

17a. Zedekiah ("righteous")	17b. Justinian II
17.1a. Reigned 11 years (2K 24:18). Fall of God-praising kingdom. Zedekiah's armies defeated by Nebuchadnezzar, God-praising ones taken into Babylonian captivity, events being close to those of Jehoiakim's epoch (see above)	17.1b. Ruled for 10 years in 685–695 A.D. in his first rule. Crisis of empire: loss of provinces, so-called "Dark Age". Change of dynasties, Justinian II was principal historical personage of this period as well as Nebuchadnezzar (see left column)

The God-praising kingdom ended just when the dissolution of the Byzantine Empire started, traditionally believed to be the late 7th c. The parallel ends here.

The three parallels above are not basic in the GCD, because they are consequences of other, more fundamental parallels shown. The above dynastic jets are themselves "reflections" of empires of later origin (Roman–German Empire in 10–13th cc. A.D. and Third Byzantine Empire in 1204–1453 A.D.).

7. The Medieval Song of Roland and the Biblical Book of Joshua

7.1. History of the poem "Song of Roland"

The basic parallel making the biblical events coincident with the European ones is generated by the shift by c. 1,800 years (see the GCD). Since we do not have the space here, we are not able to give its full account. However, we illustrate it by one of the overlappings that occur.

The following isomorphism I discovered while analyzing the medieval European literature devoted to the description of Charlemagne's Empire is very important. Described in a nutshell, it can be summed up by stating that the well-known European *Song of Roland* supplies the account of the same events as Chapters 7–10 of the Book of Joshua. This isomorphism remarkably confirms my Global Chronological Diagram (Figs. 65, 66).

"Several editions of the poem have been preserved until today ... The most important of them is the so-called Oxford transcript dating from the mid-12th c. A.D. (a very late copy!—A. F.), regarded if not as just a recension, then, at any rate, very close to it. The incentive for creating the epic poem derived from the faraway events of 778 A.D. when Charlemagne involved himself in the intestine strife in Muslim Spain, along with and at the request of the friends of the Baghdad caliph Abdur Rahman, who decided to detach himself from the Abbasid caliphate and create an independent power. Having taken several cities, Charlemagne besieged Saragossa; however, he was forced to lift the siege after several weeks and to return across the Pyrenees because of internal trouble. Supported by the Moors, the Basques attacked the rear of Charlemagne's army and slaughtered the retreating Franks in the Roncesvalles pass" ([285], p. 19; see also the Russian edition).

"The preserved chronicles of that time had long ignored (?!—A. F.) these events first reported by a chronicle in 829 A.D. ..., i.e., fifty years afterwards. It is quite