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| 36.5. Full citizens' rights to all communities in empire (<i>ibid.</i>) | 36.5. Equal foreigners' rights with Romans'. Great reshuffling of population (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| 36.6. Died during preparation of campaign against Parthians in 217 A.D. (<i>ibid.</i>) | 36.6. Died during preparation of campaign against Barbarians (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| 36.7. Ruled for 24 or 6 years in 193–217 or 211 (year of Severus' death)–217 A.D. | 36.7. Ruled for 29 or 33 years in 497–526 or 493 (year of Odoacer's death)–526 A.D., but officially recognized by Zeno only in 497 A.D. (<i>ibid.</i>) |
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Here end the dynastic streams of the Second and Third Empires. It is striking that the parallel continues still further, viz., the periods 217–235 and 526–536 A.D. are also parallel.

We illustrate this with the following examples.

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| 1. Second Empire ended its existence amid fires, wars and anarchy, 217–270 A.D., traditionally called “political anarchy in mid-3rd c.”, “soldier emperors” ([134], p. 406) | 1. Third Empire ended its existence in West amid fires, wars and anarchy, 526–652 A.D., traditionally called “political anarchy in mid-6th c., time of Eastern Goths' rule in Italy” [146] |
| 2. Great anarchy, unique in global Second Empire's history | 2. Great anarchy, unique in global Third Empire's history |
| 3. Power seized by Julia Maesa in 217 A.D. after short rule by freedman Macrinus(?) ([134], p. 404–406). The names “Amalasantha” and “Maesa Julia” are probably close: Freed of vowels, they sound MLSNTH and MSJL | 3. Power seized by Amalasantha after Theodoric's (Caracalla's analogue) death [146], ([146*], pp. 498–499) |
| 4. Julia Maesa was Caracalla's relative (<i>ibid.</i>) | 4. Amalasantha was Theodoric's daughter (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| 5. Her daughter Mamaea was nearby, in “supporting role”. Two women | 5. His sister Matesuentha was nearby, in “supporting role”. Two women |
| 6. Julia Maesa well-known in Roman Empire's history: only she and Amalasantha ascended as emperors to throne | 6. Amalasantha well-known in Roman Empire's history: Only she and Julia Maesa enthroned as emperors |
| 7. Julia Maesa's elder son Varius Avitus Bassianus (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus) Heliogabalus was Roman emperor (<i>ibid.</i>) | 7. Amalasantha's elder son Amalaric was Roman emperor (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| 8. Heliogabalus completely dominated by Julia Maesa (<i>ibid.</i>) | 8. Amalaric completely dominated by Amalasantha (<i>ibid.</i>) |