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| 10a. Goths (identified with Trojans in TR-version) took part in Gothic war and opposed Justinian, having been his allies before (cf. kingdom of Ostrogoths) | 10b. Goths as well as Rome's (= Eastern Roman Empire's) allies took part in suppressing Nika riot (on Justinian's side), burning and sacking St. Sophia, massacring Romaic priests, i.e., being against Justinian's clergy |
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Thus, in both versions, Goths and Justinian were first allies and then enemies.

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| 11a. Opposing forces | 11b. Opposing forces |
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(The diagrams are almost identical.)

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| 12a. Emperor Justinian won, being always in background | 12b. Emperor Justinian was always involved in all events and won, although remaining in background |
| 13a. Greek (Romaic) army commander in Gothic war was Belisarius | 13b. Greek (Romaic) army commander in Nika riot was Belisarius ([105], pp. 60-61) |
| 14a. Well-known commander Mund took part in suppressing Goths (= Trojans) and Franks (= PRS, and also = TRNK) along with Belisarius [109] | 14b. Well-known commander Mund took part in suppressing Veniti (Trojans?) and Prasins (= PRSN) along with Belisarius (<i>ibid.</i>) |
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To 14b: The crowds taking part in the uprising were allegedly lured into an enormous hippodrome (circus). There is a legend asserting that the declaration of Justinian's nephew Ignatius as new emperor was arranged by Justinian himself, and this trick let him assemble the crowd in the circus, where the mutineers were massacred, and "more than 30,000 men died" ([105], p. 61.).

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| 15a. Trick involved aqueduct, "Trojan horse", i.e., drawing off of water (see above) | 15b. Trick involved hippodrome, arena for races. Thus, that very "course for horses" arises in this version again [105] |
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Thus, some ancient chroniclers spoke of an aqueduct, whereas others of a "grey likeness of a horse", and still others of an arena for races (hippodrome), all being different versions and interpretations of the same authentic event.

According to the Bible and our isomorphisms, Justinian and his suppression of the Nika riot are superimposed on the God-praising king Manasseh and the massacre during his reign. Hence, biblical Manasseh's "biography" described the same GTR-war in the 6th c. A.D. in its Byzantine God-praising version, viz., suppression of the "mutiny". The resume: