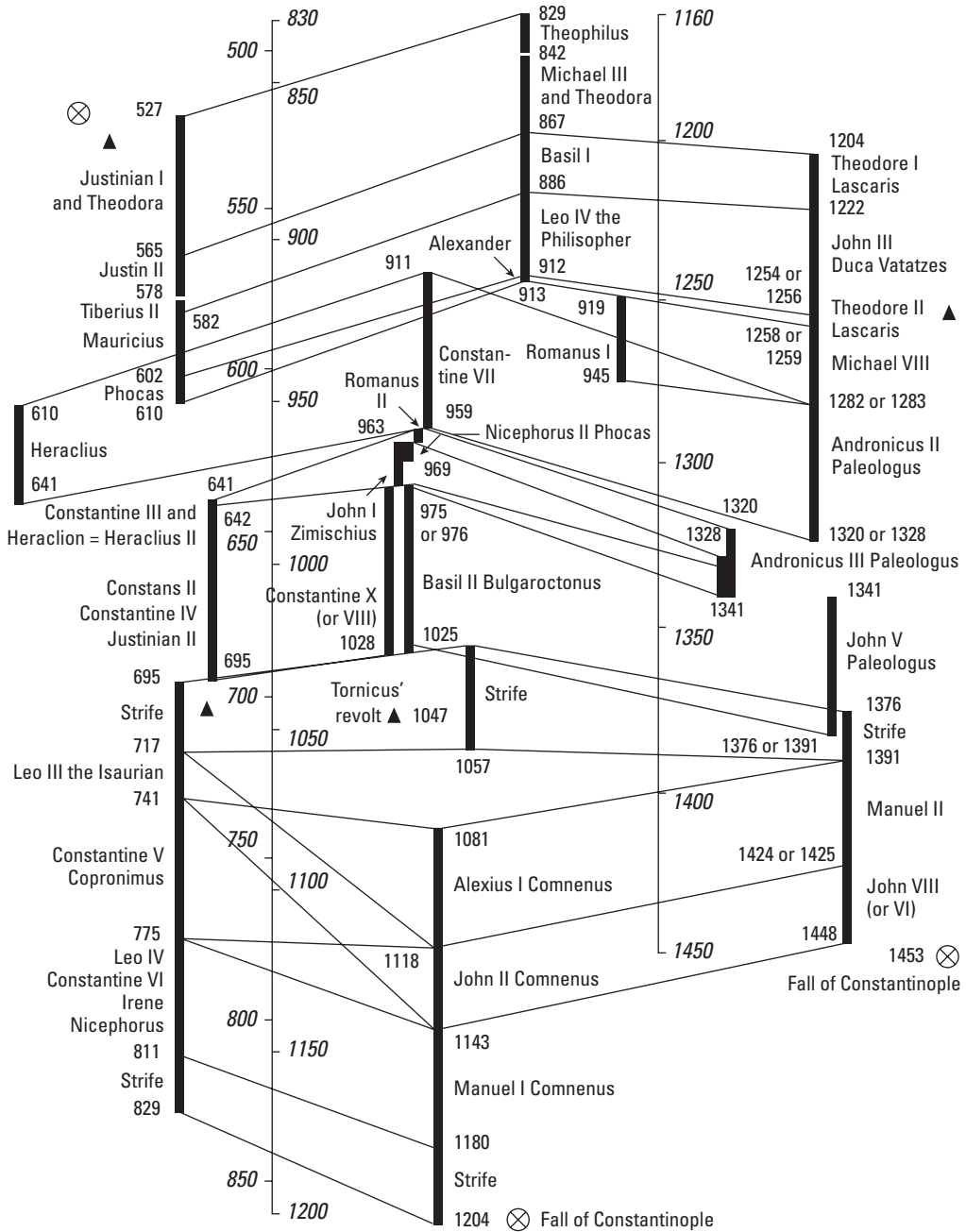


On the left: a superposition of the First Byzantine Empire (527-829 A.D.) upon the Second Byzantine Empire (829-1204 A.D.) by durations of reign with a rigid 340 year shift. *On the right:* a superposition of the 867-1143 A.D. dynasty jet from the Second Byzantine Empire upon the Third Byzantine Empire (1204-1453 A.D.) by durations of reign with a rigid 330 year shift. Datings of reign are taken from [76], [195].

