

# The construction of a global chronological map

## and the results of applying mathematical procedures of dating to the Scaligerian version of the ancient history

### 1. TEXTBOOK OF ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL HISTORY IN THE CONSENSUAL SCALIGER-PETAIVUS DATINGS

In 1974-1980 the author analyzed the Scaligerian chronology of ancient and mediaeval history of Europe, the Mediterranean, Egypt, and the Middle East with the following idea in mind: the historical and chronological data of Blair's tables ([76]) and 14 others indicated in the bibliography were complemented by information from more than two hundred other texts – chronicles, annals, etc., – which collectively contain descriptions of virtually all main events in the mentioned regions allegedly between 4000 B.C. and 1900 A.D., in the Scaligerian dating. All this data – wars, kings, main events, empires, etc. – was then displayed graphically on a plane as a global chronological map stretched along the horizontal time axis. It took several years to work this map out. At different times, different participants of the *New Statistical Chronology* project, which emerged as a result, would assist the author.

Each epoch, with all its events in Scaligerian dating, was depicted on the map in detail, in due place along the time axis. Each event was shown on the plane as a point or a horizontal segment. The date of an event was

determined by projecting a point or segment onto the time axis. The beginning of a segment showed the beginning of an event, the end of a segment marked the end of an event, – for example, the reign of a king. If epochs ( $A, B$ ) and ( $C, D$ ), as described by different chronicles, were simultaneous or overlapping for different countries, they were depicted on the global chronological map one on top the other in vertical development, to avoid confusion resulting from their identification with one another.

Thus, this global chronological map depicts a most complete “textbook” on ancient and mediaeval history for all indicated regions in the Scaligerian dating.

### 2. MYSTERIOUS DUPLICATE CHRONICLES INSIDE THE “SCALIGER-PETAIVUS TEXTBOOK”

A graphic representation of the global chronological map takes up an area of several dozen square metres. Various duplicate detection procedures (as described above and in [904], [908], [883]-[886]) were applied to the material on this map. In particular, values of coefficients  $p(X, Y)$  were calculated for different pairs of chronicles and texts  $X, Y$  covering long time intervals. Numbers  $c(a, b)$  for different dy-

nasties  $a$  and  $b$ , and coefficients  $e(a, b)$  measuring proximity of map-code flows for dynasties  $a$  and  $b$  have been calculated, and map-codes of ancient maps examined. As a result, we unexpectedly discovered pairs of epochs that the Scaligerian history thought to have been different and independent, but which appeared to possess extremely small coefficients  $p(X, Y)$ ,  $c(a, b)$ , etc. – i.e. such as *a priori dependent* chronicles, dynasties or map-codes would have. An example to explain this:

We discovered an identification of the history of “antique” Rome for the period of the alleged years 753-236 years B.C. with the history of *mediaeval* Rome for the period of the alleged years 300-816 years A.D. Therefore, this chronological shift is of about 1050 years. Now, more precisely:

**EXAMPLE 1.**

1) The mediaeval epoch ( $A, B$ ), allegedly covering the period of 300-816 A.D., is described, for example, in a fundamental work by F. Gregorovius entitled *History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages*, Volumes 1-5, St. Petersburg, 1902-1912. We used this text as “mediaeval chronicle  $X$ ”. In CHRON1, Appendix 6.1 we present a partition of the work [196] into fragments in accordance with the chronological instructions by F. Gregorovius. We also present the distribution of per annum volumes here.

2) The “ancient” epoch ( $C, D$ ), allegedly spanning the years 1-517 from the foundation of Rome, is de-

scribed in “chronicle  $Y$ ” that we compiled from two following texts:

2a) *Roman History* by Titus Livy, Volumes 1-6, Moscow, 1897-1899, describing events allegedly spanning the years 1-459 from the foundation of Rome. After that, the text of Livy comes to a sudden end. His subsequent books are considered lost. In CHRON1, Appendix 6.2, we present distribution of per annum volumes in the books by Titus Livy. In doing so, “year zero” of Livy must be identified with approximately the year 300 A.D. of F. Gregorovius.

2b) To fill up the end of the “ancient” period ( $C, D$ ) allegedly from year 459 up to 517 from the foundation of Rome, we used a relevant part of a contemporary monograph – *Essays on History of Ancient Rome* by V. S. Sergeyev, Moscow, 1928, OGIZ. In doing so, we relied on the strong dependence of the book by Sergeyev on the one by Livy that we discovered, with the coefficient of proximity  $p = 2 \times 10^{-12}$ . See fig. 5.9 and fig. 5.10 in CHRON1, Chapter 5.

The calculation of the coefficient  $p(X, Y)$ , where  $X$  stands for books by Gregorovius describing mediaeval Rome, and  $Y$  is the sum of books by Titus Livy and Sergeyev describing the “ancient” Rome, shows that  $p(X, Y) = 6 \times 10^{-11}$  – a very small value. If we discard Sergeyev’s text and compare text  $X' =$  the part of Gregorovius’ text allegedly from 300 to 758 A.D., and text  $Y' =$  the part of the *Roman History* by Livy allegedly from year 1 to 459 from the foundation of

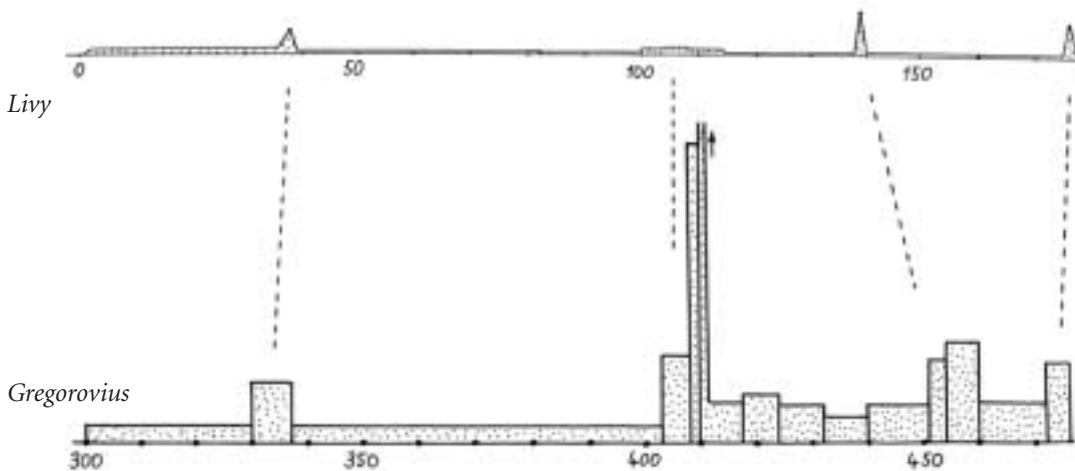


Fig. 6.1. The peak correlation of the volume functions for the “ancient” Titus Livy and his description of the “ancient” Rome ([482]) as compared to that of the modern work of F. Gregorovius ([196]) describing Rome in the Middle Ages.

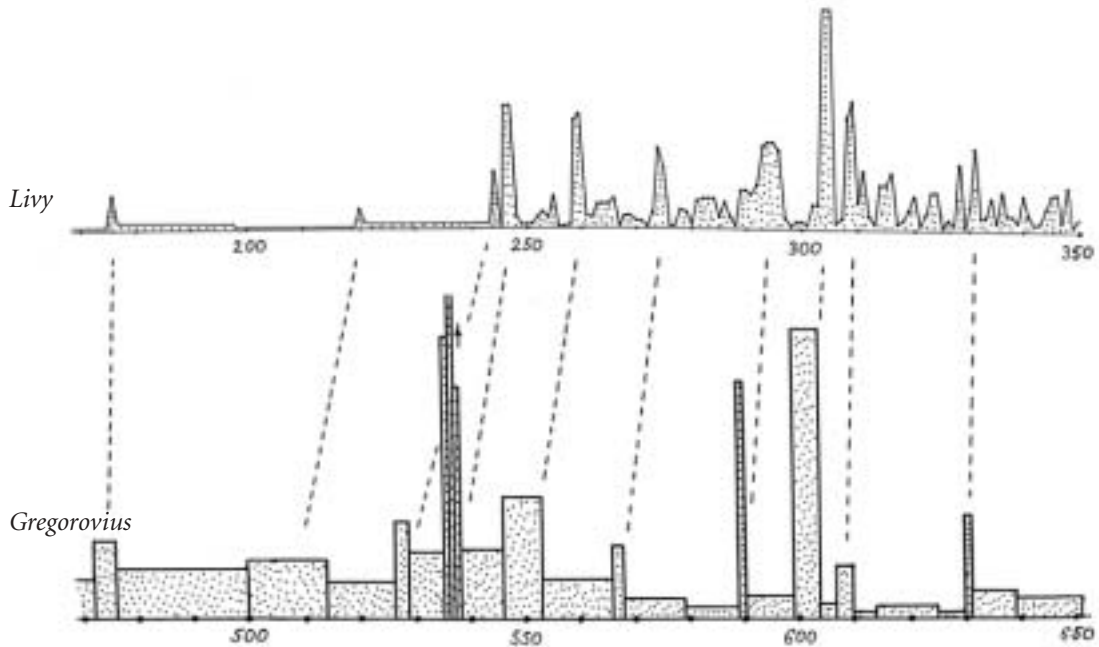


Fig. 6.2. The peak correlation of the volume functions for the “ancient” Titus Livy and his description of the “ancient” Rome ([482]) as compared to that of the modern work of F. Gregorovius ([196]) describing Rome in the Middle Ages. Continued.

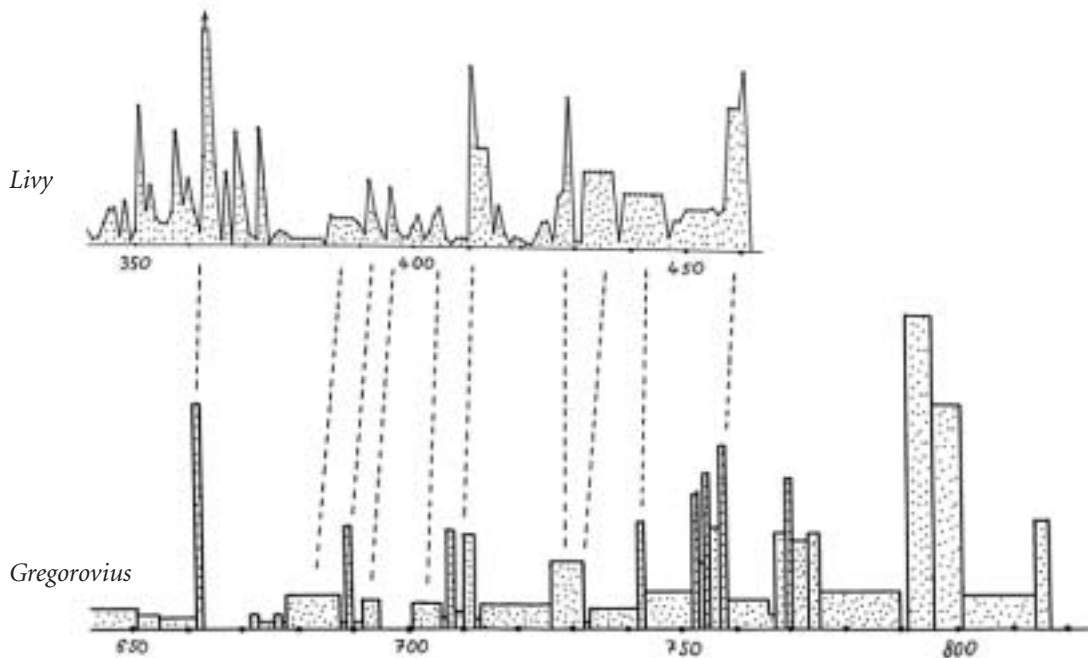


Fig. 6.3. The peak correlation of the volume functions for the “ancient” Titus Livy and his description of the “ancient” Rome ([482]) as compared to that of the modern work of F. Gregorovius ([196]) describing Rome in the Middle Ages. Continued.

Rome, then calculation yields  $p(X', Y') = 6 \times 10^{-10}$ . This is another very small value.

Both results indicate dependence between the two epochs described in different places of “the Scaligerian textbook” – namely, the “ancient” epoch and the mediaeval one. To be more precise, we have discovered a dependence between the original sources describing them. This dependence manifests itself explicitly and is of the same nature as that between texts describing events known to be “the same”, fig. 6.1, fig. 6.2 and fig. 6.3. The chronological shift which identifies the “antiquity” and the Middle Ages is one of approximately 1050 years.

**EXAMPLE 2.**

We have similarly compared the graphs of per annum volumes of the book by V. S. *Sergeyev* ([767]) which describes “antique” Rome in years 1-510 from the foundation of the City, and the book by F. *Gregorovius* ([196]) which describes mediaeval Rome from allegedly 300 A.D. to allegedly 817 A.D. The result is represented in fig. 6.4, fig. 6.5 and fig. 6.6. The correlation between the principal peaks on both graphs is clearly visible, indicating a strong dependence between these texts. This result was fairly predictable, since, as

we have already seen, *Sergeyev*’s book is a fairly faithful follower of “ancient” Titus Livy. The chronological shift here is one of approximately 1050 years.

**EXAMPLE 3.**

Comparison between per annum volumes of the “ancient” work by Titus Livy and the mediaeval work by C. Baronius ([50]) yields a similar result – namely, the dependence between the descriptions of “antique Rome” and “mediaeval Rome”. We examined the book by Baronius *Deeds, Ecclesiastic and Secular, from the Nativity to 1198*. – Moscow, 1913. Printing house of P. P. Ryabushinsky. (Baronius, *Annales ecclesiastici a Christo nato ad annum 1198*.) This work was first published in 1588-1607 in Rome, in 12 volumes. In CHRON1, Appendix 6.3 we provide the distribution of per annum volumes in the work of Baronius as calculated by us.

The fundamental “ancient” work by Titus Livy, in several volumes, describes the Regal Rome, or the First Roman empire in our terms, and the “ancient” Roman republic. In general, Titus Livy spans the time interval from year 1 to 380 from the foundation of the City. The Scaligerian conversion of dates yields an interval of the alleged years 753-373 B.C.

The first part of the *mediaeval* work by C. Baronius

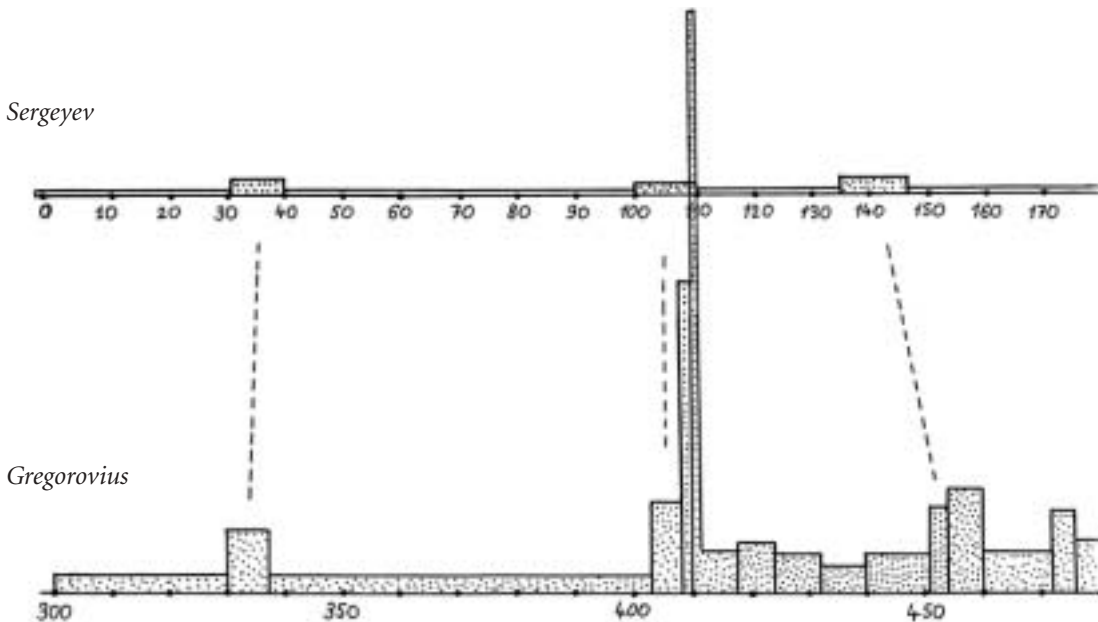


Fig. 6.4. The peak correlation of the volume functions for the modern book by V. S. *Sergeyev* describing the “ancient” Rome ([767]) as compared to that of the modern work of F. *Gregorovius* ([196]) describing Rome in the Middle Ages.

