

# Soap Making

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## Related Vocabulary



**additives** – something that is added, as one substance to another, to alter or improve the general quality

**ash** – the powdery residue of matter that remains after burning

**bathing** – a washing of something, especially the body, in water as for cleaning or medical treatment

**boiling** – the point at which a liquid reaches the temperature where it bubbles and turns to vapor

**coal** – a piece of glowing, charred, black or dark brown mineral that is capable of catching fire and can be used as fuel

**detergents** – any group of chemical-based cleaning agents that are not prepared using fats and oils

**fat** – animal tissue

**glycerin** – a colorless, odorless, syrupy liquid usually obtained in the saponification of natural fats and oils and used for preserving things

**Greeks** – terminology used to describe a native or inhabitant—or one with the heritage—of Greece

**hygiene** – the practice involved in cleanliness and the preservation of health

**industry** – a general business activity; trade or manufacturing in general

**lather** – foam or froth made by a detergent, especially soap, when stirred or rubbed in water, as by a brush used in shaving or by hands in washing

**limestone** – a sedimentary rock that is used as building stone and in the manufacture of lime

**luxury** – a material object or service that is not a necessity of living but one which adds to pleasure or enjoyment of life

**lye** – a highly concentrated chemical that can be damaging to humans when used improperly

**manufacturing** – the making of goods or wares by manual labor or large machines, especially on a large scale

**Middle Ages** – the period of European history from about 400AD with the fall of the Roman Empire to about 1400AD and the rise of the Renaissance.

**Mount Sapo** – a fictional mountain, spoken of only in legend, located somewhere near Rome, where soap is said to have been discovered

**recipes** – a set of instructions for making or preparing something

**Renaissance** – the period of European history from the 1300s to the 1600s which saw a revival in the importance of art and learning

**Roman Empire** – the group of nations and lands ruled by Rome dated from around 30BC to 500AD

**saponification** – the process of converting fat into soap and treating it with chemicals to neutralize natural acids

**saponins** – a group of natural compounds found in many plants that have the ability to form emulsions and can foam and be used in soaps and detergents

**spit** – used in cooking, a long metal rod that is pushed through meat in order to hold and turn it while it roasts over an open fire

**strigil** – an instrument with a curved blade used by ancient Greeks and Romans for scraping the skin at the baths and in the gymnasium

**suds** – soapy water

**techniques** – the manner with which a skill is employed

**unsanitary** – not sanitary; unhealthy tending to harbor or spread diseases

**vat** – a large container used to store liquids

**World War I** – the war fought mainly in Europe and the Middle East from 1914 to 1918

**yucca** – a plant native to warmer regions of the Americas having pointed, usually rigid, sword-shaped leaves and clusters of white, waxy flowers