

Clothing 1: Global Fashion

Fashion! Where are these clothes from? What are they? Label the pictures.



Item: _____

Origin: _____



Item: _____

Origin: _____



Item: _____

Origin: _____



Item: _____

Origin: _____



Item: _____

Origin: _____



Item: _____

Origin: _____

items

lederhosen

keffiyeh

sarong

sari

fez

kilt

Place of origin

Palestine / Middle East

Morocco

Scotland

Germany

Sri Lanka & Malaysia

India

Read the passages, and then fill in the blanks with the words from the bottom.

Sarong

The sarong is a large tube of fabric that wrapped around the _____. It is often worn in Southeast Asia, and Northern Africa. These are very popular in Sri Lanka and Malaysia.

Lederhosen

These are traditional clothes worn in German speaking countries. They are often worn by people living in Bavaria, Germany. In the past these were worn for work, but now they are used for people during their _____time.

Sari

This is a type of clothing from India. It is a long piece of _____ (4.5 to 9 meters) that is wrapped around the body. There are any different types, and designs.

Kilt

This is a kind of _____ that is worn by men. It is a traditional clothing item often worn by the Scottish (UK). It is usually worn for special occasions and sports events.

Fez

This is a hat often _____ by people from Morocco, and Sri Lanka. Usually the hat is red, but not always. At the top of the hat there is a black tassel, or in other words a group of cords/threads.

Keffiyeh

This is a traditional Arabian headdress. There are many colors and designs, but it often comes in a red and white design, or a black and white design. It is a national _____ for people living in Palestine. The shape is usually square, and it looks like a scarf.

waist

leisure

material

skirt

worn

symbol

Gareth's Clothes! How stylish is Gareth?

Item 1: _____	Item 2: _____
Made in: _____	Made in: _____
Brand/Maker: _____	Brand/Maker: _____
Style Rating: _____	Style Rating: _____
Price: _____	Price: _____

Item 3: _____	Item 4: _____
Made in: _____	Made in: _____
Brand/Maker: _____	Brand/Maker: _____
Style Rating: _____	Style Rating: _____
Price: _____	Price: _____

Item 5: _____	Item 6: _____
Made in: _____	Made in: _____
Brand/Maker: _____	Brand/Maker: _____
Style Rating: _____	Style Rating: _____
Price: _____	Price: _____



Choose 6 items of your clothing. Fill in the following information. Mark the map with places where your clothes were made.

Item 1: _____	Item 2: _____
Made in: _____	Made in: _____
Brand/Maker: _____	Brand/Maker: _____
Style Rating: _____	Style Rating: _____
Price: _____	Price: _____

Item 3: _____	Item 4: _____
Made in: _____	Made in: _____
Brand/Maker: _____	Brand/Maker: _____
Style Rating: _____	Style Rating: _____
Price: _____	Price: _____

Item 5: _____	Item 6: _____
Made in: _____	Made in: _____
Brand/Maker: _____	Brand/Maker: _____
Style Rating: _____	Style Rating: _____
Price: _____	Price: _____



Clothing 2: Globalization

1. Globalization - Read the article, then answer the questions.



In Utrecht, in the Netherlands, a Dutch boy opens a package. Inside, there is a T-shirt which the boy has been waiting for. On the T-shirt, it says *Made in Bangladesh*, but the T-shirt was not only made in Bangladesh. The material for the T-shirt came from cotton plants which grew on a farm in Arkansas, USA. Later, the cotton went to Mexico. There, factory

machines from Japan and Germany made it into material. The material then went by ship to Dhaka in Bangladesh, and there it was made into a T-shirt. From Dhaka, it travelled to Guangzhou in China. A Chinese company sold the T-shirt on the internet and sent it out to the Netherlands.

One hundred years ago, many countries only made and sold things in their home country. But in today's global economy, companies produce and sell things all over the world. It is becoming easier and easier to travel from one place to another, and do business with people who live thousands of kilometres

away. This is called 'globalization'. Because of globalization, when something happens in one part of the world, there are changes for countries and people everywhere.

