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| <p>62a. Mahomet II started his conquering expeditions in 1453 A.D. Osmands attacked Constantinople with all their might. Byzantines prepared for siege (cf. ancient "Byzantine Empire")</p> | <p>62b. Philip II started his conquering expedition in 340 B.C. People of Perinthus asked for "... Byzantine (!—A. F.) and Athen's help. The Byzantines (!—A. F.) sent them special machines for siege" ([283], p. 473)</p> |
| <p>63a. Constantinople (= Byzantium) was capital of greatest empire, and strongly fortified both from land and sea, being strongest medieval fortress [40], [45]</p> | <p>63b. Byzantium's role was very great in ancient times. Philip II "... besieged the biggest city on the seas" (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> |
| <p>64a. Two flotillas of Genoese and Venetian ships were sent to Constantinople ([40], p. 45)</p> | <p>64b. Philip's deeds were declared peace-violating, and two flotillas were forwarded for the Byzantines' help (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> |
| <p>65a. At Constantinople's (= Byzantium's) walls, fierce sea-battle ending in defeating sea-forces of Mahomet II ([40], p. 46). Considerable part of Turkish fleet was burned down</p> | <p>65b. At Byzantium's walls, big sea-battle occurred, in which "... allies defeated the Macedonian fleet, and thereby made themselves the masters of the seas" (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> |
| <p>66a. Constantinople's siege lasted for long time. Attempts to storm it from land failed. Constantinople received aid from sea (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>66b. Byzantium's siege by Philip II lasted long time. "The inland siege of the city was little effective, since Byzantium received all the necessary from the sea" (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> |
| <p>67a. Byzantine army commander Justinian was betrayed and fled ([40], p. 53)</p> | <p>67b. Philip II slandered Byzantine army commander before Byzantines (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> |
| <p>68a. Siege of Constantinople stopped temporarily. "The Council convened. The great vizier advised the sultan to come to terms with the Turks" ([40], p. 47)</p> | <p>68b. Byzantium's siege was temporarily stopped, Philip II unable to take it (<i>ibid.</i>). Then Philip II lifted siege</p> |
| <p>69a. Events occurred in 1453 A.D. (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>69b. Events occurred in 340-339 B.C. (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> |
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The difference between the right and left dates is 1,793 years, which is almost equal to the value of the shift by c. 1,800 years.