

Video: The Future of the Past

A fresco is a painting done on _____.

When contaminants in water (such as sulfates and salts) reach the fresco's surface, they begin to _____.

The old methods of restoring art often did _____.

First, the fresco is cleaned with a solution of _____.

If the packing is left on too long, what could happen when it is removed?

How tall is Cologne's Gothic Cathedral?

The Cathedral was meant to be a reflection of _____.

In the 1950s, it was discovered that _____ was attacking the medieval windows.

What appear on the medieval glass when it rains?

What element holds the stained glass pieces together?

What is a drawback of the restored, five-layer glass windows?

What is embedded in the lacquer?

How thick are the sheets of copper on the Statue of Liberty?

What originally separated the copper from the iron?

Caray Beach has been used as an industrial test site since the _____.

What material was chosen to replace the iron bars?

How long should Liberty's new skeleton last?

The scientists measure the thickness of the patina with an _____ caliper.

Why must varnish eventually be removed from works of art?

Solvents designed to remove varnish sometimes also take off what?

What are used to highlight each layer?

What break up organic material?

The J. Paul Getty Museum is especially known for its Greek and Roman _____.

Because every artifact is unique, every device must be _____.

How old is the statue believed to be?

How many tourists visit the Parthenon each year?

When the iron clamps corroded, what did they do to the marble?

Which metal was finally chosen?

What percentage of Greek industry is located in Athens?

Now _____ is attacking the Parthenon.

The original stone maidens are now in a museum in an environment of _____.

Researchers are now using science to understand the _____ process.

Modern _____ and space-age materials can breathe life into ancient treasures.