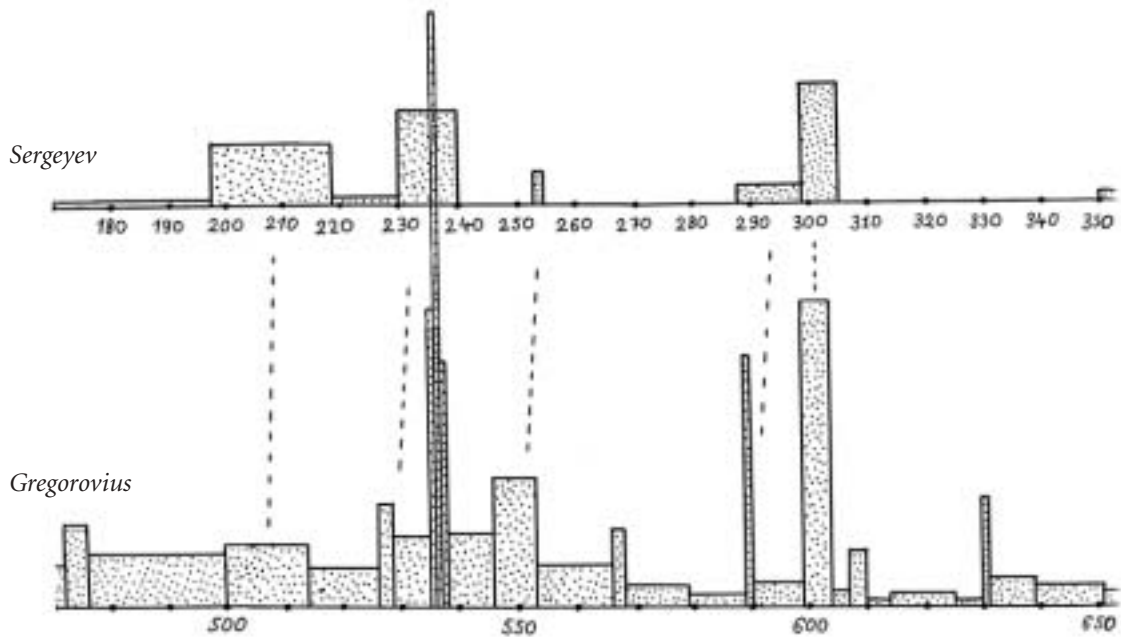


Fig. 6.5. The peak correlation of the volume functions for the modern book by V. S. Sergeyev describing the “ancient” Rome ([767]) as compared to that of the modern work of F. Gregorovius ([196]) describing Rome in the Middle Ages. Continued.

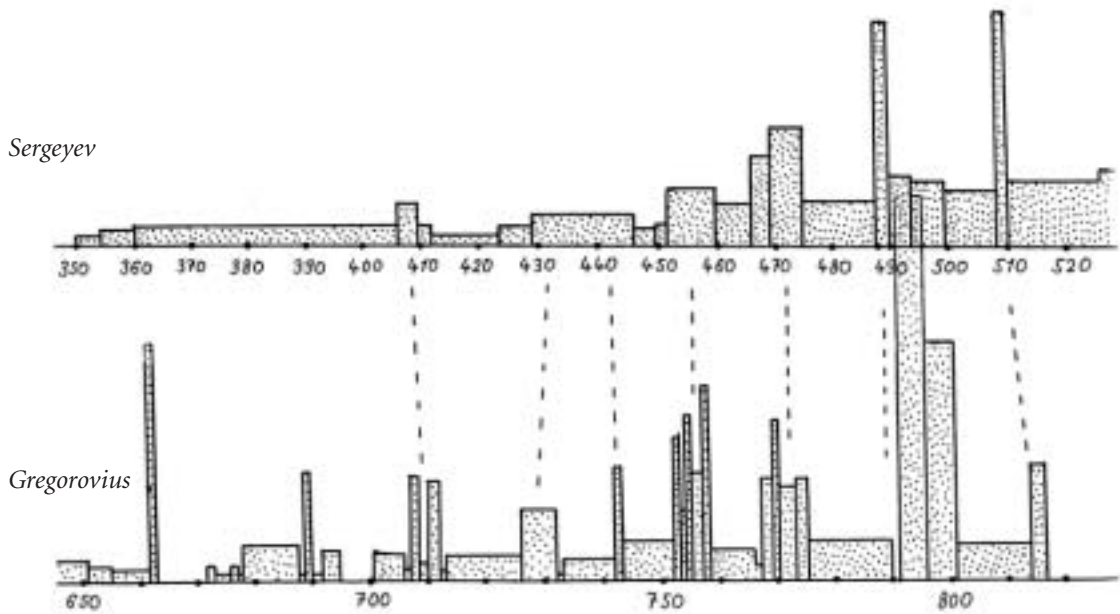


Fig. 6.6. The peak correlation of the volume functions for the modern book by V. S. Sergeyev describing the “ancient” Rome ([767]) as compared to that of the modern work of F. Gregorovius ([196]) describing Rome in the Middle Ages. Continued.

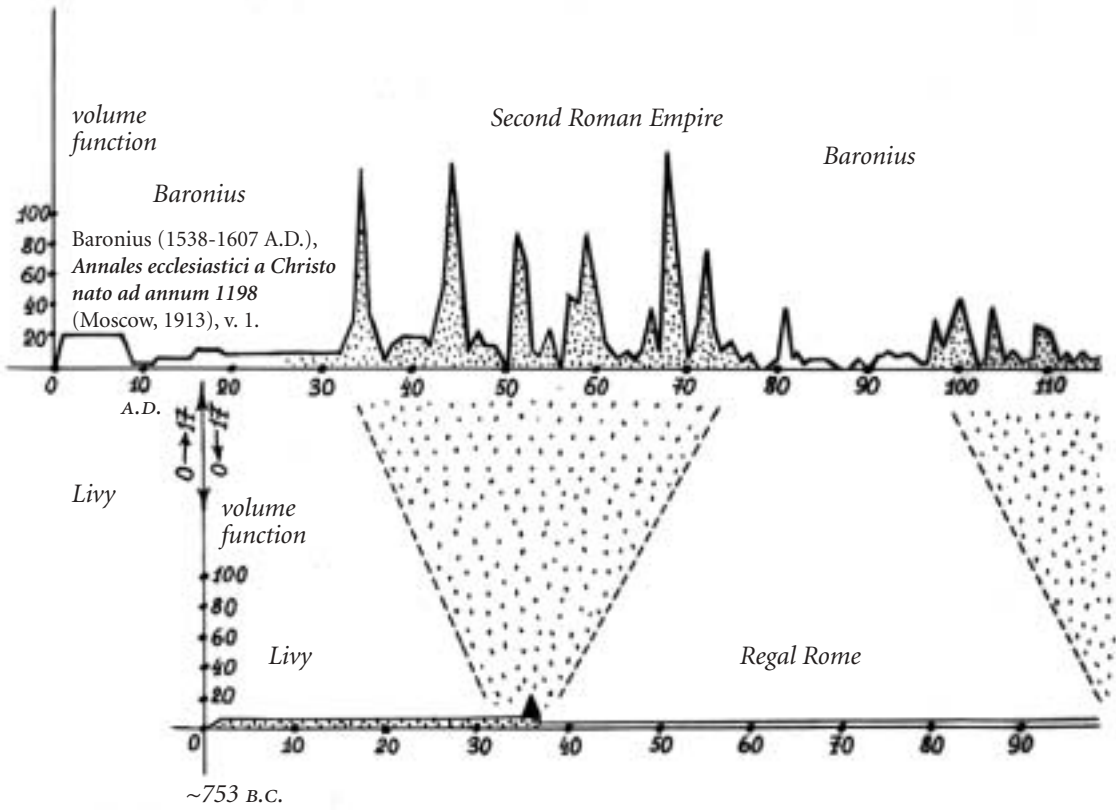


Fig. 6.7. The peak correlation of the volume functions for the “ancient” Titus Livy and his description of the “ancient” Rome ([482]) as compared to the description of the mediaeval Rome by Caesar Baronius (Baron, or *Barin*? [the archaic Russian word for “Master”, or “Gentleman”]) ([50]).

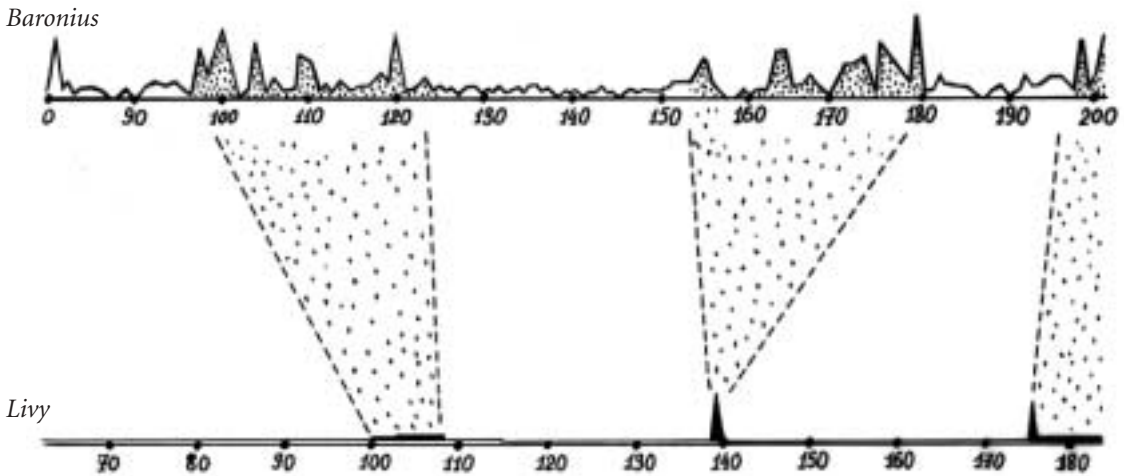


Fig. 6.8. The peak correlation of the volume functions for the “ancient” Titus Livy and his description of the “ancient” Rome ([482]) as compared to the description of the mediaeval Rome by Caesar Baronius ([50]). Continued.



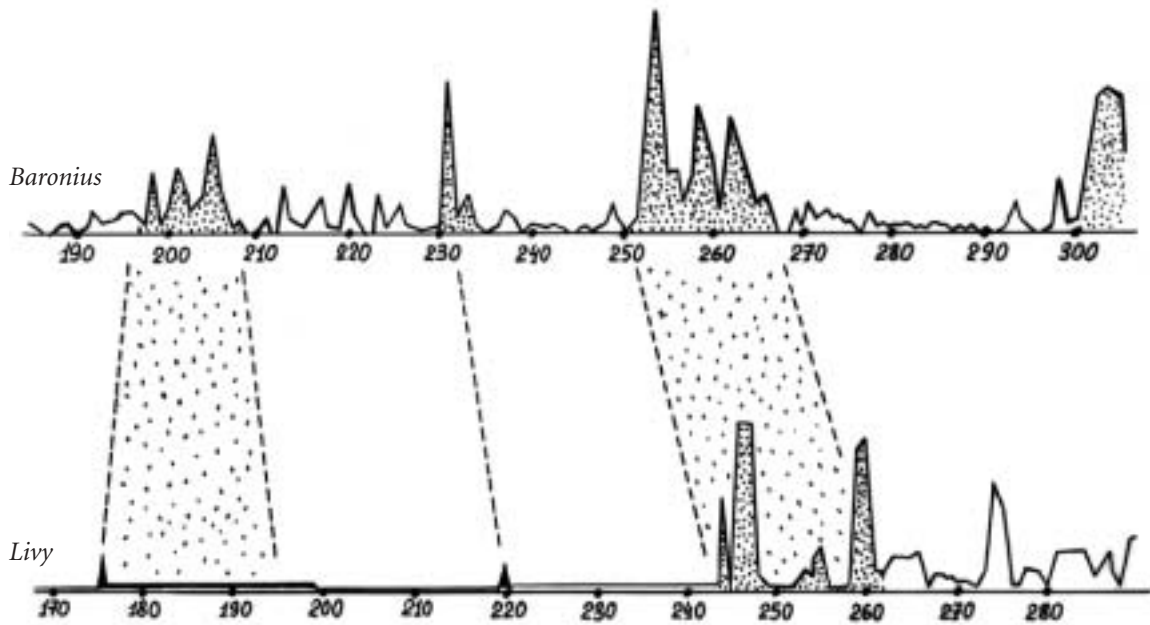


Fig. 6.9. The peak correlation of the volume functions for the “ancient” Titus Livy and his description of the “ancient” Rome ([482]) as compared to the description of the mediaeval Rome by Caesar Baronius ([50]). Continued.

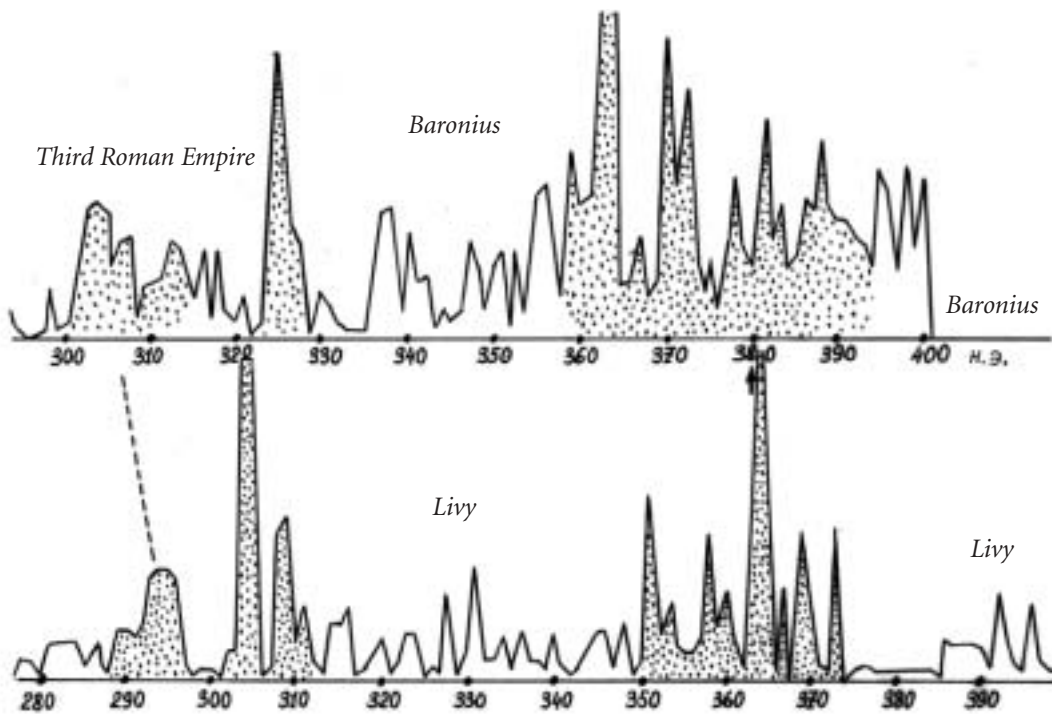


Fig. 6.10. The peak correlation of the volume functions for the “ancient” Titus Livy and his description of the “ancient” Rome ([482]) as compared to the description of the mediaeval Rome by Caesar Baronius ([50]). Continued.

is dedicated to the Second and the Third Roman empires, i.e., an epoch allegedly from the beginning of A.D. up to year 400 A.D.

Both books are divisible into per annum fragments, i.e., pieces describing exactly one year each, see CHRON1, Appendix 6.3. By calculating the volumes of each of such “chapters” we obtain a sequence of numbers – the volume function for a given book. Then we draw a volume graph for each book by year, showing the degree of detail in covering each year. Let us compare the volume graphs for the “ancient” *Titus Livy* and the mediaeval *Caesar Baronius*, superposing graphs one on top the other. We identify Titus Livy’s year 1 from the foundation of the City with Caesar Baronius’ year 17 A.D.

Comparison between the graphs of *Livy* and *Baronius* is shown on fig. 6.7, fig. 6.8, fig. 6.9 and fig. 6.10. The graphs are explicitly “similar”. Namely, notwithstanding the different quantity of local maxima in the two graphs, whenever a peak or a close group of peaks appear on Livy’s graph, a pronounced “hump”, formed by several closely situated peaks, unmistakably raises on Baronius’ graph. Roughly speaking, the “humps” on Livy’s graph and those of Baronius occur more or less *simultaneously*.

Application of the empirico-statistical procedure described above confirms that *local peaks on both graphs do correlate well* – that is, the chronicles by the “ancient” Livy and the mediaeval Baronius are *dependent*. In other words, they apparently describe *the same period in the history of the same region*. Simply speaking, “ancient” Rome and mediaeval Rome are probably “the same thing”. The thing is, certain sources “remained in place” and were later named mediaeval. Others were artificially shifted deep into the past and named “ancient” afterwards. In general, both tell the same story.

Thus, the chronological shift identifying “antiquity” and the Middle Ages is approximately 1050 years.

Then all  $(A, B)$  and  $(C, D)$  epochs appearing to be abnormally close from the viewpoint of coefficient  $p(X, Y)$  were marked on the global chronological map. Let us name such epochs  $p$ -dependent. We depict them with identical symbols on the chronological map. Let us reiterate: when we speak about the “dependence of historical epochs”, in no way do we mean that certain actual periods in the history of civiliza-

tions are “dependent”, repeating one another. We have found no data of this kind. We only assert *dependence of certain chronicles*, actually describing the same historical period but erroneously placed in different epochs in the “Scaligerian textbook.”

