

- 6a. Epoch of Crusades in 1099–1230 A.D. Famous epoch in history of Europe and East. Colonization of East, forming new states. Medieval Greece ruled by Byzantine Empire with *basileuses*. According to GCD, “written history” more or less started just in 10th c. A.D.
- 6b. Epoch of great Greek colonization in 8–6th cc. B.C. started in 10th c. A.D. (under above shift) just when so-called classical Greece began [110]. In Greek polises, power also belonged to the *basileuses* in 7–6th cc. B.C. ([110], p. 46, 55). Greek “written history” started in 8th c. B.C.
- 7a. Hohenstaufen were especially important in medieval Rome in 1138–1254 A.D. They were earlier identified with Gothic dynasty, Tarquins, Trojans and TRQN-clan
- 7b. Under upward 1,800-year shift, we move into 7–8th cc. A.D. TRKVN (or TRN) was very important in Greek 6–7th-c. history. This epoch was called “epoch of tyrants (= TRN)”
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In the Middle Ages, the south of Italy was called Great Greece [44].

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- 8a. According to Livy, last TRQN-king Tarquin the Proud ruled in Rome in 534–509 B.C. End of his reign coincides with date on right
- 8b. Peisistratus’ tyranny ruled in Athens in 560–510 B.C. [283]. Herodotus and Livy probably described same history
- 9a. Tarquin the Proud ruled for 26 years. Terms “PRS” and “TRN” are always present in GTR-war; combined, they form “PRSTRN”
- 9b. Peisistratus reigned for 33 years in 560–527 B.C., his name possibly being close to “PRSTRN” (cf. left column)
- 10a. Tarquin the Proud took power in Rome and established TRQN-clan’s power [174]
- 10b. Peisistratus took power in 560 B.C. and established tyranny (= TRN) in Athens ([283], p. 146)
- 11a. Tarquin’s banishment from Rome, uprising against him, led by two heroes, Brutus and Valerius (*ibid.*). Tarquin attempted to return to power with no success. War ended in complete defeat of Tarquins c. 509 B.C., i.e., around 1300 A.D. (under 1,800-year upward shift)
- 11b. Peisistratus’ banishment from Athens, uprising against him, led by two heroes, Megacles and Lycurgus Peisistratus, several times marched to Athens, and could twice return to power. However, war with tyrants in 514–510 B.C. ended in their defeat and death ([283], pp. 146–147)
- 12a. Fall of TRQN was turning-point in Roman history
- 12b. Fall of tyrants was turning-point in Greek history (*ibid.*)