Fig. 6.35. Triple reign correlation of the First, the Second and the Third Byzantine Empire with shifts of 340 and 330 years. Detailed scheme giving names.



A triple superimposition of the 1st, the 2nd and the 3rd Byzantine empires with rigid shifts of 340 and 330 years. Black triangles mark the duplicates of the GTR war.

Fig. 6.36. 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. Detailed scheme giving names.

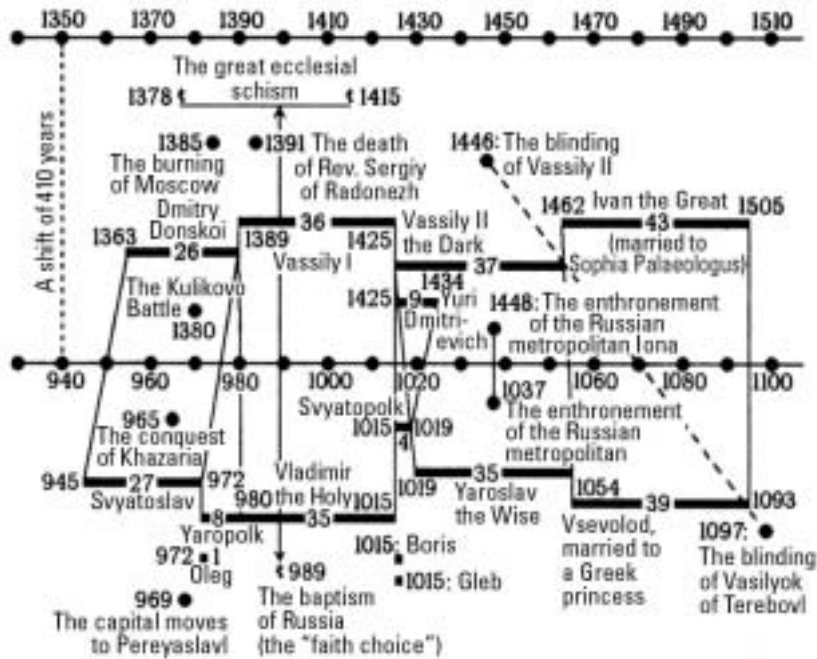


Fig. 6.37. The shift of 410 years in Russian history. Part one.

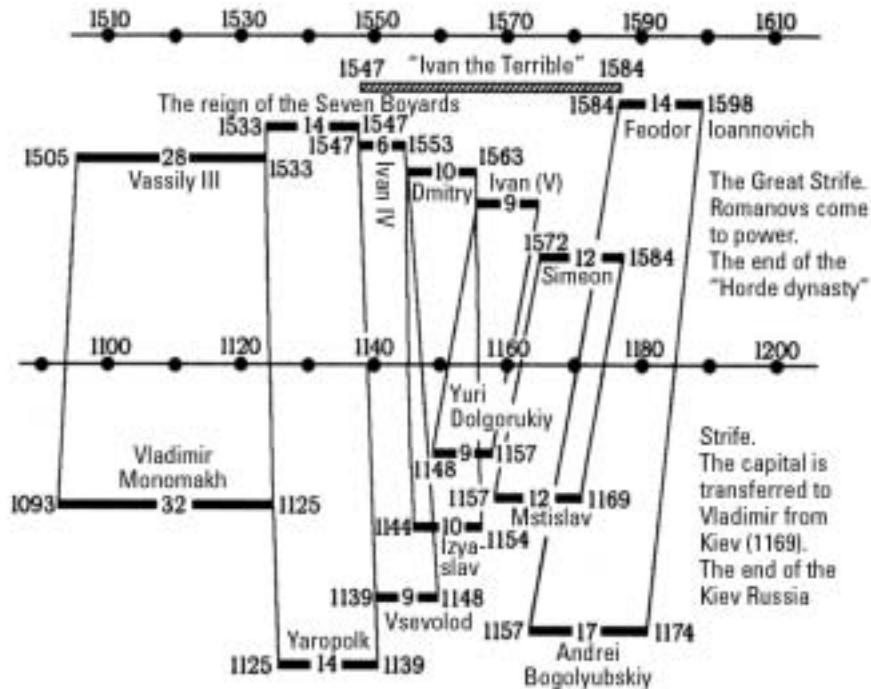


Fig. 6.38. The shift of 410 years in Russian history (continued).

