



Across

3. In ancient Egypt, they used a cleaning gel from animal or vegetable oil mixed with calcium and _____, instead of soap. The perfumed oil used to prevent dry skin from the harsh climate.
5. The earliest indications of soap were found in excavations of ancient Babylon (2300 BC). Enscripted clay cylinders indicate that they contained ____ boiled with ashes, without specifying whether they were vegetable or animal or their use.
7. Rainwater has always been highly appreciated, for which Hippocrates, in his treatise on waters and places, claims to have _____ properties.
8. Cleaning clothes during the Roman era was not a mandatory task. Everyone was used to the smell and the dirt. When they finally decided to wash their clothes, they soaked them in water with _____, which functioned as ammonia.
10. The Ebers Papyrus, a medical document from about 1500 B.C., describes a mixture of animal and vegetable oils with alkaline _____, to form a soap-like material used for treating skin diseases, as well as for washing.

Down

1. In ancient Greece, instead of soap, they used clay or potash powder, made from wood _____, which according to Aristophanes, irritated the eyes.
2. When washing, in ancient Greece, they used plenty of water and rubbed with a natural _____, pumice stone or a metal tool, the strigil.
4. In Medieval Britain, they began various habits for teeth cleaning. One of them was to rinse the mouth with a mixture of water, vinegar and _____, for pleasant smell.
6. Moses gave the Israelites detailed laws governing personal cleanliness. He also related cleanliness to health and religious purification. Biblical accounts suggest that the Israelites knew, since 1550-1200 B.C., that mixing ashes and oil produced a kind of _____ (2 words)
9. In 1110 A.D. in Britain, somebody suggested to rub teeth with powdered _____ bones and rinse them with a mixture of vinegar and sulphuric acid in order to keep them white.