### 3. MYSTERIOUS DUPLICATE REGAL DYNASTIES INSIDE THE “TEXTBOOK BY SCALIGER-PETAUVIUS”

We then carried out an independent experimental study of the “Scaligerian textbook” – that is, a global chronological map – on the basis of dependent dynasty recognition procedure as well. Let us recall that for that purpose we have compiled lists of all the rulers in the range spanning the alleged years 4000 B.C.-1900 A.D. for the regions indicated. In particular, we used the chronological tables ([76]); list of other tables and books presented above. The dependent dynasty recognition procedure was applied to this set of dynasties featured in annals. The experiment has unexpectedly revealed particular pairs of featured dynasties  $a$  and  $b$ , which used to be considered independent in all senses but for which the proximity coefficient of  $c(a, b)$  proved to be very small, of the same order of magnitude as for *a priori dependent* dynasties:  $10^{-12}$  to  $10^{-8}$ . The results obtained above indicate a most probable correspondence of these dynasties to the same “flow of events”. A few examples below.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE DEPENDENT HISTORICAL ANNALISTIC DYNASTIES

EXAMPLE 1 is shown in fig. 6.11, fig. 6.12, fig. 6.12a.

$a$  = the second “antique” Roman Empire actually founded by Lucius Sulla allegedly in 82-83 B.C., ending with Caracalla in the alleged year 217 A.D.

$b$  = the third “ancient” Roman Empire restored by Lucius Aurelian allegedly in 270 A.D., ending with Theodoric the Gothic in the alleged year 526 A.D. Here  $c(a, b) = 10^{-12}$  dynasty  $a$  obtained from dynasty  $b$  by shifting the latter by approximately 333 years downward.

Thus, if we examine the proximity of these dynasties as a random event, its probability is  $10^{-12}$  – that is, very low. This parallelism is *secondary* in the sense



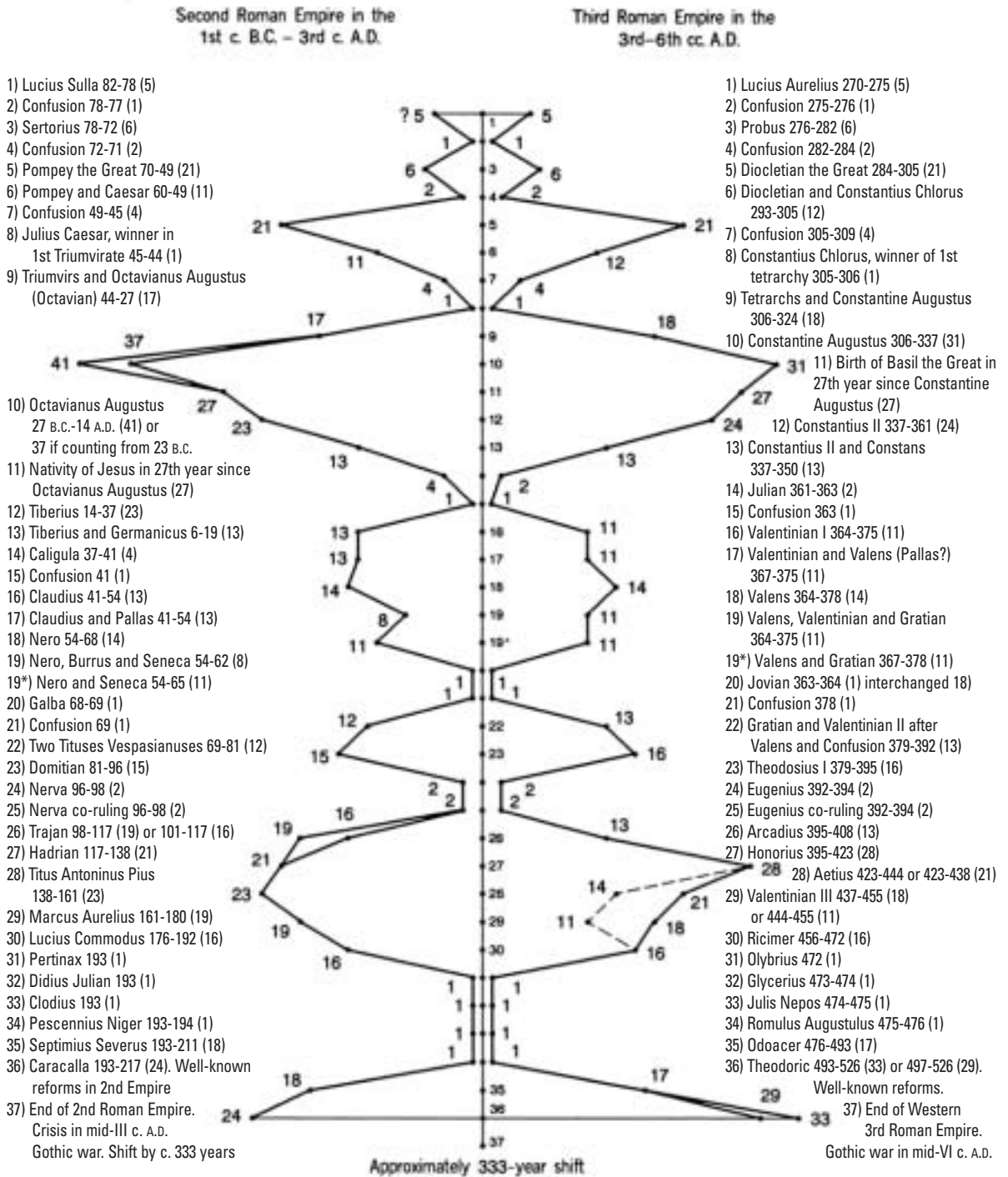


Fig. 6.11. Reign correlation for the “ancient” Second Roman Empire (the alleged period between 82 B.C. and 217 A.D.) and the “ancient” Third Roman Empire (the alleged period between 270 and 526 A.D.).

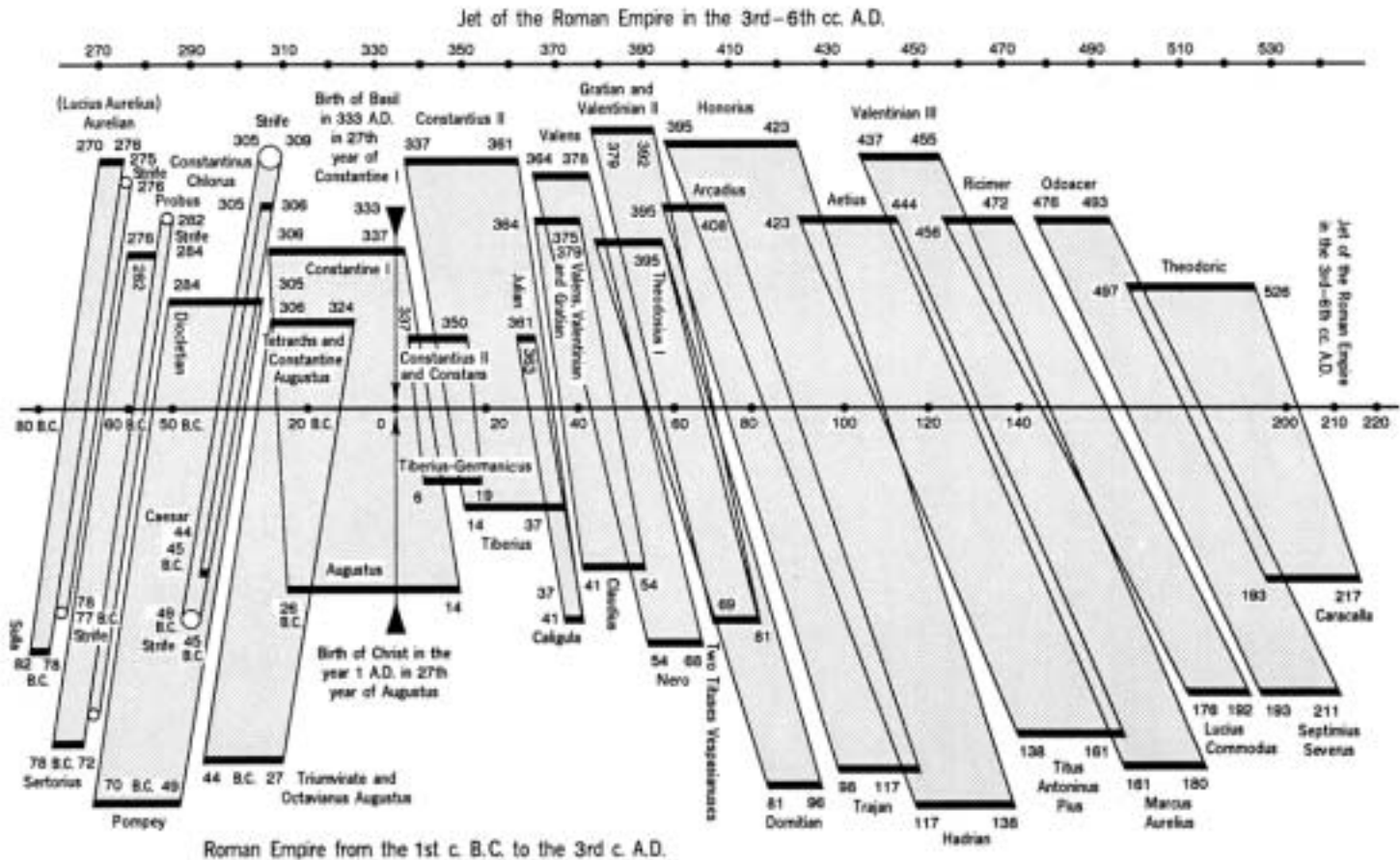


Fig. 6.12. A superposition of the Second and the Third Roman Empire (both presumably ancient) on the temporal axis with a rigid shift of about 330-360 years. A general scheme. Just a couple of reign duration versions are given here; refer to the table in the text for the complete list.

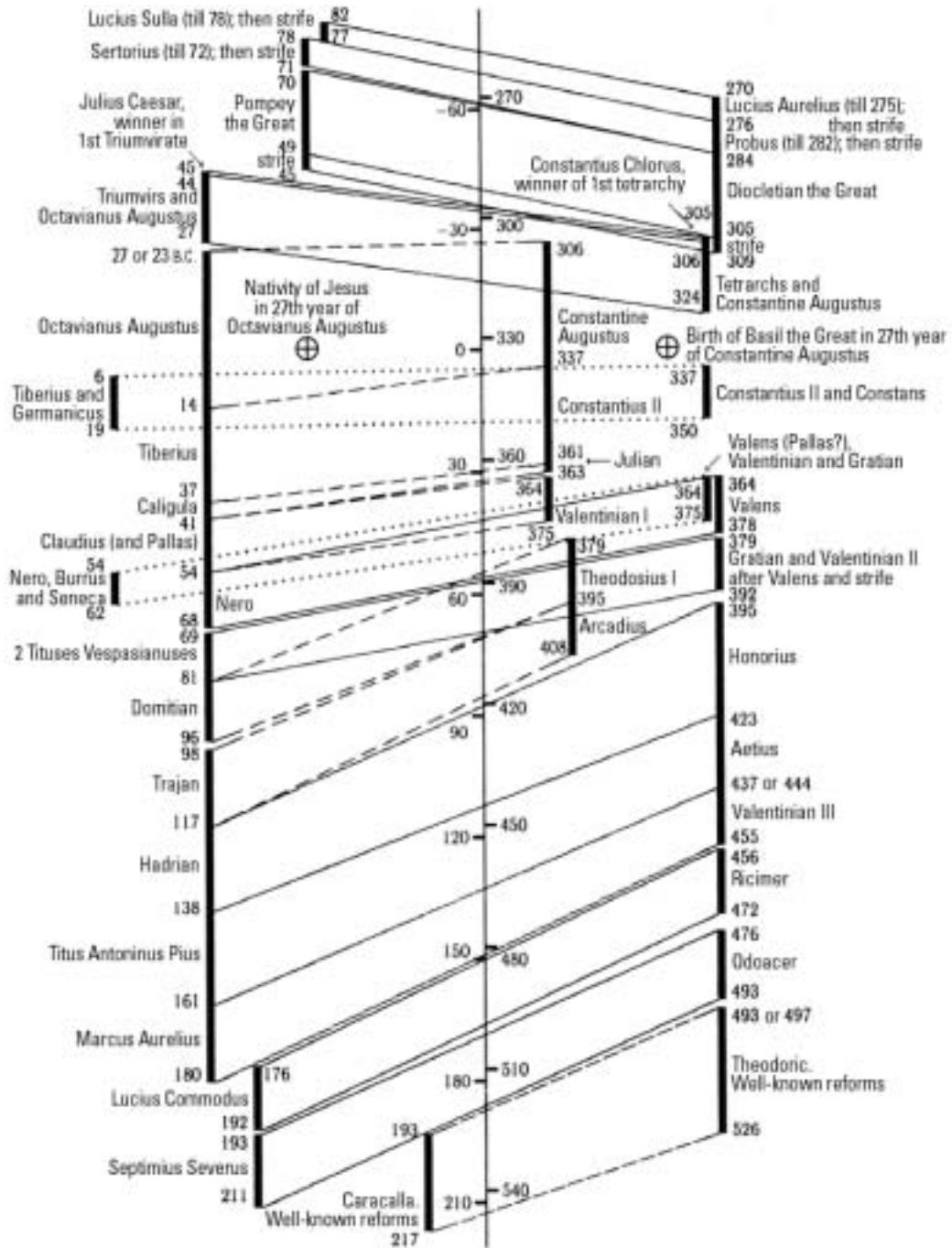


Fig. 6.12a. A superposition of the Second and the Third Roman Empire (both presumably ancient) on the temporal axis with a rigid shift of about 330-360 years. A detailed scheme giving the names of the rulers.

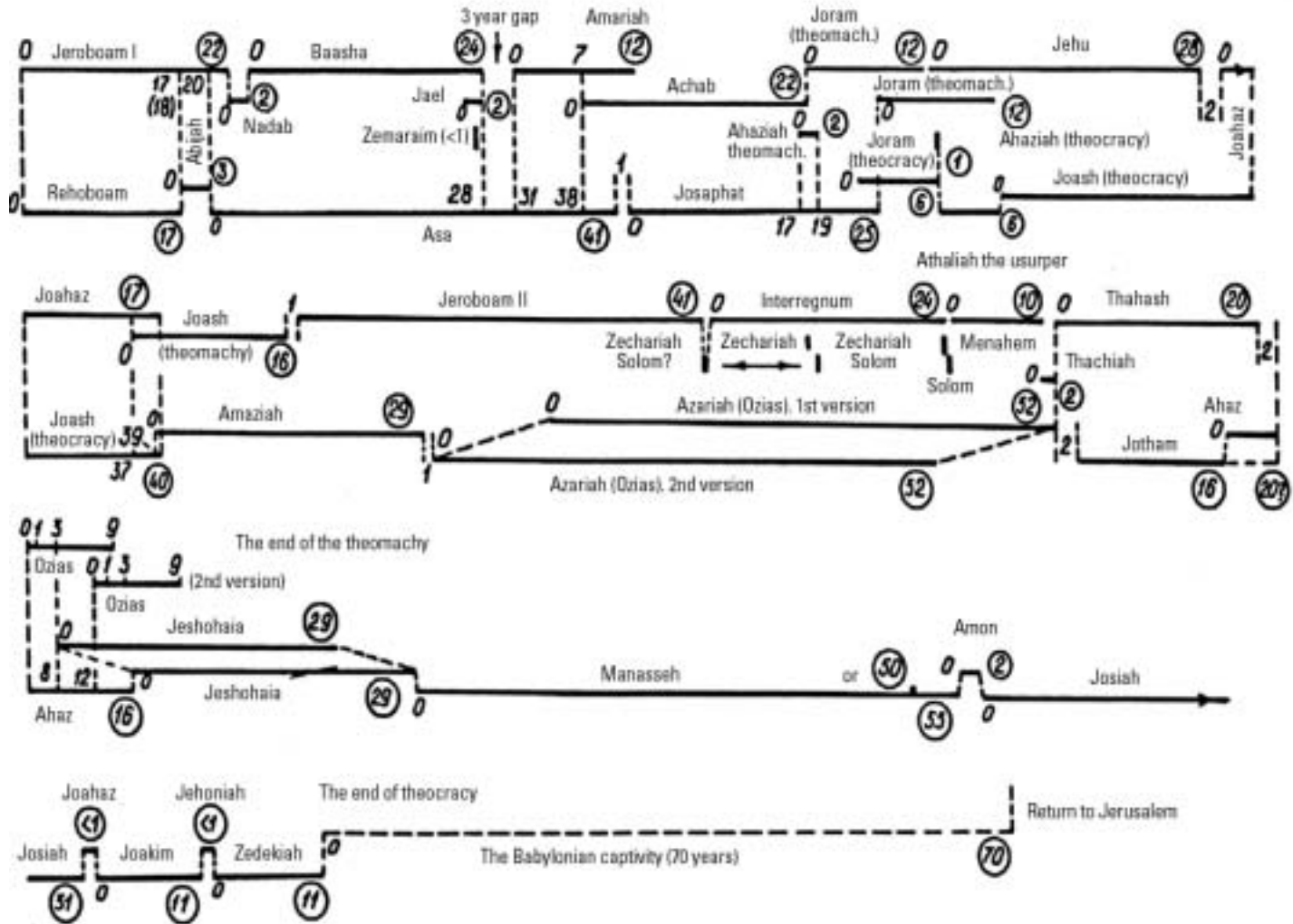


Fig. 6.13. The so-called “double-entry chronology” as obtained from the Bible that shows the temporal correlations between the Israelite and the Judaic kings.

