

of the Western Roman Empire. This led to confusion also in the modern monographs. For example, [128] supplies 423–425 A.D. for John without any comment. Therefore, we have made use of the shorter, but more complete account of [146], where the events of this period are described (though very briefly), and John is given a two-month rule (see also [74]).

16a. Interregnum in the God-contending kingdom	16b. "Interregnum" in the Western Third Empire
16.1a. Confusion period started after death of Jeroboam II (see below), and lasted for 24 years	16.1b. As noted above, 423–444 A.D. was time of interregnum (custody): young Valentinian III was in charge of Placidia and Aetius ([124], p. 33) for 21 years

To 16.1a: Menahem came to power under contradicting circumstances. It is said in 2K 15:17 that he came to power in the thirty-ninth year of Azariah from the God-praising kingdom, and reigned ten years. On the other hand, Menahem "attacked Shallum, son of Jahesh ..." (2K 15:14), i.e., he succeeded Shallum (see above) who reigned 1 month, whereas his predecessor Zechariah reigned only 6 months (see below). Thus, Menahem started to reign 7 months after his co-ruler (or predecessor) Zechariah = Jeroboam II, and between these three rulers there were no breaks. But Jeroboam II died in the fourteenth year of that very Azariah (2K 15:1), reigning 41 years (see above). Thus, between the end of Shallum's rule and the start of Menahem's reign, 24 years disappeared, which was noted by traditional history long ago and was called "interregnum".

17a. Menahem ("consoler")	17b. Valentinian III
17.1a. Rule characterized by important event: invasion of "Pul king of Assyria" (2K 15:19–20)	17.1b. Rule characterized by important event, invasion of Attila's armies [124]
17.2a. Invasion occurred at end of Menahem's reign (2K 15)	17.2b. Invasion occurred at end of Valentinian's rule in 452 A.D., whose rule started in 444 A.D., and ended in 455 A.D.
17.3a. Taking into account frequent assimilation of "P" and "T", king Pul can be king "Tul"	17.3b. Name "Attila" is close to "Tul", which is TL (or TTL) if freed of vowels
17.4a. Pul was king of Assyria	17.4b. Attila was king of Huns, and invaded Italy from North

Each time the Bible speaks of a "Syrian" or "Assyrian" invasion, either a Germanic or Gothic one, or, more generally, an invasion from the North, of Italy occurs in the Roman Empire.