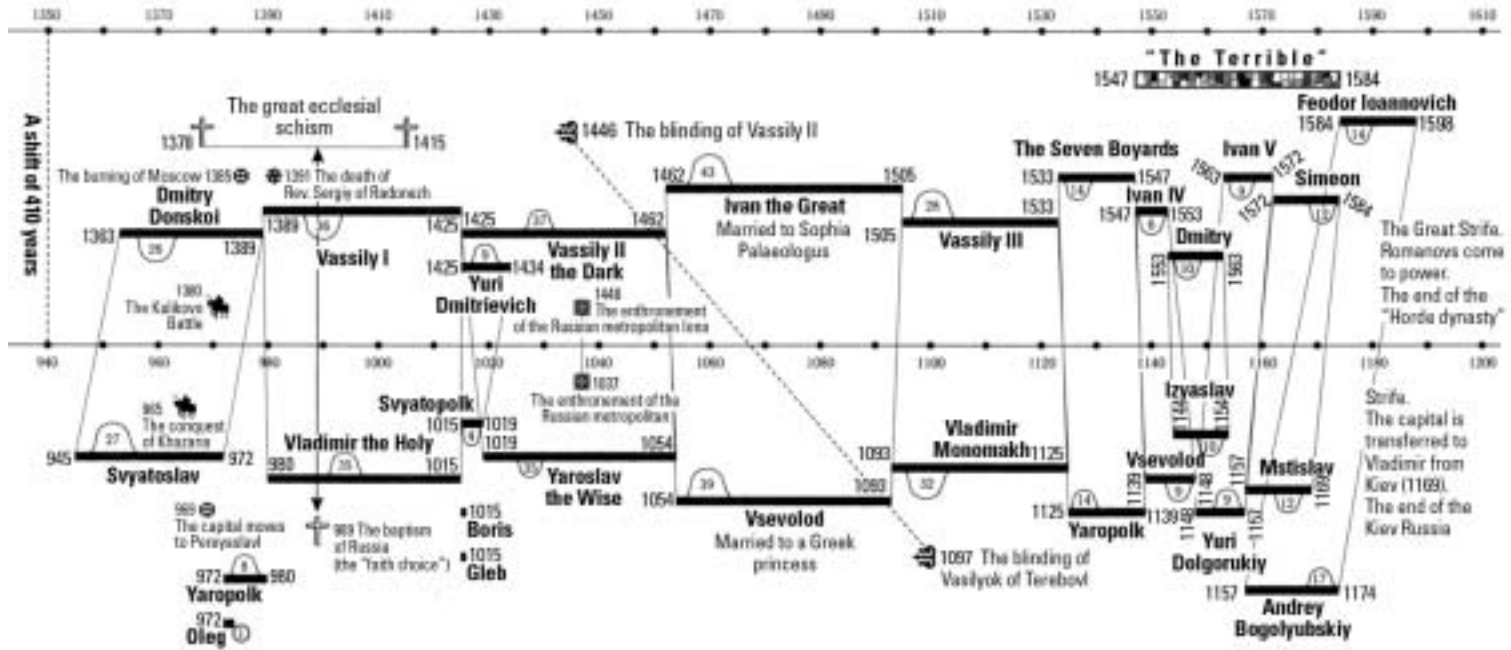


Fig. 6.39. A general view of the 410-year shift in Russian history.

