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| <p>70a. Mahomet II started new siege, and Constantinople fell in 1453 A.D. Armies of Byzantine's allies were defeated, and Greece and Byzantine Empire completely lost their independent existence ([45*], p. 349). Greece was completely conquered in 1459 A.D. (<i>ibid.</i>, p. 353)</p> | <p>70b. Philip II lifted siege, but again attacked Byzantine forces and their allies following year and completely defeated them in battle of Chae-rona in 338 B.C., Greece and Byzantium being completely con- quered ([283], pp. 474-475)</p> |
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Under the 1,800-year shift, we obtain  $1800 - 338 = 1462$  A.D., which practically coincides with 1459 A.D. We now point out to the original of the well-known "ancient" battle of Chaeronea. Having sent his pashas with the army to Morea in 1459 A.D., where fighting for life was going on, Mahomet II crossed the Isthmus of Corinth the following year in order to turn the ill-fated country into one large inferno. The cities and castles were stormed ([45]; [45\*], p. 356).

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| <p>71a. Period of history from c. 1470 until 1485 A.D. (First Mahomet II, and then Bayazet (1480-1485 A.D.)). Ottoman Sultanate under Osmans, its symbol being crescent and two horns. Medieval Ottoman Empire's map is very much like that of empire of Alexander the Great</p> | <p>71b. Alexander the Great in 336-323 B.C. Alexander's empire. In East, he was called Iskander (two-horned) (cf. crescent!). His empire was of clearly "Eastern" nature</p> |
| <p>72a. Greeks' flee from Byzantine Em- pire, Hellenism begins to spread across medieval Europe, starting with mid-15th c. ([45], p. 360)</p>  | <p>72b. Creation of Alexander's empire led to another well-known phenomenon, viz., spreading of Hellenism in "an- cient world" ([283], p. 297)</p>                           |
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