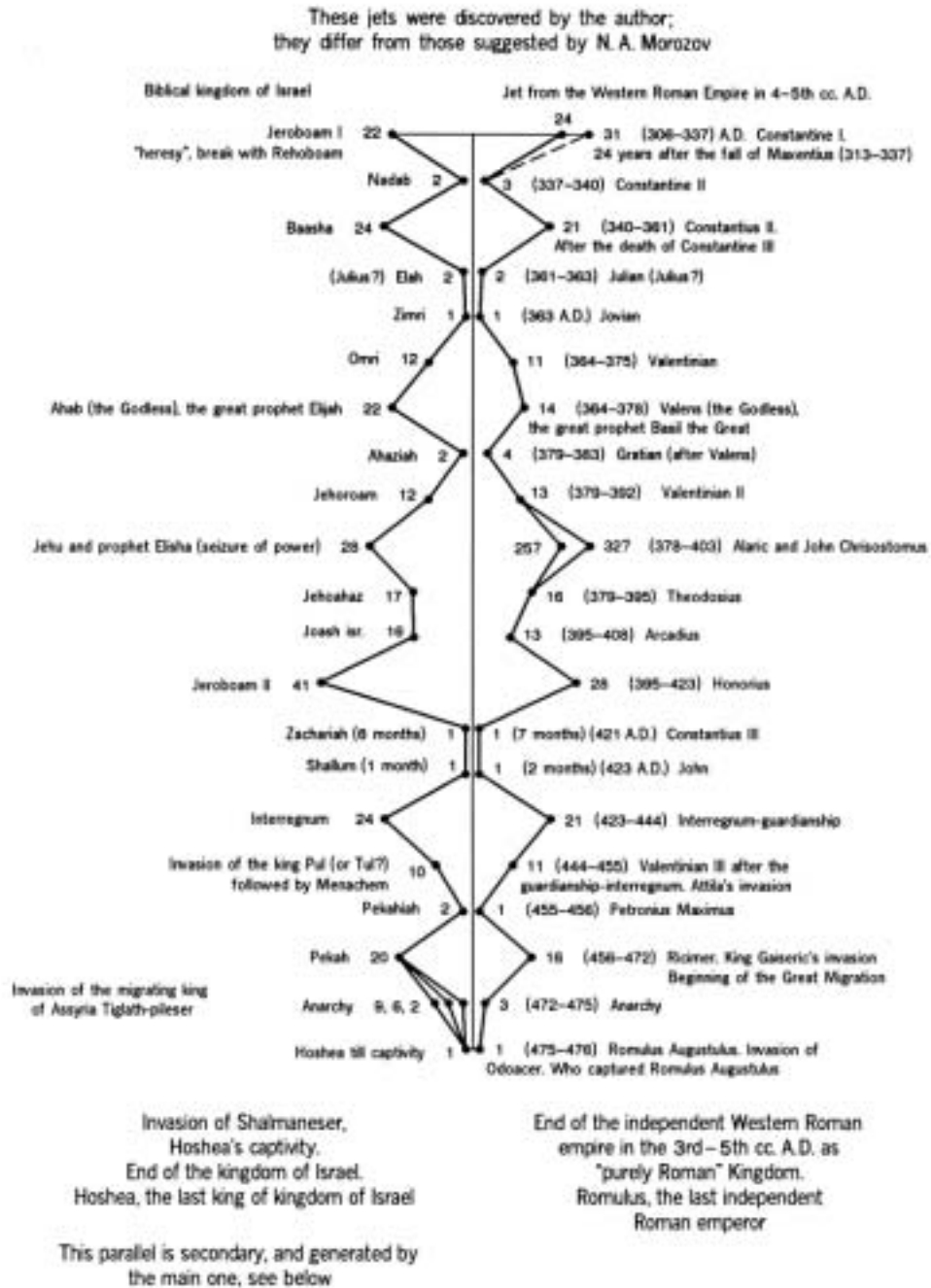


Fig. 6.14. Reign correlation of the "ancient" Biblical Israelite kingdom of the alleged years 922-724 B.C. and the "ancient" Third Roman Empire of the alleged III-VI century A.D.



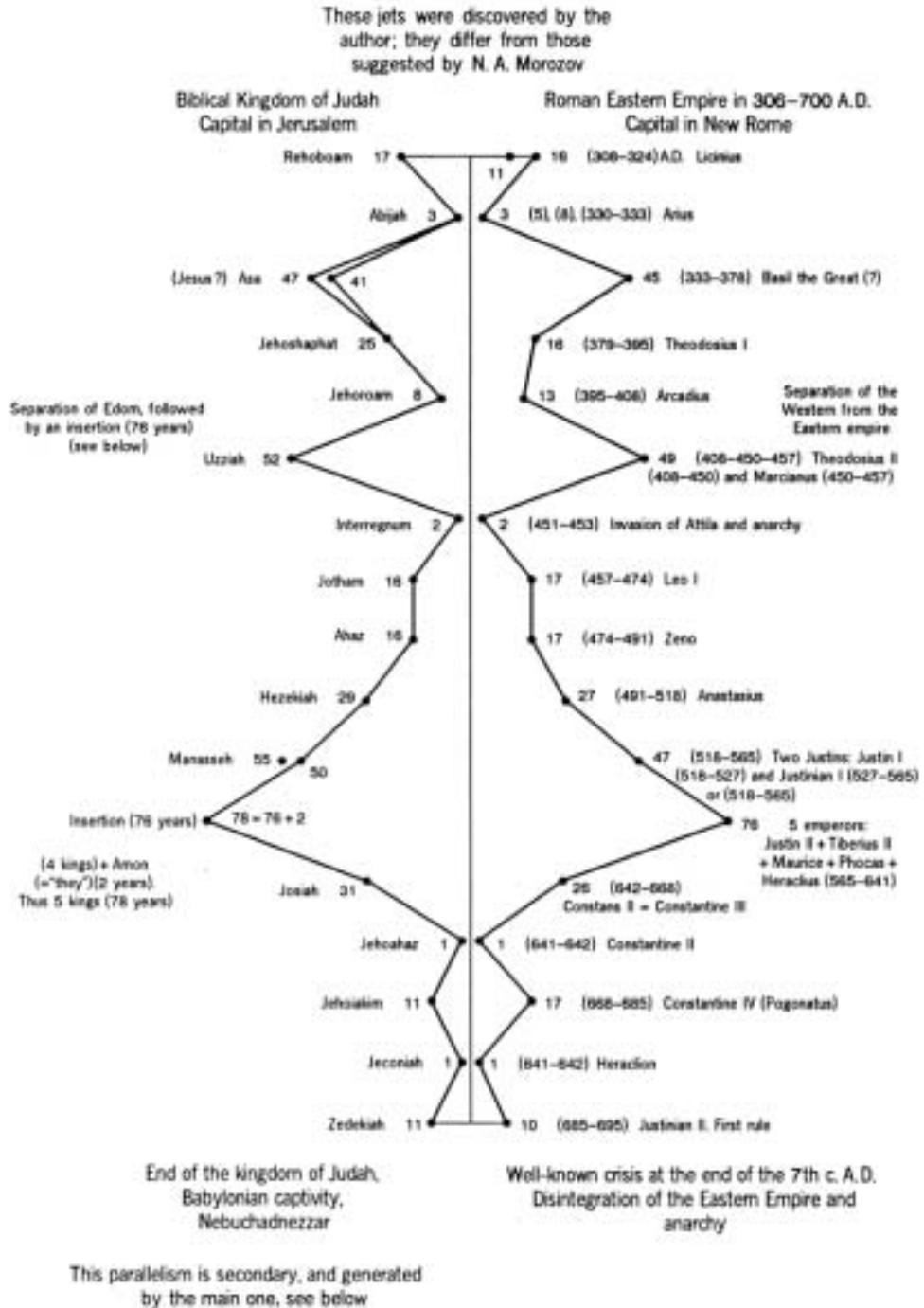


Fig. 6.15. Reign correlation of the “ancient” Biblical Judaic kingdom of the alleged years 928-587 B.C., and the “early mediaeval” Eastern Roman Empire of the alleged IV-VII century A.D.



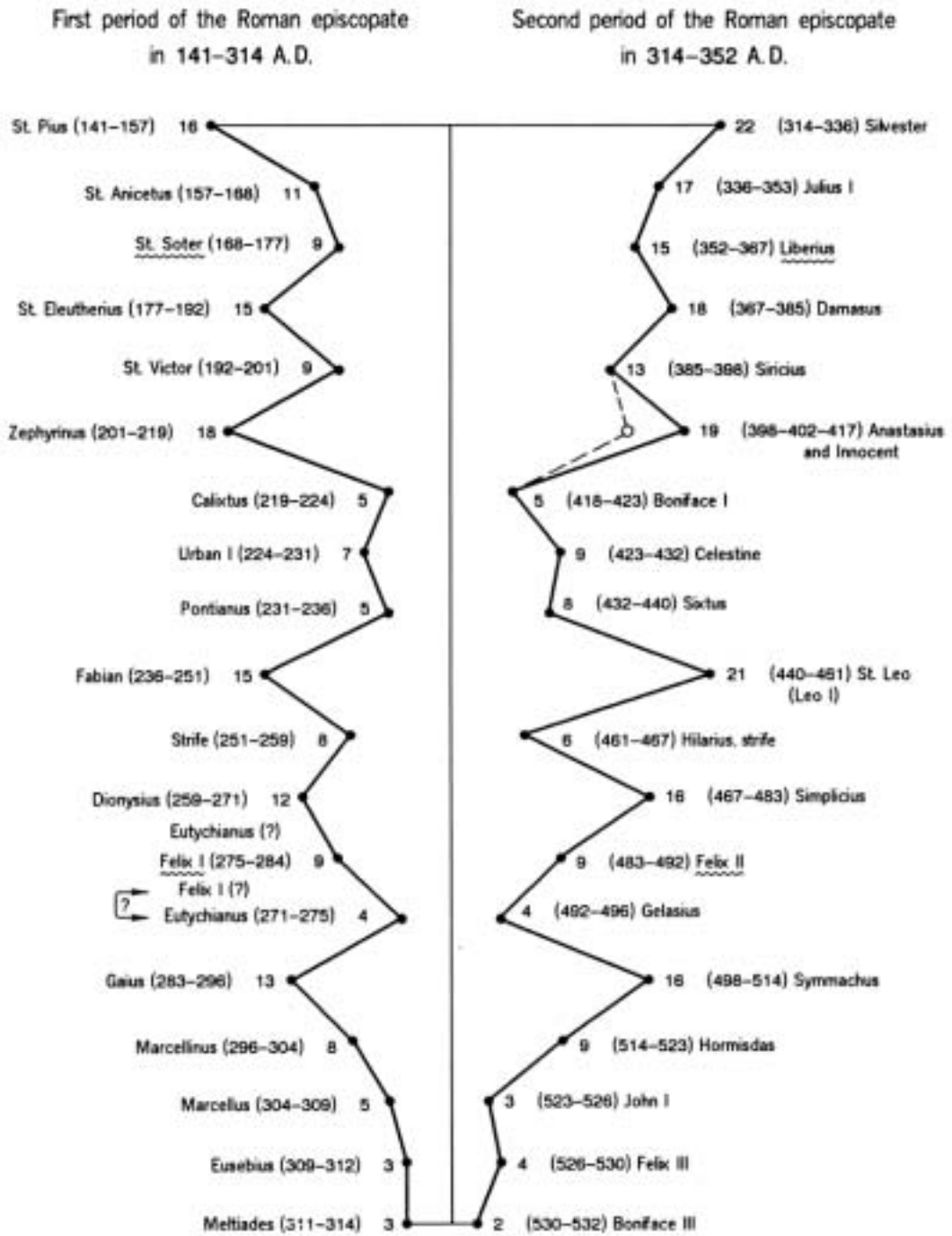


Fig. 6.16. Reign correlation of two consecutive periods in the Papal history of the "early Middle Ages".

that not only do both of these dynasties duplicate each other, but they themselves appear to be phantom reflections of a more recent original located closer to us.

**EXAMPLE 2** is shown in fig. 6.13 and fig. 6.14.

$a$  = “ancient” kings of Israel of allegedly 922-724 B.C. ([72], p. 192). They are described in the Bible, 1-2 Samuel + 1-2 Kings and Chronicles.

$b$  = dynastic jet from the “antique” Roman Empire, of allegedly 300-476 A.D. Here  $c(a, b) = 1.3 \times 10^{-12}$ .

As in example 1, the small value of coefficient  $c(a, b)$  means a virtual coincidence of both featured dynasties. This parallelism is also *secondary*. Relative chronology of kingdoms of Israel and Judah, restored after the information presented in the Bible, is shown on fig. 6.13. This is a so-called “dual entry”, which makes it possible to see mutual arrangement of kings of Israel and Judah in time. For details of this “dual entry”, see appendix 6.4 in the end of CHRON1.

**EXAMPLE 3** is shown in fig. 6.13 and fig. 6.15.

$a$  = “ancient” kings of Judah of allegedly 928-587 B.C. [72], p. 192. They are described in the Bible, 1-2 Samuel + 1-2 Kings and Chronicles.

$b$  = the dynastic jet from the “antique” and “early mediaeval” Eastern Roman Empire, allegedly of 300-552 A.D. Here  $c(a, b) = 1.4 \times 10^{-12}$ .

This parallelism is also *secondary*. The original for both phantom dynasties is located even closer to us, q.v. below.

The three pairs of dynasties discovered by our procedure proved to be close to the three pairs indicated by N. A. Morozov in [544]. However, the dynasties found by us differ, sometimes notably – especially in the third case – from the dynasties indicated in [544] on the grounds of plain selection. The fact that the three pairs indicated in [544] proved not entirely optimum from the point of view of the coefficient  $c(a, b)$  is explained by N. A. Morozov being guided only by “visual similarity” of dynastic graphs. Our analysis did prove the existence of “visually similar”, though obviously independent, pairs of dynasties. For this very reason, the task was set to develop a formal procedure making it possible to *quantitatively* distinguish between dependent pairs of dynasties and obviously independent ones.

All the remaining pairs of dependent dynasties listed below, as well as additional pairs indicated on the global chronological map (see further), have not been known before. We exposed them with the aid of the empirico-statistical methods of dating as described above.

**EXAMPLE 4** is shown in fig. 6.16.

$a$  = the “early mediaeval” Popes of Rome, allegedly 140-314 A.D.

$b$  = the “early mediaeval” Popes of Rome, allegedly 324-532 A.D. Here  $c(a, b) = 8.66 \times 10^{-8}$ . This parallelism perfectly conforms to the above-indicated parallelism of the two Roman Empires. See example 1.

**EXAMPLE 5** is shown in fig. 6.17 and fig. 6.18.

$a$  = the “mediaeval” Empire of Charles the Great from Pepin (Pipin) of Heristal to Charles the Fat, allegedly 681-887 A.D.

$b$  = the dynastic jet from the “early-mediaeval” Eastern Roman Empire of the alleged years 324-527 A.D. Here  $c(a, b) = 8.25 \times 10^{-9}$ .

**EXAMPLE 6** is shown in fig. 6.19 and fig. 6.20.

$a$  = the mediaeval Holy Roman empire of allegedly 983-1266 A.D.

$b$  = the dynastic jet of the “ancient” Roman Empire of allegedly 270-553 A.D. Here  $c(a, b) = 2.3 \times 10^{-10}$ . Dynasty  $b$  is obtained from dynasty  $a$  by shifting the latter by approximately 720 years downward.

**EXAMPLE 7** is shown in fig. 6.21 and fig. 6.22.

$a$  = the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged years 911-1254 A.D.

$b$  = the mediaeval, allegedly German-Roman empire of the Habsburgs 1273-1637 A.D. Here  $c(a, b) = 1.2 \times 10^{-12}$ . Dynasty  $b$  is obtained from dynasty  $a$  by shifting the latter by approximately 362 years downward as a rigid whole.

