

The background features a solid blue gradient with a series of thin, white, wavy lines that flow from the left side towards the right, creating a sense of movement and depth. These lines are more densely packed in some areas, forming a wave-like pattern that peaks in the upper right quadrant.

***WORLD INVENTIONS***



# ***TOP 10:***

- SOAP
- TOOTHPASTE
- TOOTHBRUSH
- MIRROR
- WALLET
- COMPASS
- SCISSORS
- POCKET WATCH
- PENICILLIN





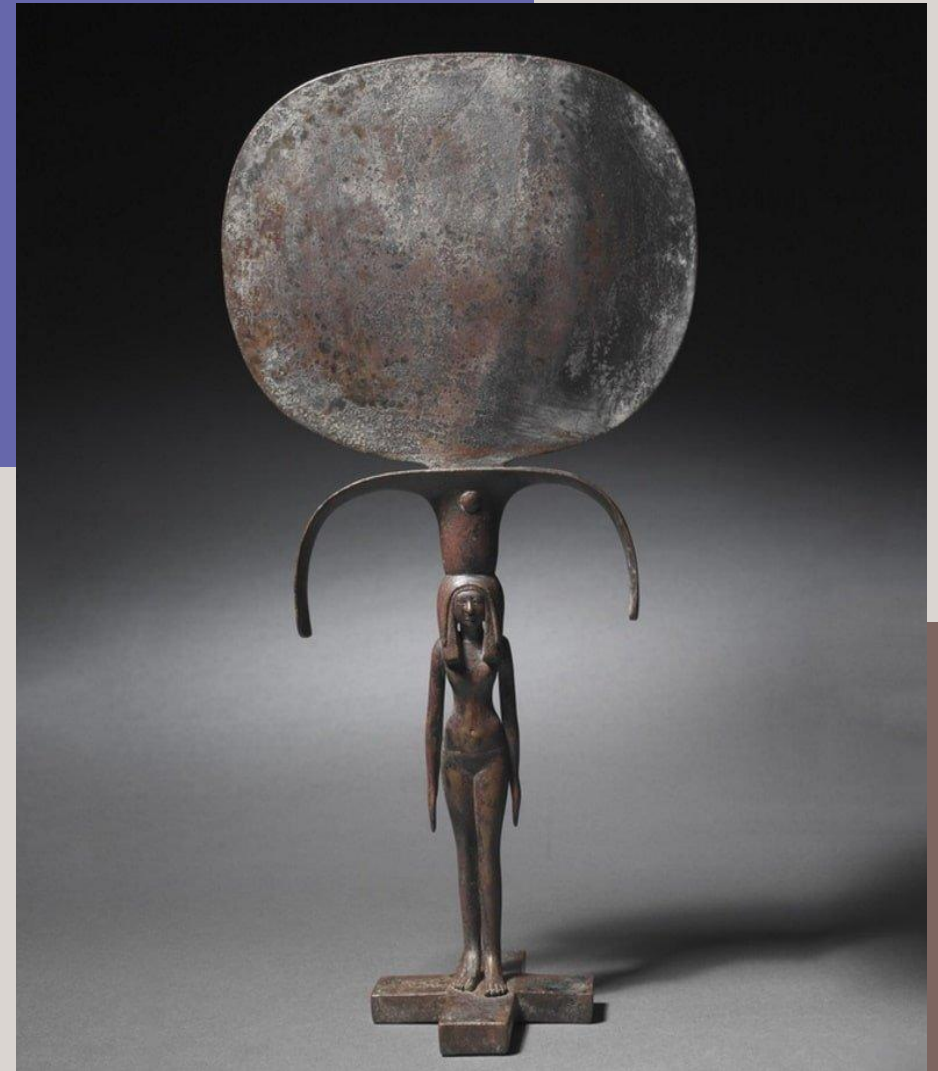
# SOAP

Without improved sanitary conditions and hygiene, humanity would simply die out in the end. In ancient Greece, the skin was cleansed with fine river sand, in ancient Egypt – with ash. But first made was soap around 2500 BC. e. They made it like this: they took a mixture of wood ash and goat fat, poured it with water and boiled it.



# MIRROR

With the advent of the opportunity to see their reflection, people began to pay more attention to their appearance and behavior. Thanks to the mirror, one of the directions in psychology was born, called reflection, i.e., "reflection". In a modern interior, a mirror carries not only reflective functions, it is used to enhance the sense of space and light. Properly installed mirrors push the boundaries of the room, make it bright and cozy.





# WALLET

At first, the role of a wallet was performed by special canvas bags that were worn on a belt. Later they were borrowed by the ancient Greeks, who tied the pouches to the belt of the chiton and used them to wear coins, which were issued in almost all Greek cities. The appearance and significant changes in wallets were made by the Roman Empire.



