

## Questions 31 – 40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

**Early history of keeping clean****Prehistoric times:**

- water was used to wash off **31**.....

**Ancient Babylon**

- soap-like material found in **32**..... cylinders

**Ancient Greece:**

- people cleaned themselves with sand and other substances
- used a strigil – scraper made of **33**.....
- washed clothes in streams

**Ancient Germany and Gaul:**

- used soap to colour their **34**.....

**Ancient Rome:**

- animal fat, ashes and clay mixed through action of rain, used for washing clothes
- from about 312 BC, water carried to Roman **35**..... by aqueducts

**Europe in Middle Ages:**

- decline in bathing contributed to occurrence of **36**.....
- **37**..... began to be added to soap

**Europe from 17th century:**

- 1600s: cleanliness and bathing started becoming usual
- 1791: Leblanc invented a way of making soda ash from **38**.....
- early 1800s: Chevreul turned soapmaking into a **39**.....
- from 1800s, there was no longer a **40**..... on soap.