describing the Middle Ages, each of which we broke into fragments describing only one year. The volume of each fragment was calculated (see the graphs representing the volumes in Fig. 31, Part 1). The correlation of local maxima is seen explicitly. The graphs are smoothed, which indicates the dependence of the texts within the framework of the statistical model formulated and verified above. The dependence is explicit and of the same nature as that of the texts describing the same events. Moreover, we discovered that the two millennium-long intervals in the history of Rome (Europe), viz., 753 B.C.–250 B.C. and 300–1,300 A.D., also overlap, which is confirmed by other independent dating methods; in particular, by the method of dynastic parallels and overlapping of events of the corresponding periods, discovered with the enquête-code method.

The comparison of ancient and medieval primary sources and events will be carried out in accordance with one universal shift formula $T = X + 1053$, where X are the Julian dates in ancient history, and T are the Julian dates of medieval history. This is equivalent to $T = X + 300$, where T are years A.D., and X are years since the foundation of Rome, traditionally dated as 753 B.C. The comparison reveals surprising and far-reaching parallels overlapping ancient and medieval events under the 1,053-year rigid shift. Due to the lack of space, we discuss it only briefly and omit the bulky enquête-code tables occupying about 900 pages and the associated numerical treatment of the whole material.

Under the 1,053-year upward shift, the foundation of Rome traditionally ascribed to 753 B.C. coincides with 300 A.D.; therefore, in the study of the parallel, we may count the years since the foundation of Rome from 300 A.D. Note that the foundation of Rome was apparently also described in the Old Testament. In fact, Moses (Nm. 11:1–3) founds a town in TBRH (translated as Taberah), which is associated with the foundation of Rome on the Tiber. Besides, New Rome (Constantinople) was founded c. 330 A.D. [44]. We first give a short overview of the structure of the approximately 1,053- and 1,800-year shifts.

Traditional version	Shift $X + 1,053$	Shift $X + 1,800$
Regal period of seven kings in 8–6th cc. B.C.	Roman Empire in 3rd–6th cc. A.D.	Trojan kingdom of seven kings in 15–13th cc. B.C.
War with Tarquins, expulsion of kings from Rome. Start of Republic	Gothic war. Expulsion of Goths from Rome	Trojan war. Expulsion of Trojans from Troy
Ancient Republican Rome in 6th–1st cc. B.C.	Medieval papal Rome in 6th–9th cc. A.D.	Greek history in 12–9th cc. B.C.
Roman Empire in 1st–3rd cc. A.D. Start of Christian era. Jesus Christ	Holy Roman–German Empire in 10–13th cc. Hildebrand	Greek colonization in 8–6th cc. B.C. Rome of seven kings according to Livy