Bladon, R. and Raynham, A. *Factfiles Global Issues*, p.2. OUP 2018

cotton 綿 economy 景気

2. Comprehension Check! Did you understand the key points?

1. What are the four main stages in producing and selling the T-shirt?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

2. What is globalization?

Clothing 3: Rana Plaza & Ethics

The Rana Plaza Disaster

- 5000 people employed in one building
- Wages were about \$50 per month (¥5000/month)
- Clothing was supplied globally to countries like the UK, USA, Italy
- Building collapses on April 24th 2013
- 1134 deaths, 2500 injured
-



Ethical Questions



1. Would you buy a T-shirt made in Rana Plaza?
2. Do you know where your clothes are made, and who makes them?
3. Are companies like Benetton(Italy), Matalan (UK), and Texman (Denmark) also responsible for the Rana Plaza incident?



4. Are we responsible? Can we choose to only buy local clothes?

5. Should clothing advertisers like Adidas, Gap, and Uniqlo show the working conditions of their factories?

Human Rights

- Freedom of expression
- The right to vote (in a democracy)
- Gender equality
- Freedom from discrimination
- Access to education
- The right to work in a place that is safe (the responsibility of the employer)

Respecting human rights is important to help people get out of poverty and live better lives.



Clothing 4: Rana Plaza

1. Rana Plaza - Read the article, then answer the questions.

Thousands of workers **protested** through areas of Bangladesh on Friday, **smashing** cars and setting fire to factories. The protests were caused by a building collapse this week that killed at least 340 workers. **Rescue teams** spent a third day searching for survivors in the **rubble** of the building, the Rana Plaza, in a **suburb** of the capital, Dhaka.

Officials reported that 72 people were pulled out alive, although the accident is already considered the worst building collapse in the history of the clothing industry. The number of dead is expected to keep rising.

The Bangladeshi **Prime Minister**, Sheikh Hasina, ordered the arrests of the owner of Rana Plaza, and also the owners of four clothes factories that were using the **eight-story building**. Western clothing brands that use factories in Bangladesh to make their products have also been questioned about their connection to the Rana Plaza factories.

A special **government committee** will investigate the accident, and people are asking why more than 3,000 employees were working at Rana Plaza when it collapsed on Wednesday morning. **Cracks** had been discovered in the building a day earlier, and police say they had asked the factory work to stop work until the building had been checked.

protest 抗議

smash つぶす

rescue team 救急隊

ruddle 瓦礫

prime minister 首相

suburb 郊外

eight-story building 8階建ての建物

government committee 政府委員会

crack ひび

2. Comprehension Check! Did you understand the key points?

1. According to the article how many people died in the accident ?

2. Who was arrested after the incident?

3. Why was a special committee created after the Rana Plaza incident?



Clothing 5: Fast Fashion

Fast Fashion

What is fast fashion?



garment workers

縫製労働者

5,000 factories in Bangladesh producing for western brands

バングラデシュの 5,000 の工場が西洋ブランド向けに生産

\$3/day (three dollars per day)

1 日 3 ドル

The lowest paid garment workers in the world

世界で最も低賃金の縫製労働者

the most labour dependent industry on earth

地球上で最も労働に依存する産業

Source: <https://ourgoodbrands.com/real-impact-fast-fashion-industry-world/>

Fast Fashion

Behind the bargain

掘り出し物の裏側

pesticides, water, fossil fuels, exploitation

農薬、水、化石燃料、搾取

waste, water pollution, climate change, microplastic pollution

廃棄物、水質汚染、気候変動、マイクロプラスチック汚染

60% of all clothing made is landfilled or incinerated in 1 year

製造されたすべての衣類の 60%は、1 年で埋め立てまたは焼却されます

2% of garment workers earn a living wage

縫製労働者の 2%が生活賃金を稼いでいます

80% of garment workers are women

縫製労働者の 80%は女性です

Washing synthetic fabrics sends millions of plastic particles into the ocean.

合成繊維を洗うと、何百万ものプラスチック粒子が海に送られます



Source: https://cedarandsurf.com/blog/fast-fashion-a-no-regrets-breakup?fbclid=IwAR0MYWWhFjgd_TDyxp5aRmORCR2VU_-xDCqAB8O1I2nYjfk8B5oa8sHwhyc

What is fast fashion? Do some research, brainstorm the idea, then write a summary.

Fast Fashion

Please write your summary here.

[illegible]