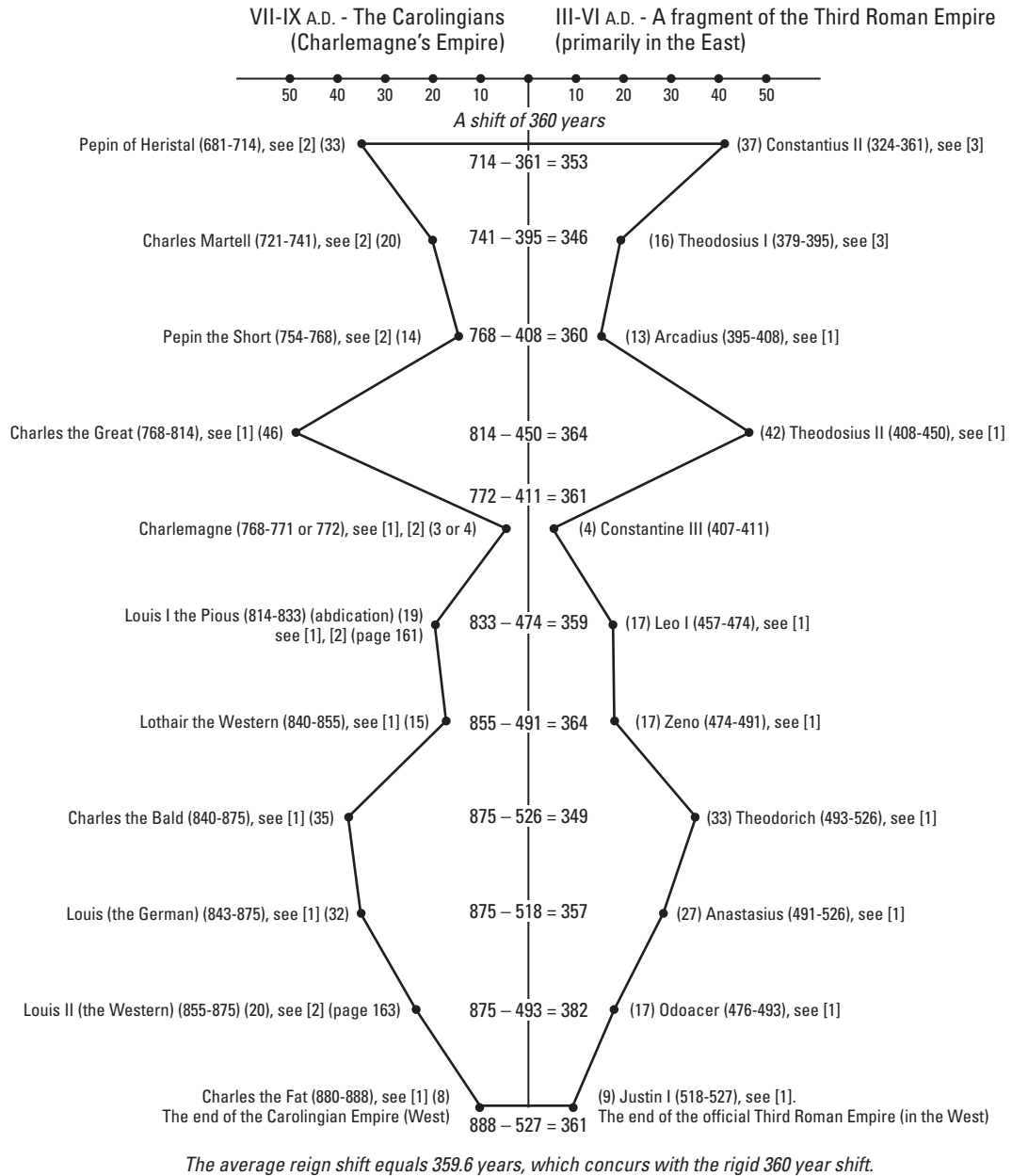
**EXAMPLE 8** is shown in fig. 6.23 and fig. 6.24.

$a$  = the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged years 936-1273 A.D.

$b$  = the second “antique” Roman Empire allegedly from 82 B.C. until 217 A.D. Here  $c(a, b) = 1.3 \times 10^{-12}$ .

**EXAMPLE 9** is shown in fig. 6.25 and fig. 6.26.

$a$  = the “ancient” kings of Judah, allegedly 928-587



[1] Blair J. Chronological Tables Spanning the Entire Global History, Containing Every Year since the Genesis and until the XIX Century, Published in English by J. Blair, a Member of the Royal Society, London. Volumes 1 and 2. Moscow University Press, Moscow, 1808-1809.

[2] Bemont C., Monod G. The Mediaeval History of Europe. Petrograd, 1915.

[3] Cagnat R. Cours d'épigraphie latine. 4<sup>e</sup> éd. Paris, 1914.

Fig. 6.17. Reign correlation of the “mediaeval” Carolingian Empire of the alleged years 681-888 A.D. and the “ancient” Third Roman Empire of the alleged years 324-527 A.D.

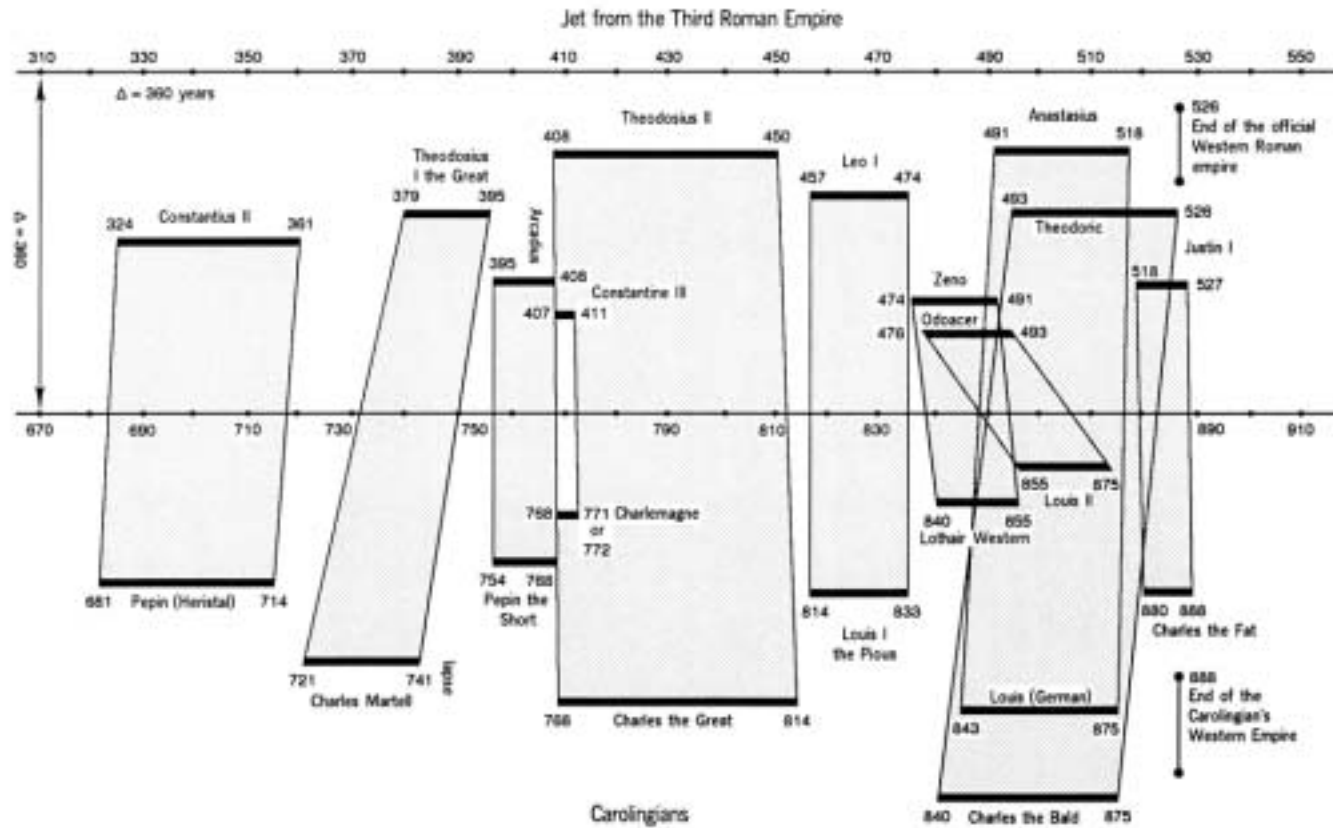
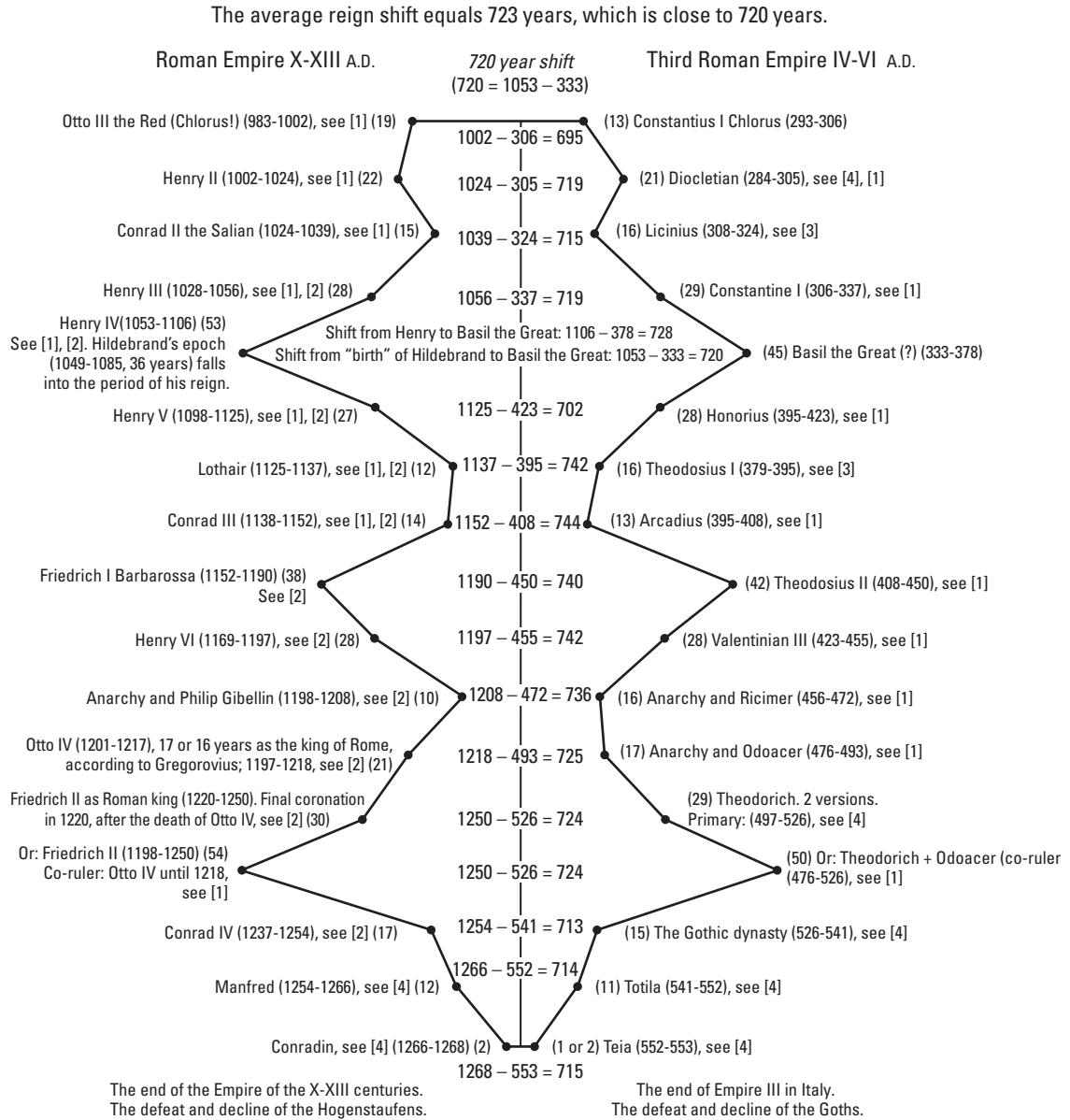


Fig. 6.18. A superposition of the Carolingian Empire of the alleged years 681-888 A.D. and the Third Roman Empire of the alleged years 324-527 A.D. on the time axis with a rigid shift of about 360 years.



[1] Blair J. Chronological Tables Spanning the Entire Global History, Containing Every Year since the Genesis and until the XIX Century, Published in English by J. Blair, a Member of the Royal Society, London. Volumes 1 and 2. Moscow University Press, Moscow, 1808-1809.

[2] Bemont C., Monod G. The Mediaeval History of Europe. Petrograd, 1915.

[3] Cagnat R. Cours d'épigraphie latine. 4<sup>e</sup> éd. Paris, 1914.

[4] Gregorovius F. History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages. St. Petersburg, 1902-1912.

Fig. 6.19. Reign correlation of the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. and the "ancient" Third Roman Empire of the alleged III-VI century A.D.

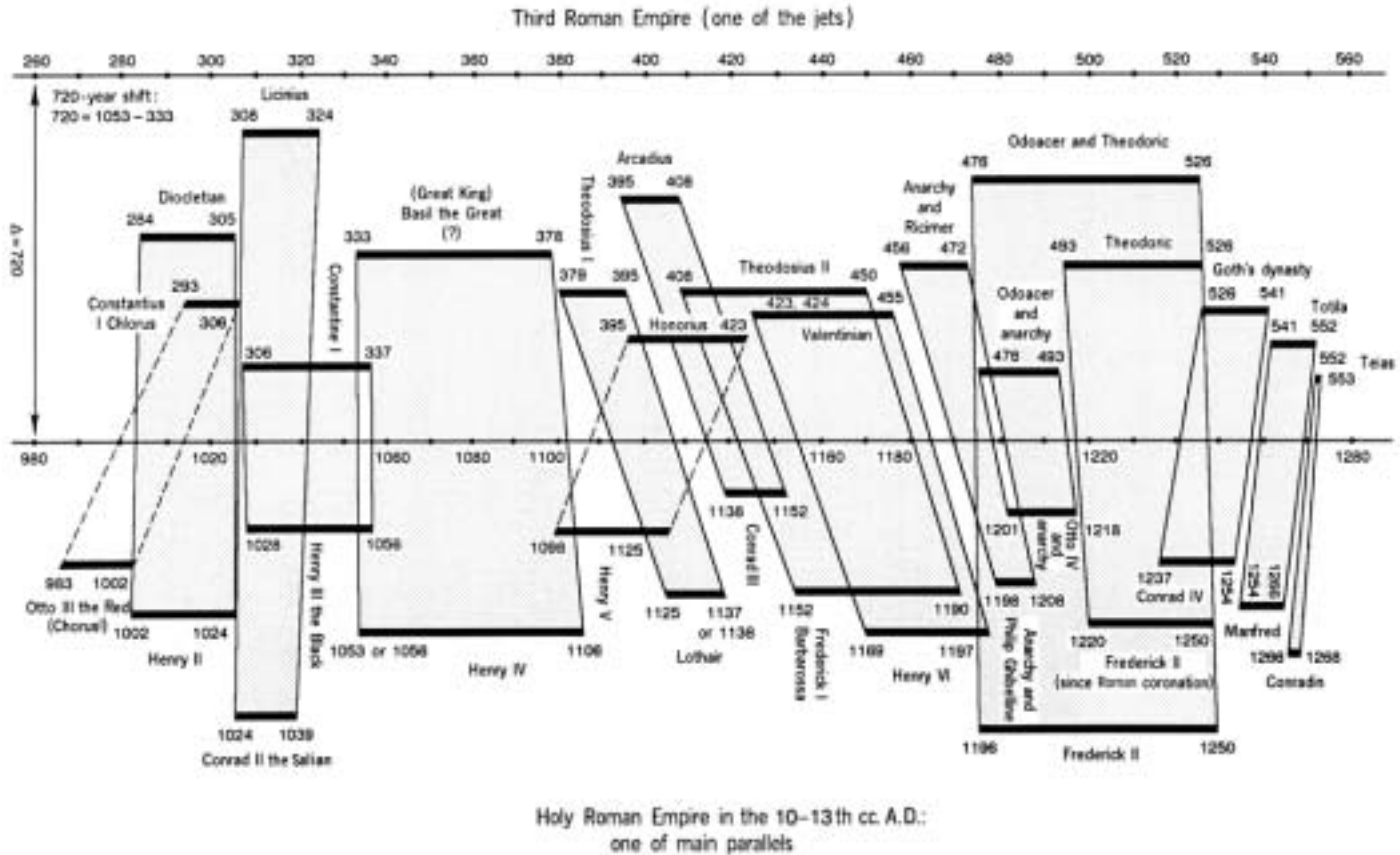
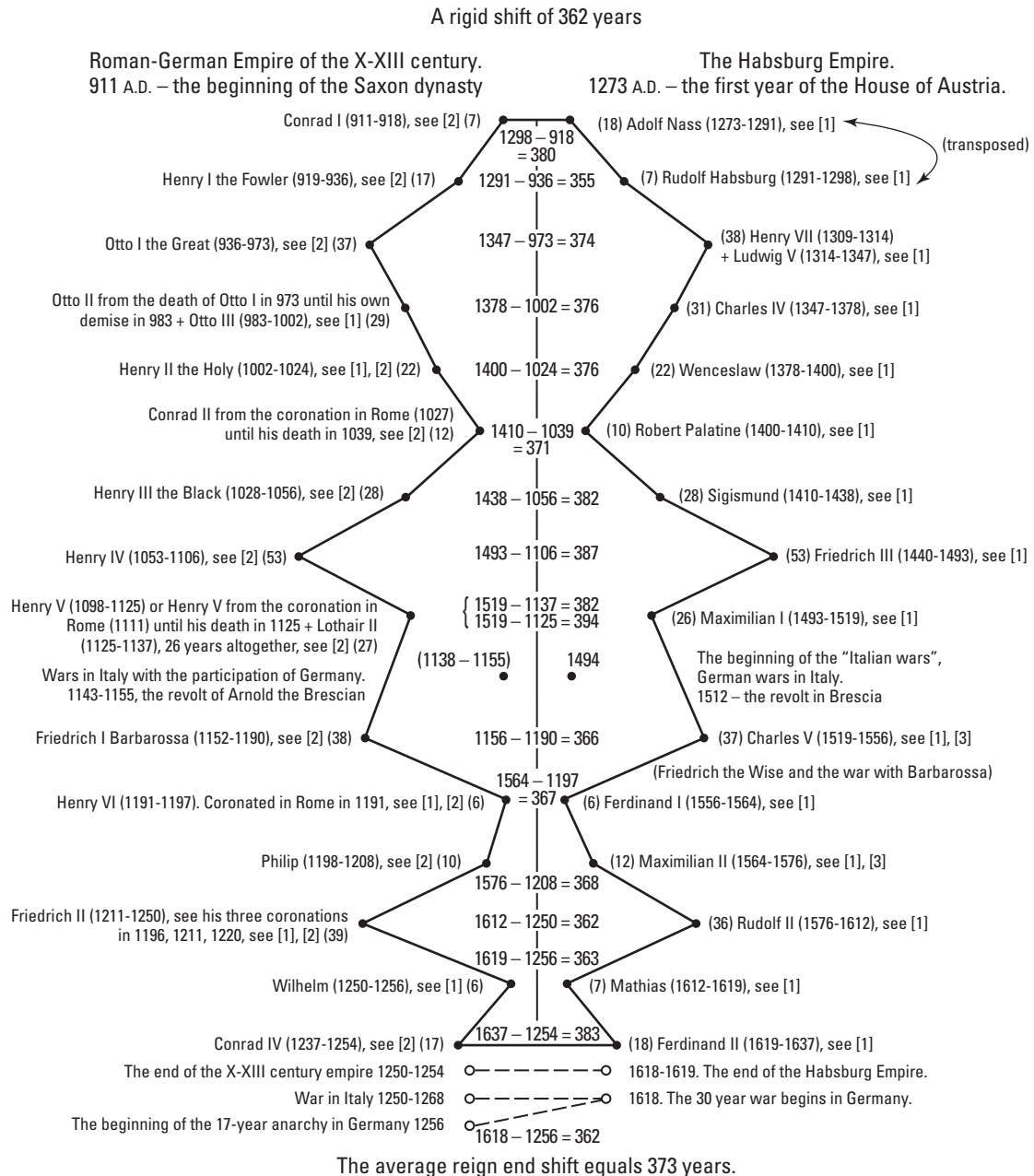


