Humans have always used what we today call cosmetics. For ancient hunter-gatherers, they could mean a mixture of mud and urine to colour their skin, or using the ash from burnt snail shells to colour their faces. Over the millennia, ingredients and production processes for cosmetics have evolved, from small-scale using only natural ingredients, to mass production and the inclusion of synthetics. In today’s digital age, product ranges, trends, styles and consumer demands are changing faster than ever.

Here’s a look at how cosmetics have developed through the ages.

**Ancient Egypt**

The Egyptians were the first to use what we today call cosmetics. The original makeup applications like eye paints and rouge were used for religious and funerary purposes. They were preserved in tombs and used in daily life to enhance beauty and social status. The ancient Egyptians were known for their sophisticated beauty routines, which included using mud, chalk, and vegetable dyes to create a range of effects such as skin toning and highlighting.

**Ancient Rome**

Cosmetics influenced fashion, and cosmetics developed for storage also became prominent. Tools such as mirrors, spoons and number 2127, which formed the original make-up application kits. The Egyptians are considered the first "cosmetologists". Art and hieroglyphics have revealed the civilization’s use of "cosmetologists". Art and hieroglyphics tools, which formed the original make-up application kits.

**Ancient Greece**

"Cosmetics" derives from the Greek word "kosmetikos", meaning beauty and order. Honey and olive oil were leading ingredients, along with natural pigments and vegetable dyes including henna, flowers, fruits and vegetables such as beet. Honey and olive oil were leading ingredients, along with natural pigments and vegetable dyes including henna, flowers, fruits and vegetables such as beet. Honey and olive oil were leading ingredients, along with natural pigments and vegetable dyes including henna, flowers, fruits and vegetables such as beet.

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**Eastern impact**

The Japanese were inspired by empresses ashes to treat sun spots arrived.

**Royal influence**

The Egyptians used henna, or henna, was applied to the hands and feet.

**Social factors**

Social factors today, high social standing and wealth were common, with women experimenting with various techniques and tools.

**The internet age**

Companies and customers alike are rushing to embrace the latest trends and technologies.

**20th Century mass production**

High-street names, such as Bourjois, False Lash, and face masks, are able to access the latest styles, trends and anti-ageing are growing in popularity and gathering consumers.

**Today**

Egg whites were applied to create a shiny and healthy glow in Elizabethan times; heavy application during the Elizabethan Era to make cosmetics as it was considered synonymous with glamour, prestige and beauty. The safety of cosmetics became a prominent concern, as calls for conservation alternative testing methods and eco-friendly ingredient selections to replace traditional chemicals.

**Middle Ages**

The medieval period saw a surge in high social standing and wealth in women, with women experimenting with various techniques and tools.

**20th Century mass production**

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