabrics like silk satin and chiffon.
- Towards the end of the decade, the silhouette began to straighten out, with looser, narrower tops and skirts. The tubular shape that would become popular in the 1910s started to emerge.



- Fashion shifted away from the restrictive corsets and structured silhouettes of the previous era. Designers like Paul Poiret and Lucile introduced more natural, less constrictive styles.
- The “flapper” look with dropped waists, shorter hemlines, and a more androgynous silhouette became popular, championed by designers like Coco Chanel. Sportswear also became more acceptable for women.



- The “flapper” aesthetic with simple, straight dresses and a boyish look continued to dominate. Hemlines rose to just below the knee.
- There was also a more romantic, feminine “Robe de style” look popularized by Jeanne Lanvin.
- Fashion became more democratized, with simpler, less expensive styles that were accessible to more women.



- Women's fashion transitioned from the boyish 1920s look to a more feminine, curvier silhouette, influenced by Hollywood glamour.
- Dresses had simple, slender lines that hugged the curves, with widening shoulders and a natural waist.
- There was a return to conservatism after the excesses of the 1920s, with a focus on practicality and tailored, angular daytime looks.