ANCIENT EGYPT
MAKE UP AND PERFUME
FACT SHEET

Who wore make up and why...

All Ancient Egyptians wore make up. Men, women and children all wore eyes lines to cut line their eyes. Women additionally wore lipstick and blush. Everyone plucked their eyebrows and painted on new ones. This was done as a fashion statement. The Ancient Egyptian people were very vain and spent a lot of time caring for their appearance. It is also believed that the eyeliner was a way to win the blessing of the Goddess Hathor-Mother of the World. Additionally the dark eyes make up reflected the nutrient, as they had no eyeglasses. Eyeliner also took part in preventing common eye infections caused by insects and the dry desert environments.

Perfumed Oils...

Ancient Egyptians spent a lot of time bathing and rubbing oils and perfumes into their skin. They were very funny about being clean and hair, but as being unclean and as personal neglect. Ancient Egyptians were very fond of strong scents. But the oils were not only for the scent. The rubbing of oils also seen as ointment was very important in keeping the skin smooth and healthy in a dusty, hot desert environment. Any amount of oils and flies were part of an average modern stage. Wealthy women used a cone shaped pot filled with perfumed fats to cool down and moulsh their skin. The cone would be placed on their head and as the heat melted the fat it would drip down their face and neck. This would be a strong task but most wealthy women had shaved heads and wore wigs. Perfumed oils were made by soaking or heating flowers, seeds, fruits and spices with animal fat or oils. It is also believed that Ancient Egyptians also had remedies to stop wrinkles. A cleansing cream with a base of milk was used which also helped whiten skin. Whitens skin was a sign of health as tremant that you didn't have to work outside in the sun.

Make Up Ingredients...

Eyeliners common make up man eyeliner. This was popular in two colours green and black. The green eyeliner was made from malachite, which is produced in a chemical reaction between copper and oxygen. The green was used for around