

Soap Making

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