Fig. 6.20. A superposition of the Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. and the “ancient” Third Roman Empire of the alleged III-VI century A.D. on the time axis with a rigid shift of about 720 years.





[1] Blair J. Chronological Tables Spanning the Entire Global History, Containing Every Year since the Genesis and until the XIX Century, Published in English by J. Blair, a Member of the Royal Society, London. Volumes 1 and 2. Moscow University Press, Moscow, 1808-1809.

[2] Bemont C., Monod G. The Mediaeval History of Europe. Petrograd, 1915.

[3] Kohlrausch. The History of Germany. Volumes 1 and 2. Moscow, 1860.

Fig. 6.21. Reign correlation of the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. and the mediaeval Habsburg Empire of the XIII-XVII century with a rigid shift of about 360 years.

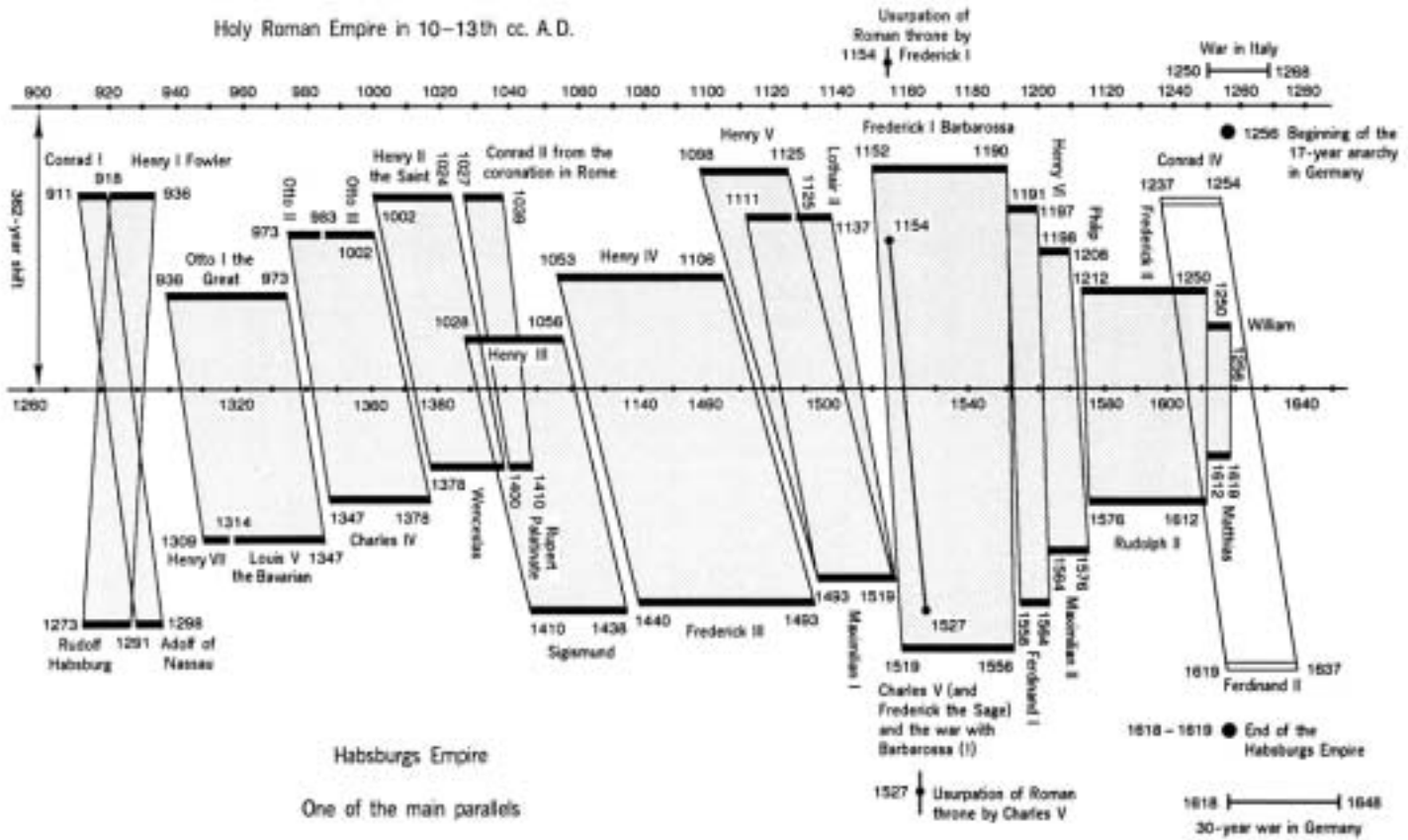


Fig. 6.22. A superposition of the Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. and the mediaeval Habsburg Empire of the alleged XIII-XVII century A.D. on the time axis with a rigid shift of about 360 years.

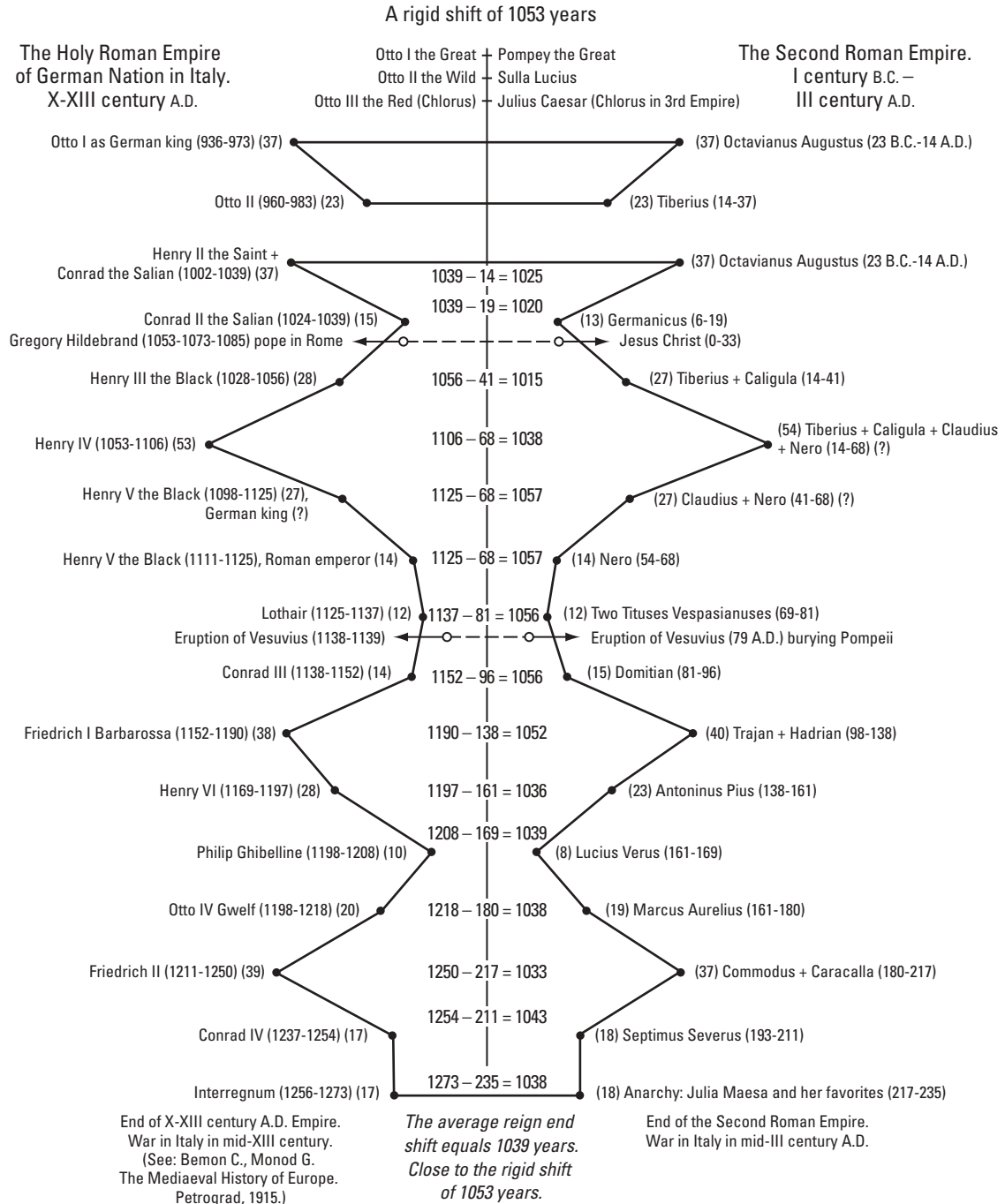
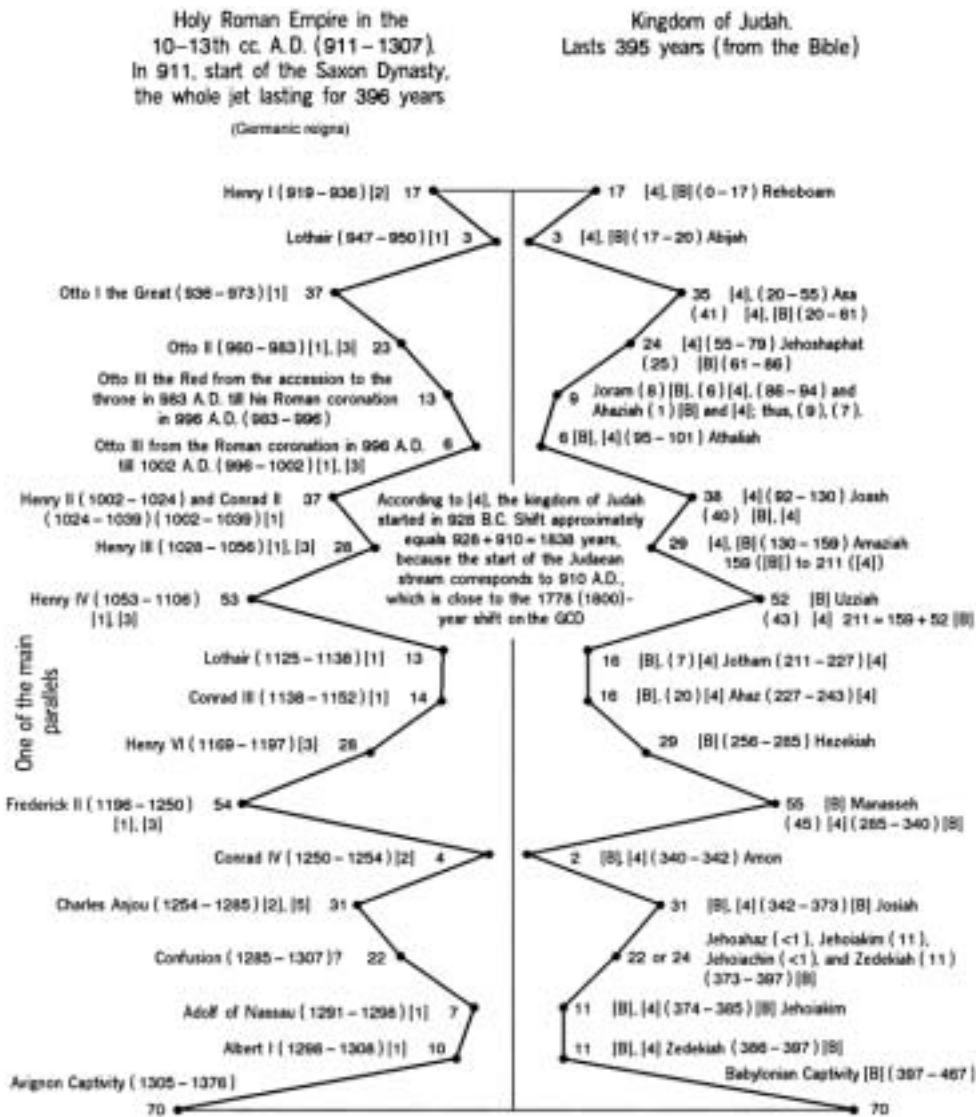


Fig. 6.23. Reign correlation of the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. and the “ancient” Second Roman Empire of the alleged I century B.C. – III century A.D.





- [1] Blair J. Chronological Tables. Volumes 1 and 2. Moscow, 1808-1809.
- [2] Bemont C., Monod G. The Mediaeval History of Europe. Petrograd, 1915.
- [3] Kohlrausch. History of Germany. Volume 2. Moscow, 1860.
- [4] Bickerman E. Chronology of the Ancient World. Moscow, 1975.
- [4] Gregorovius F. The History of the City of Athens in the Middle Ages. St. Petersburg, 1900.
- [B] The Bible.

Fig. 6.25. Reign correlation of the “ancient” Judaic kingdom of the alleged years 928-587 B.C. and the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D.

