

6a. Gothic war in mid-3rd c. A.D. lasted for 13 (or 16) years in 238–251 (or 235–251) A.D., first figure being officially recognized ([146*], pp. 439–440), 235 A.D. year of death of Severus, Julia Maesa's favourite	6b. Gothic war in 6th c. A.D. lasted 12 (according to Livy; see above), 16, or 18 years (according to Procopius) in 536–552 (or 535–553) A.D. 12 and 16 are well consistent with 13 and 16 in left column
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We have discovered above that the biblical (God-contending and God-praising) chronicles started with Jeroboam I and Rehoboam, who were placed on Constantine I and Licinius. Constantine I (= Jeroboam I) started reigning in 306 A.D. The Bible called the “great triumvirate” Saul, David and Solomon immediate predecessors of Jeroboam I, which dates the legends of them to not earlier than the 3rd–6th cc. A.D. We will speak of where the “originals” of these legends should be placed. According to traditional chronology, this great “triumvirate” reigned in 1020–965 (or 1004) B.C. (Saul), 1004–965 B.C. (David) and 965–928 B.C. (Solomon) ([39], p. 192; [268], pp. 16–22). Placing the end of Solomon’s reign onto 306 A.D., i.e., the start of Jeroboam’s rule, we obtain 214–230 (or 269) A.D. for Saul, 230–269 for David, and 269–306 A.D. for Solomon. (Real originals should be placed in 10–11th cc, A.D. or in 13th c. A.D.; see GCD.)

It is important that the “imaginary” GTR-war in the 3rd c. (235–251) A.D. practically coincides with David’s “reign” in 230–269 A.D., the consequence being that if a Christian historian were going to date the GTR-war in its “imaginary” version (to the 3rd c. A.D.), then he would have to write that “the Trojan war had occurred under the Judaeen king David”.

It is very important that this is just what was done by the medieval chronicles. Here are the titles of some of them: “*The tale of the founding and capturing of Troy, and of its last sack occurring under David, king of Judaea*”, and also “*Thus Troy was sacked under the reign of king David, or in Jerusalem over Israel*” ([250], p.147).

The coincidence is ideal.

## 8.2. The Reflection of the Trojan war and the GTR-war in the 1st c. B.C. (Sulla, Pompey and Julius Caesar)

1. *New parallels in Roman history (the “great Triumvirate”: Sulla, Pompey, Julius Caesar and the GTR-war in the 6th c. A.D.)*. It is hard to find ancient historical heroes more popular from the modern standpoint than Julius Caesar, Pompey or Brutus. We all know from childhood numerous works (historical novels, feature films, etc.) devoted to the legendary history of this epoch.

More unexpected is the fact that the bulk of this time is another “mould” of later (medieval) events, which was pushed back in time due to the above chronological shifts by c. 333 and 1,053 years, discovered by means of the GCD. We now describe the intermediate isomorphism between the block *T* on the line *E* before the Second Roman Empire and the block *T* on the line *E* at the end of the Third Roman Empire, i.e., the Gothic war in the 6th c. A.D. Above, we established the isomorphism between the two “Great Triumvirates”, viz., Sulla, Pompey and Julius Caesar in 82–45 B.C. at the start of the Second Roman Empire, and Aurelian, Diocletian and