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| <p>19a. Detail of composition and style: Bible listed kings and tribes destroyed by Joshua (Jos 12)</p> <p>20a. Among Joshua's adversaries, Bible called people of Jericho. Legend of taking Jericho is one of most popular contained in Bible (Jos 5-6)</p> <p>21a. Joshua's adversaries were from many tribes (see their list in Jos 12 et seq.)</p> <p>22a. Bible listed tribes enslaved by Joshua, naming 35 of them (sometimes, tribe was indicated by its king's name) (Jos 10-12). Tribes enslaved after principal battle when sun was stopped until Joshua's old age were counted (Jos 10:20-Jos 12:24)</p> | <p>19b. Detail of composition and style: <i>Song of Roland</i> listed kings and tribes making war against Charlemagne ([285], p. 122 et seq.)</p> <p>20b. Among Charlemagne's adversaries, <i>Song of Roland</i> mentioned "people of Jericho" (<i>ibid.</i>, CCXXXI)</p> <p>21b. Charlemagne's adversaries were from many tribes (see their list <i>ibid.</i>)</p> <p>22b. <i>Song of Roland</i> listed adversaries (made into regiments) opposing Charlemagne and destroyed by him, altogether 30 tribes, each being one regiment (<i>ibid.</i>, CCXXXI-CCXXXII). 30 and 35 (in left column) are well consistent</p> |
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## 8. The 1,800-year Third Basic Rigid Shift in Ancient Chronology. The Gothic = Trojan = Tarquins' War (= GTR war) and Its Chronological Duplicates in the Different Epochs of Traditional History

### 8.1. The Trojan war and the Gothic and Tarquinian wars

1. *The Medieval Trojan cycle. Homer, Dares and Dictys.* We now come to the third basic rigid shift of c. 1,800 years, which we call Greco-biblical, because of its close relation to the history of Greece and the Bible.

It is assumed that Troy fell in 1225 B.C. [39]. The first author, whose work was preserved after numerous copies, and who described the fall of Troy, was Homer, but his poems were completed (by copyists) only in the 8-7th cc., B.C. However, both of Homer's poems *only surfaced in the late 14th c. A.D.* [257]. Nevertheless, "... by the 14th c. A.D., the diaries of the "participants of the Trojan war, Dictys and Dares, were put into wide circulation" ([250], p. 5).

They are regarded as false participants because of *their own evidence* being in sharp contrast with traditional chronology, thereby indicating that the Trojan war had once been referred (erroneously, as we take it today) to the 3rd-4th cc. A.D.

The Greek texts of Dares and Dictys were lost [107]. The first text (Latin) describing the Trojan war dates from the 6th c. A.D.: Some ignorant scribbler made up a dry and monotone account of the siege; *it was very popular in the Middle Ages* ([85], pp. 85-86).

In this paragraph, we exhibit the evidence in support of the identification of the