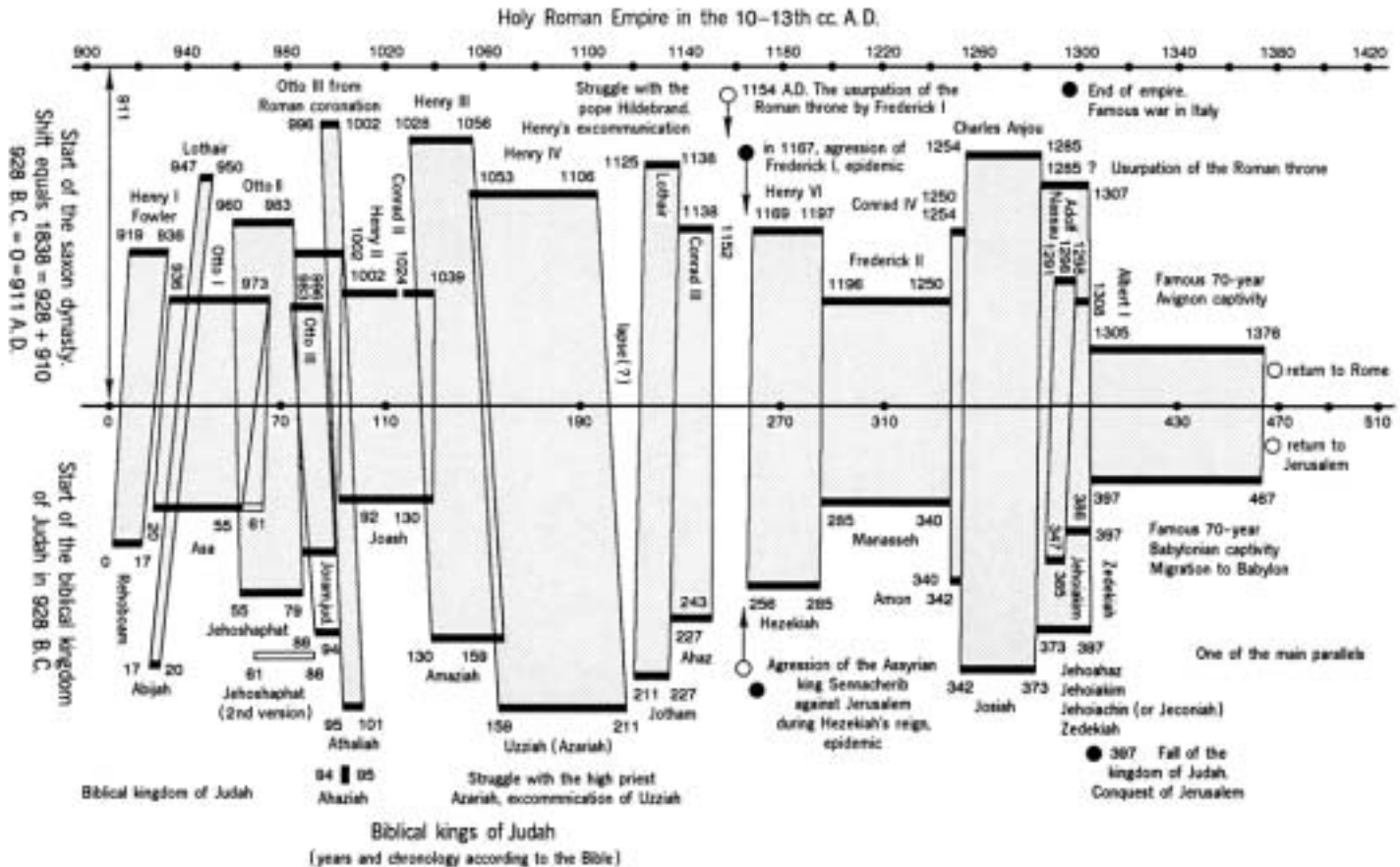
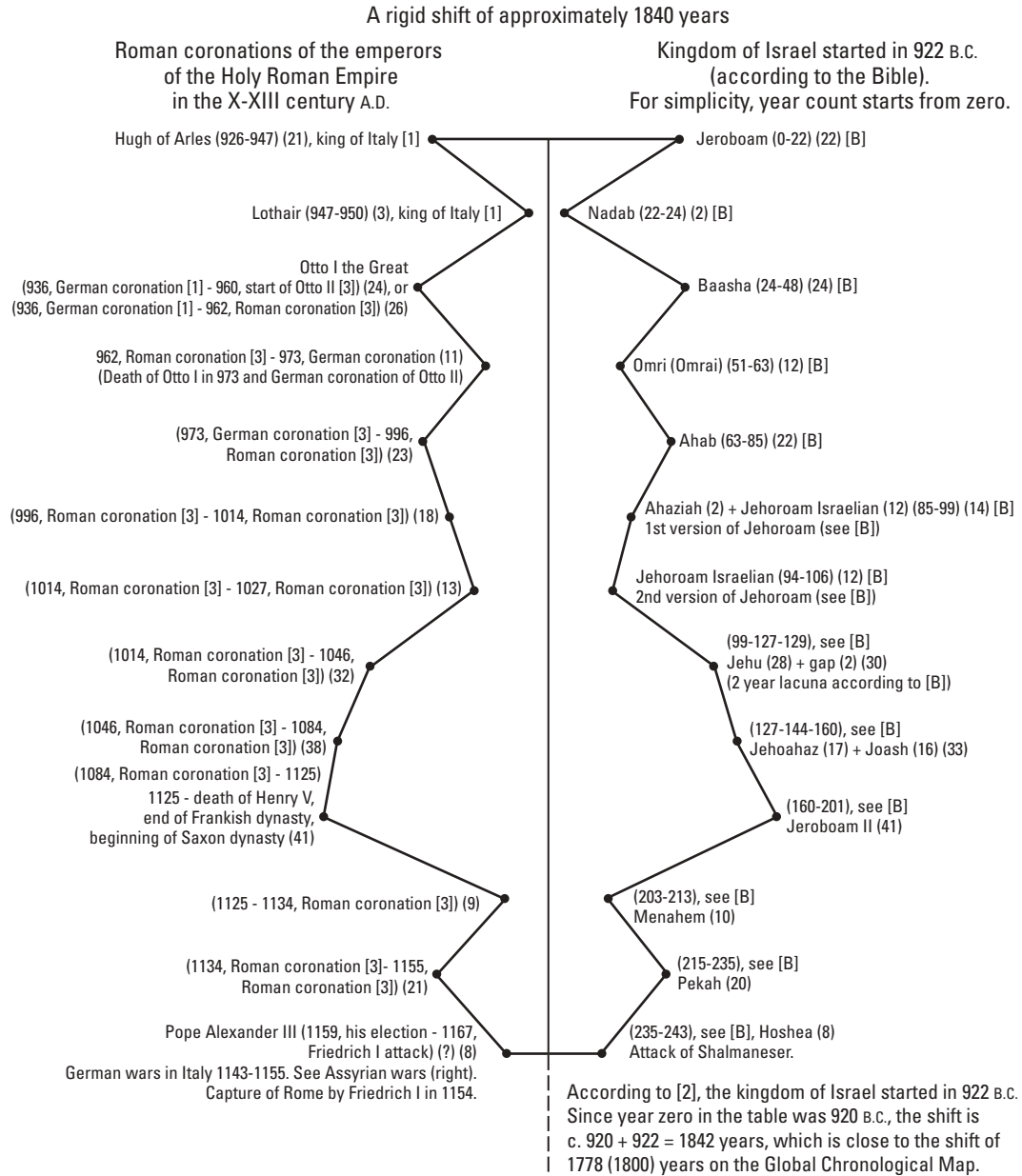


Fig. 6.26. A superposition of the “ancient” Judaic kingdom of the alleged years 928-587 B.C. and the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. on the time axis with a rigid shift of about 1830 years.





This is one of the main parallels.

- [1] Blair J. Chronological Tables. Moscow, 1808-1809.
- [2] Bickerman E. Chronology of the Ancient World. Thames & Hudson, 1968.
- [3] Bemont C., Monod G. The Mediaeval History of Europe. Petrograd, 1915.
- [B] The Bible.

Fig. 6.27. Reign correlation of the “ancient” Israelite kingdom of the alleged years 922-724 B.C. and the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D.

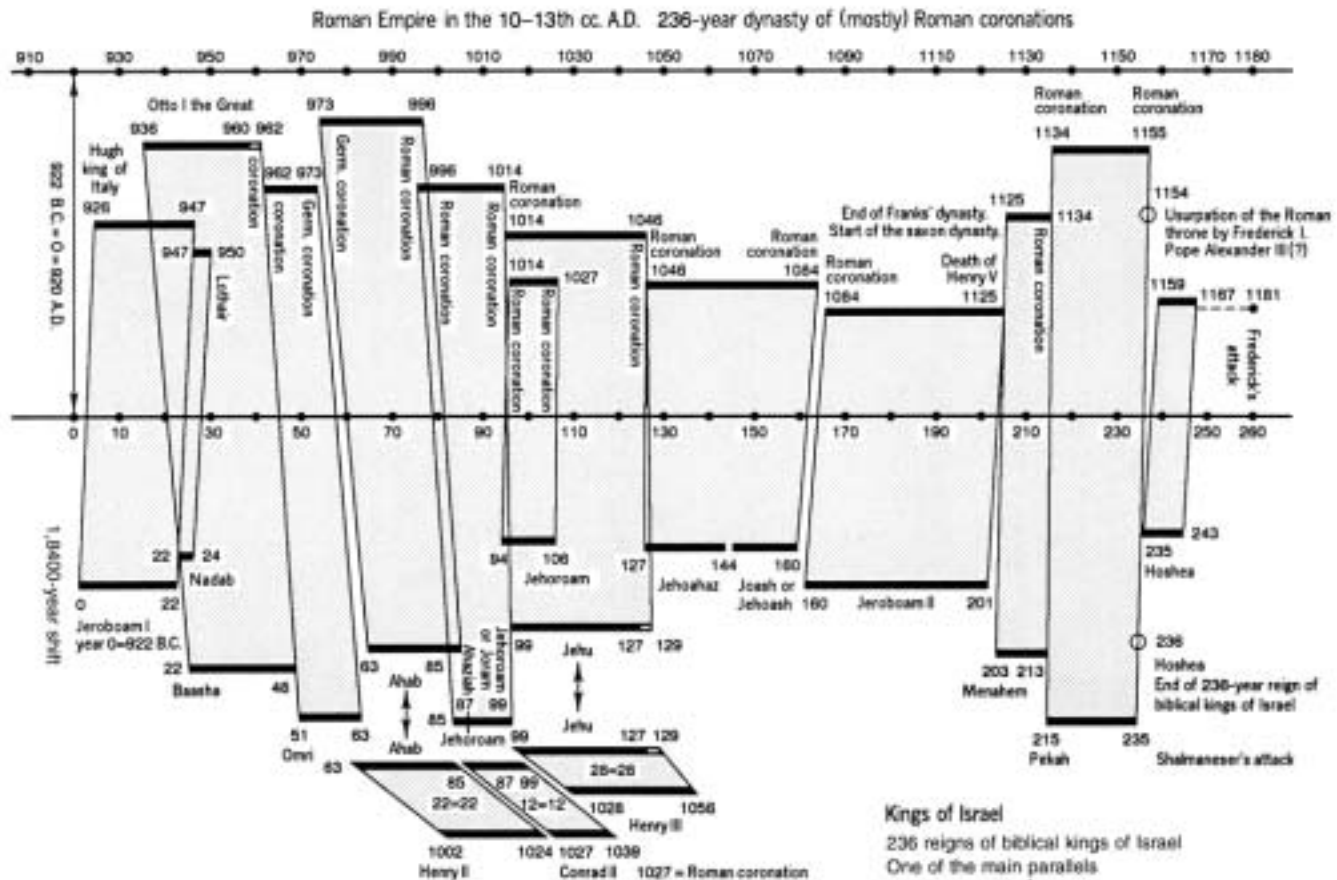


Fig. 6.28. A superposition of the “ancient” Israelite kingdom of the alleged years 922-724 B.C. and the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. on the time axis with a rigid shift of about 1840 years.

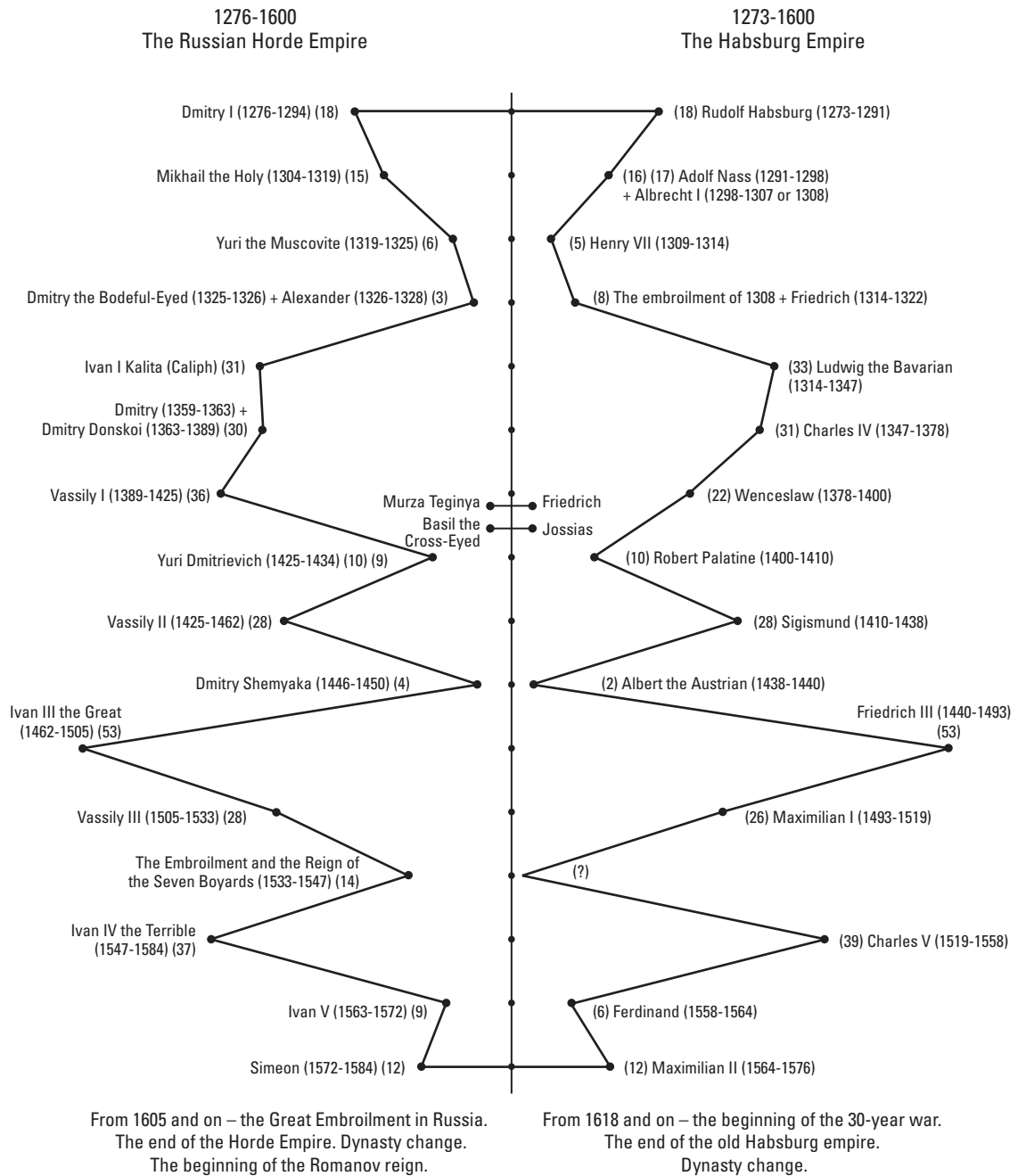


Fig. 6.29. Reign correlation of the Russian Czar-Khans of 1276-1600 A.D. and the rulers of the Habsburg Empire of 1273-1600 A.D.

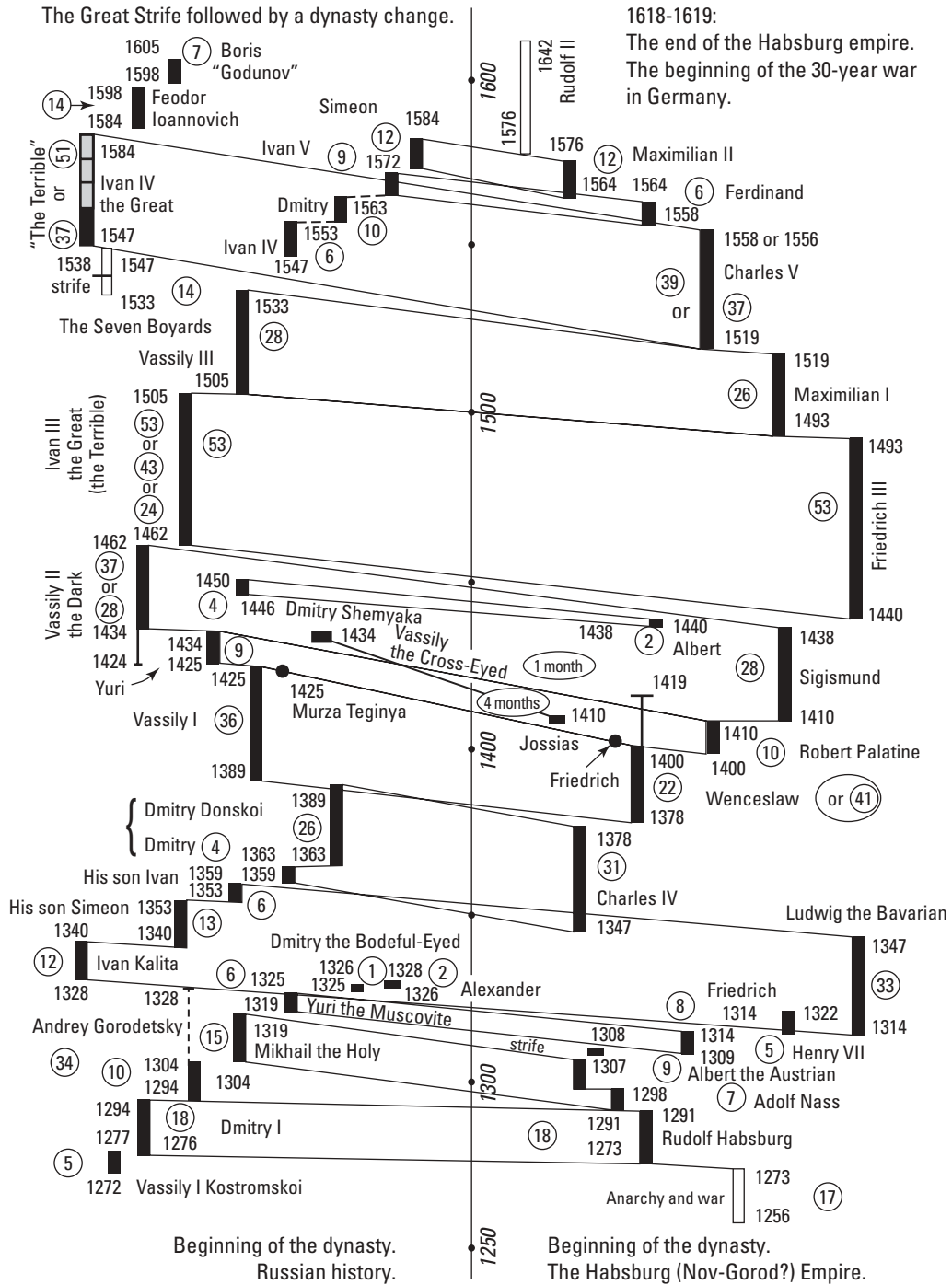


Fig. 6.30. A superposition of the Russian Czar-Khans of 1276-1600 A.D. and the rulers of the Habsburg Empire of 1273-1600 A.D. on the time axis. There is no chronological shift here.

