

# 15 HEAD-TURNING

# FASHION FACTS



1 Baghdad was the **Paris** of the **9th century**.

2 Popular fashions like **high-heeled shoes** and **lightweight pants** for summer first came on to the scene in Muslim Spain more than a thousand years ago.

3 **Ziryab**, a famous 8th- to 9th-century musician and stylist from Baghdad, sparked a fashion movement in the Muslim world when he moved to Córdoba, in **Muslim Spain**.



4 Ziryab was a major trendsetter of his time, influencing everything from **hairstyles** to **clothing styles**.



5 As students left Córdoba, they took with them the **trends** pioneered by Ziryab, eventually spreading them throughout **Europe and North Africa**.

6 People in Muslim Spain began to follow a **fashion calendar**, changing their **styles** based on the season like we do now.

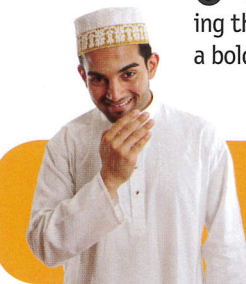


7 They'd wear brightly colored clothes made of cotton, silk, and flax in the **hot season**, then change to warm, dark wools and cottons for **winter**.



Traditional leather slippers at a souk in Morocco

8 **Women** in Muslim Spain went from wearing their hair in a single braid down the back to a bolder, shorter cut with bangs.



9 **Men** began shaving their beards—a nod to Ziryab's clean-cut look.

10 Ziryab opened a **salon** and **cosmetology school** close to Alcazar, the emir's palace in Córdoba, Spain.

11 Today there is a street, a hotel, a club, or a cafe named after Ziryab in **every country** in the Muslim world.



12 Leather and cork-soled **sandals** became all the rage in Muslim Spain and a staple of the export trade.

13 Two **medieval** Muslim writers even penned a book detailing how to make these sandals, down to the specific **stitching**.



14 Some **shoemakers** put sand below the heel to make it higher and to act as a shock absorber, creating one of the earliest forms of **high heels**.



15 Today's global Muslim **fashion industry** is estimated to be worth around **\$96 billion**.