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| 47a. Greeks' talks with Trojans about Helen's fate, and Trojans' refusal to give Helen back [250]. Greeks declared war | 47b. (Romaic) Greeks' talks with Goths (= TRQN) about Amalasintha's fate (who was carried away to island; see above). Amalasintha's murder by Goths. Greeks declared war [44] |
| 48a. Greek fleet commanded by Achilles arrived at Trojan kingdom's shore ([250], p. 72) | 48b. Greek fleet commanded by Belisarius arrived at Italian shore at end of 535 A.D. (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| 49a. Chronicle especially distinguishes Achilles, most famous Greek army commander, hero of this war, among numerous heroes of Greek army | 49b. "To carry out this plan of driving Goths out, fate made Justinian gift of one of greatest army commanders, Belisarius" (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| 50a. Two "principal" kings Agamemnon and Menelaus, Helen's husband, arrived at Trojan kingdom together with Achilles, who was appointed commander of whole army (<i>ibid.</i>) | 50b. Belisarius was appointed army commander by emperor Justinian, "principal" Greek king ([44]) |
| 51a. "Principal" kings Agamemnon and Menelaus took insignificant part in military action compared with Achilles shouldering all responsibility, and being subordinate to them ([250], p. 72, <i>et seq.</i>) | 51b. "Principal" king Justinian did not take direct part in military action, staying far from war theatre (<i>ibid.</i>). Subordinate Belisarius shouldered whole burden |
| 52a. Arriving at Trojan kingdom's shore, Greek fleet took island Tenedos (which was in Trojans' hands ([250], p. 100) | 52b. Arriving at Italian shore, Greek fleet captured island Sicily at end of 535 A.D. [44], which was in Goths' (= TRQN) hands |
| 53a. Suppressing Trojans' resistance, Greeks occupied Tenedos, thus invading Trojan kingdom (<i>ibid.</i>) | 53b. Suppressing Goths' resistance, Greeks occupied Sicily, thus invading Italy (<i>ibid.</i>) |
| 54a. For several months, Greeks stayed in captured Tenedos ([250], pp. 101-103) | 54b. For several months, from end of 535 to summer of 536 A.D., Greeks stayed in captured Sicily (<i>ibid.</i>) |
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To 54a: For these several months, the Greeks exchanged ambassadors with Troy, sent part of their army to the adjacent country for bread with which they provided themselves in fighting; suppressing the enemy, they returned to Tenedos ([250], pp. 101-103).