

The culmination point of the war of the 13th c. is the well-known battle of Benevento and the taking of Naples (!), the analogue of the battle of Troy and its capture (according to the Trojan version), or capturing Naples (according to the 6th-c. Gothic version). It is remarkable that Benevento is situated near the medieval Troy built by the Greeks (!) in the Middle Ages ([44], V. 4, p. 29). Thus, Troy, the war near it and its fall appear in the war of the 13th c. A.D. "in an identical manner".

Trojan version	Gothic version	Events in the 13th c. A.D.
1a. Battle of Troy	1b. Battle of Naples	1c. Battle of Benevento, near Troy, and Naples
2a. Taking Troy	2b. Taking Naples. Totila's death	2c. Taking Benevento and Naples. Manfred's death

Here is what actually occurred in the 13th c. A.D. See also the fall of Constantinople (= Troy?) in 1204 A.D.

"The celebrated battle of Benevento was fought with scarcely 25,000 men on each side. The long and terrible war between Church and Empire, between Romans and Germans, was brought to a close on a narrow field of battle, in the course of a few hours" ([44], V. 5, P. II, p. 390).

And again, as F. Gregorovius absolutely correctly stresses, we cite the parallel with the 6th c. Gothic war:

"The valiant Germans (Manfred's army—A. F.) fought and fell like ancient Goths with the courage of heroes ..." ([44], V. 5, P. II, p. 390).

"Manfred was only 34 years of age at the time of his fall (Totila also died young—A. F.), and, like Totila (!—A. F.) was glorious both in life and death. And ... as the Gothic hero ... restored the empire of Theodoric, so Manfred raised Frederick's empire ..." ([44], V. 5, P. II, p. 394).

The fall of Benevento, Naples and Troy was accompanied by terrible slaughter both in the Gothic and Trojan versions (*ibid.*, p. 397).

End of the Gothic war in the 6th c. A.D.	End of the war in the middle of the 13th c. A.D.
Tejas, last king of Goths (TRQN dynasty). Ruled for 1 or 2 years in 552–553 A.D. His extreme youth. His defeat in battle with Narses. He was beheaded. Died in battle of Naples	Conradin, last king of Hohenstaufen dynasty. Ruled for 2 years in 1266–1268 A.D. His extreme youth. Defeated in battle with Charles of Anjou (Narses' analogue). He was beheaded in Naples

Recall that the well-known Trojan horse erected in the square in Troy is the symbol of the Trojan war. It is curious that the history of the 13th-c. war contains a strange legend of the well-known horse statue erected in Naples (Troy's analogue).

In particular, the Neapolitans hated Conrad IV "since he ordered to bridle the