# POCKET WATCH

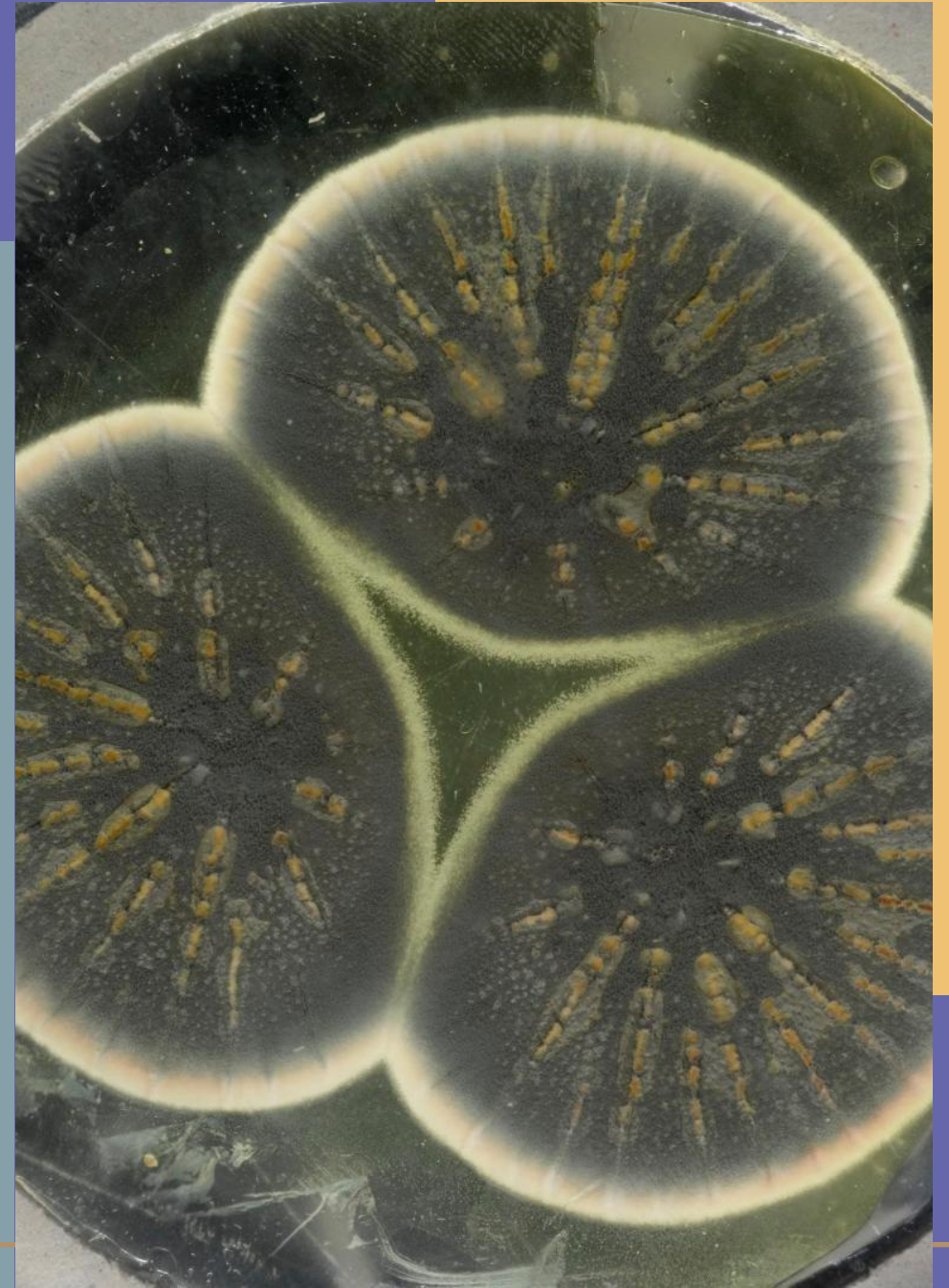


The very first mention of a wristwatch dates back to 1571. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, presented Queen Elizabeth I of England with a watch bracelet richly adorned with diamonds and a precious stone. From that moment until the beginning of the 20th century, wristwatches were called bracelets (bracelets) and were exclusively for women. The first wristwatch for men was created at the beginning of the 19th century for Eugene Beauharnais.



# PENICILLIN

Penicillin was accidentally discovered in a Petri dish by Alexander Fleming in 1928. The drug penicillin is a group of antibiotics that treats several infections in humans without harming them. Penicillin was mass-produced during World War II to rid military personnel of venereal disease and is still used as a standard antibiotic against infections. It was one of the most famous discoveries made in the field of medicine. Alexander Fleming received the Nobel Prize in 1945.





The background features a solid blue gradient. Overlaid on this are numerous thin, white, curved lines that flow from the left side towards the right, creating a sense of movement and depth. These lines are more densely packed in some areas, forming a wave-like pattern that peaks in the upper left and then flows downwards and to the right.

***THANK YOU!***