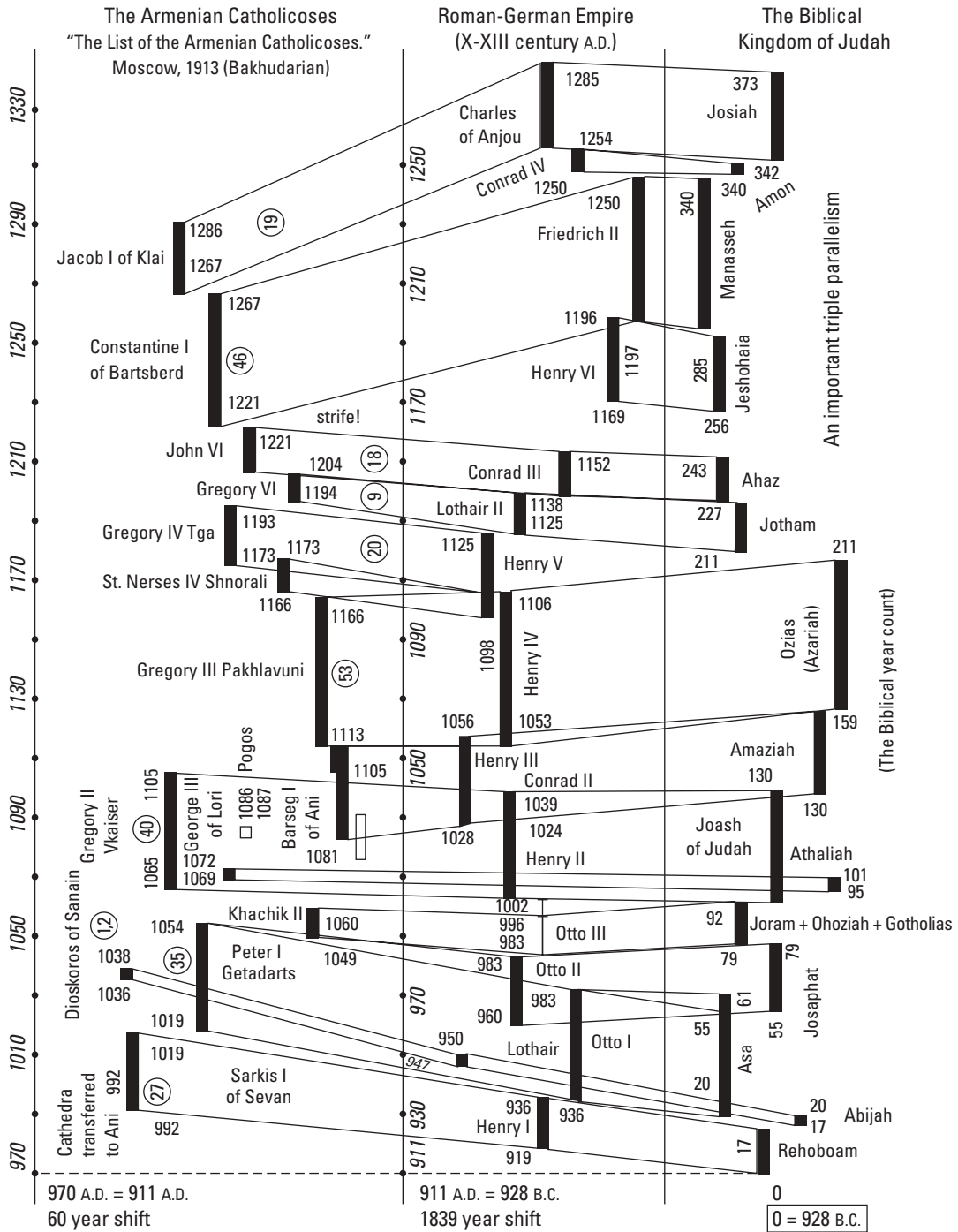


Fig. 6.31. A triple superposition of the early mediaeval Armenian Catholicoses, the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century, and the “ancient” Biblical Judean kings.

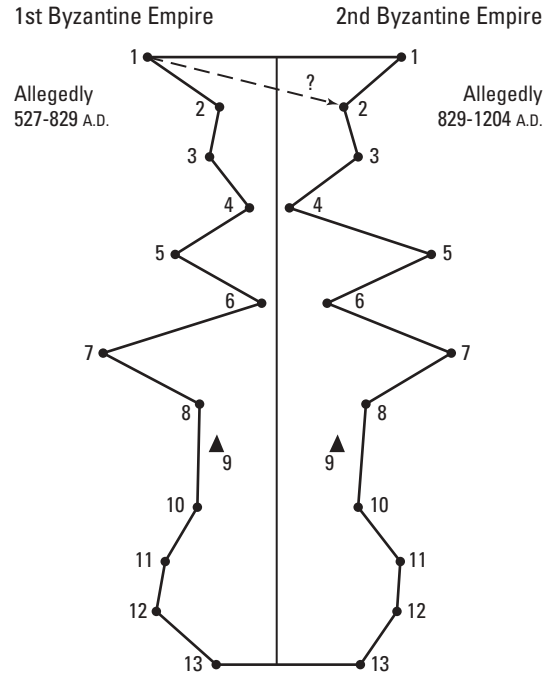


Fig. 6.32. Reign correlation of the First “early mediaeval” Byzantine Empire and the Second “mediaeval” Byzantine Empire (a rough scheme). The shift comprises about 340 years.

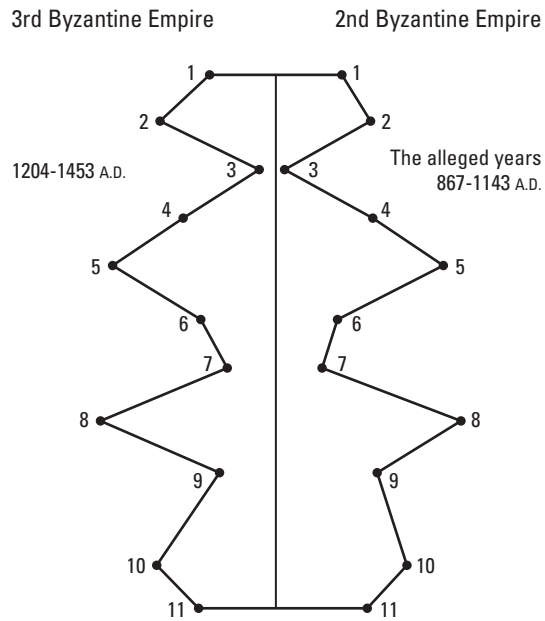


Fig. 6.33. Reign correlation of the Second “mediaeval” Byzantine Empire and the Third mediaeval Byzantine empire (a rough scheme). The shift comprises about 330 years.



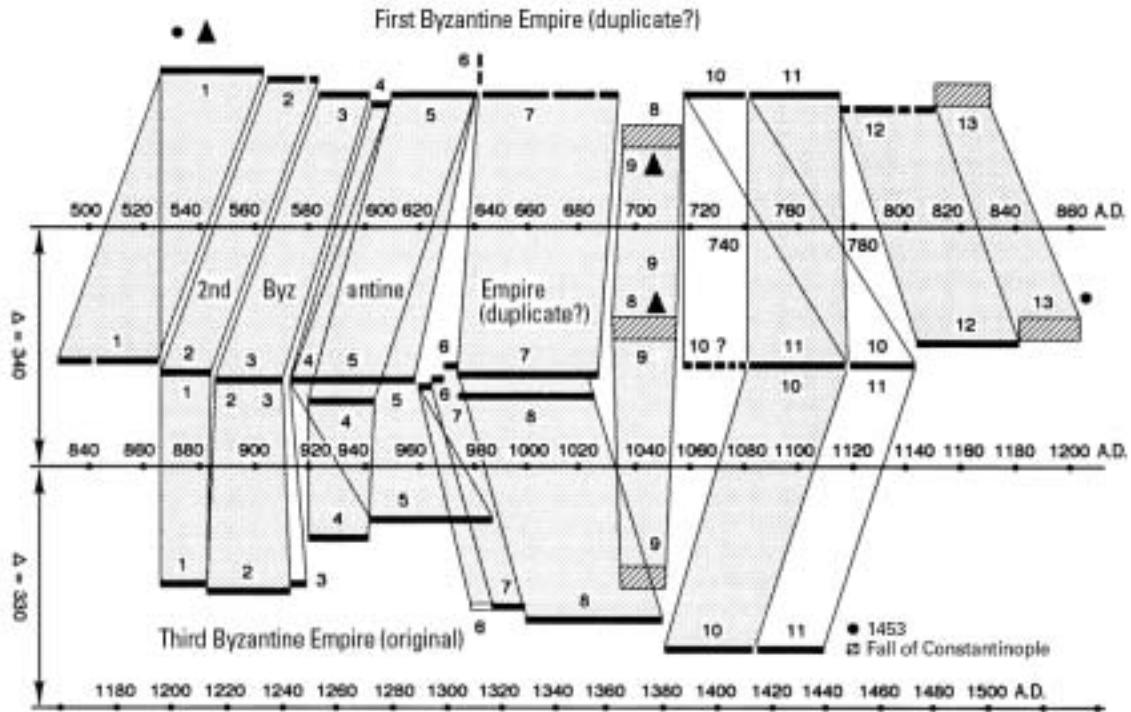


Fig. 6.34. A triple superposition of the First, the Second and the Third Byzantine Empire on the time axis with rigid shifts of 340 and 330 years (rough scheme).

b.c. described in the Bible, 1-2 Samuel + 1-2 Kings and Chronicles. See also pair number 3 in fig. 6.13.

$b$  = the dynastic jet of the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of allegedly 911-1307 A.D. Here  $c(a, b) = 10^{-12}$ . Every Roman-German Emperor of 911-1307 A.D. is represented with the period of his German reign, i.e., from the moment of coronation by the German crown.

EXAMPLE 10 is shown in the fig. 6.27, fig. 6.28.

$a$  = the “ancient” kings of Israel of allegedly 922-724 B.C. described in the Bible, 1-2 Samuel + 1-2 Kings and Chronicles, fig. 6.13.

$b$  = the dynasty consisting of mediaeval Roman coronations of the alleged German emperors in Italy in allegedly 920-1170 A.D. Here  $c(a, b) = 10^{-8}$ . Here we are referring to the “dynasty” composed of intervals between adjacent Roman coronations of the emperors of the following, allegedly German, dynasties: Saxon, Salian or Franconian, the Schwabian House of Hohenstaufens.

The two last pairs signify an identification of an allegedly “very ancient” Biblical history from the Old Testament with the mediaeval history of Europe of the X–XIV century A.D., and partially, with the Eastern European history of the XIV–XVI century. This parallelism that we discovered differs from the identification proposed by N. A. Morozov in [544] by approximately *one thousand years*, and disagrees with the Scaligerian chronology by *two thousand years*.

Thus, the periods of German reign are superposed over the dynasty of Judah described in the Bible. The periods, mainly contained between adjacent Roman coronations of the same rulers of 920-1170 A.D., are identified with the dynasty of Israel as described in the Bible.

Running a few steps forward, may the reader be warned about a possible misunderstanding. The rulers of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation of the X–XIII century, and the Habsburgs of the epoch of the XIV–XVI century, should not be thought to

have had their major residence in Germany or Italy. The centre (and the capital) of their empire must have been elsewhere – see CHRON5 and CHRON6. Let us note that the name itself, *Habsburg* or *Hapsburg*, might have initially consisted of two words: *Hab+Burg*, since *Burg* means “city”. The Latin word *HAB* (or *HAP*) could appear as a result of reading the word *HAB*, i.e. *NEW*, in Latin. Latin H and Slavonic H (N) are written in a similar way, likewise Latin B and Slavonic B (V). Therefore, the name *Habsburgs* might have initially meant *New City* (*Новый Город*, *Novy Gorod*) or *New Citizens* (*Нов-Городцы*, *Nov-Gorodtsy*). We will hereinafter keep the reader reminded about this possible origin of the name of the Habsburgs.

Let us briefly list other examples of duplicate dynasties. See details in [904], [908] and [909].

**EXAMPLE 11** is shown in fig. 6.29 and fig. 6.30.

Identification of Russian czar-khans of 1276-1600 A.D. with the Habsburg empire of 1273-1600 A.D. on the time axis. No chronological shift here. G. V. Nosovskiy and yours truly discovered this parallelism together; it is described in more detail in CHRON7.

**EXAMPLE 12** is shown in fig. 6.31.

Triple identification of the mediaeval Armenian Catholicos “dynasty” with the mediaeval Holy Roman-German Empire of the alleged X-XIII century and with the “ancient” kings of Judah described in the Bible. This parallelism is described in more detail in Appendix 6.5 to CHRON1.

**EXAMPLE 13** is shown in fig. 6.32.

The mediaeval First Byzantine Empire of allegedly 527-829 A.D. and the mediaeval Second Byzantine Empire of allegedly 829-1204 A.D. See details in [904], [908]. This parallelism is described in more detail later.

**EXAMPLE 14** is shown in fig. 6.33, fig. 6.34, fig. 6.35 and fig. 6.36.

The mediaeval Second Byzantine Empire of allegedly 867-1143 A.D. and the mediaeval Third Byzantine Empire of 1204-1453 A.D. Triple identification of all of these three empires is shown in fig. 6.34, in a brief diagram; a detailed diagram with indication of names is presented in fig. 6.35 and fig. 6.36.

**EXAMPLE 15** is shown in fig. 6.37, fig. 6.38 and fig. 6.39.

The 410 year shift in the mediaeval Russian history was first discovered by empirico-statistical methods described above, in CHRON1, ch. 5:2.16. Russian history of 945-1174 A.D. turns out to be largely a phantom reflection, or a duplicate of a later epoch of 1363-1598 A.D. G. V. Nosovskiy and yours truly discovered this important dynastic parallelism together. This identification is discussed in CHRON4 in more detail.

**EXAMPLE 16** is shown in fig. 6.40 and fig. 6.41.

Identification of the “ancient” Greek history and the mediaeval Greek history with a 1810 year shift. See details in the following chapters. An enlarged fragment of this parallelism is shown in fig. 6.41. This brightly eventful parallelism identifies the fragment of the history of mediaeval Greece of 1250-1460 A.D. with the fragment of the history of the “ancient” Greece of allegedly 510-300 B.C.

**EXAMPLE 17** is shown in fig. 6.42, fig. 6.43, fig. 6.44, fig. 6.45, fig. 6.46, and also in fig. 6.47 and 6.48.

Identification of the mediaeval history of England of 640-1330 A.D. with the mediaeval history of Byzantium of 380-1453 A.D. with a rigid shift of 210-270 years forwards and of 100-120 years backwards. In this case, the duplicates are three Byzantine dynasties: Byzantium-1, Byzantium-2 and Byzantium-3, fig. 6.42. See CHRON4 for details. The list of mutually identified English and Byzantine rulers is shown in fig. 6.43. For the chronological identification of these rulers with each other, see fig. 6.44, fig. 6.45, fig. 6.46, fig. 6.47 and 6.48.

**EXAMPLE 18** is shown in fig. 6.49 and fig. 6.50.

Two more dynastic parallels between fragments of the “ancient” Greek history and that of mediaeval Greece and Byzantium.

**EXAMPLE 19** is shown in fig. 6.51 and fig. 6.52.

In the early mediaeval Roman Empire of allegedly 300-552 A.D. there is a dynastic jet parallel to “the Regal Rome” of Titus Livy, an “ancient” regal dynasty of seven kings. Here  $c(a, b) = 10^{-4}$ . This is the smallest possible value for a dynasty of seven kings.

**EXAMPLE 20** is shown in fig. 6.52a.