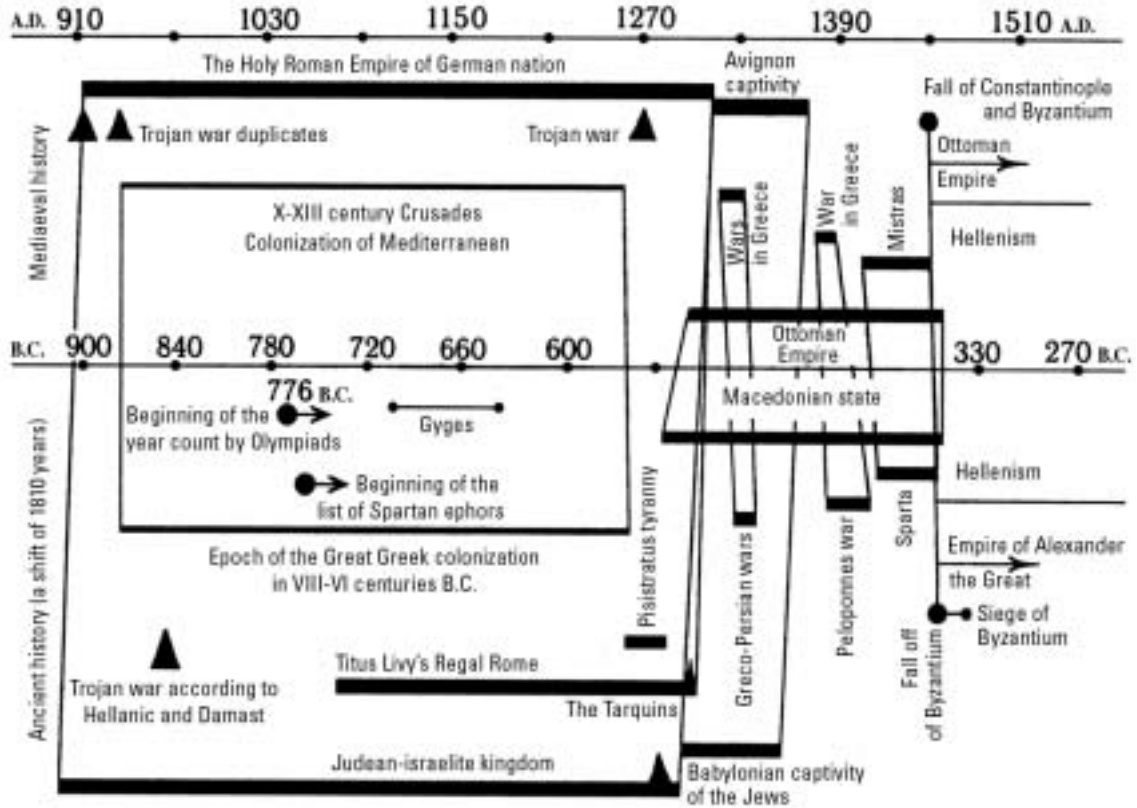


Fig. 6.40. Superposition of the mediaeval and the “ancient” history of Greece with a rigid shift of about 1810 years.

4. BRIEF TABLES OF SOME ASTONISHING DYNASTIC PARALLELISMS

The most fundamental statistical duplicates found by us are presented in the figures. The tables presented below list kings or actual rulers “identified” with each other, indicating the Scaligerian dates for their reign. The reign durations are presented in brackets. Horizontal fragments in relevant figures present reign periods of kings. Vertical lines connect beginnings and ends of reigns identified with each other.

TABLE 1. EXAMPLE 1, see fig. 6.11, fig. 6.12, fig. 6.12a.

a = the “ancient” Roman Empire, actually founded by Lucius Sulla allegedly in 82-83 B.C., ending with

Caracalla allegedly in 217 A.D. The Scaligerian dates of reign for the first eight rulers of these dynasties are a version of the dynastic jet. Periods of strife in the Empire are also indicated. We will conditionally call this Empire the Second Roman Empire.

■ *b* = the “ancient” Roman Empire, restored by Lucius Aurelian allegedly in 270 A.D., ending with Theodoric the Gothic allegedly in 526 A.D. Versions of reign of emperors are taken from [76], [1057], [72]. In some cases, count of years of reign of one or another emperor starts from the death of a co-ruler. We will conditionally call this empire the Third Roman Empire. Let us note that the Third Empire is richer in co-rulers than the Second Empire, therefore has more dynastic jets.

Dynasty *a* is obtained from dynasty *b* by shifting the latter by approximately 333 years downward.

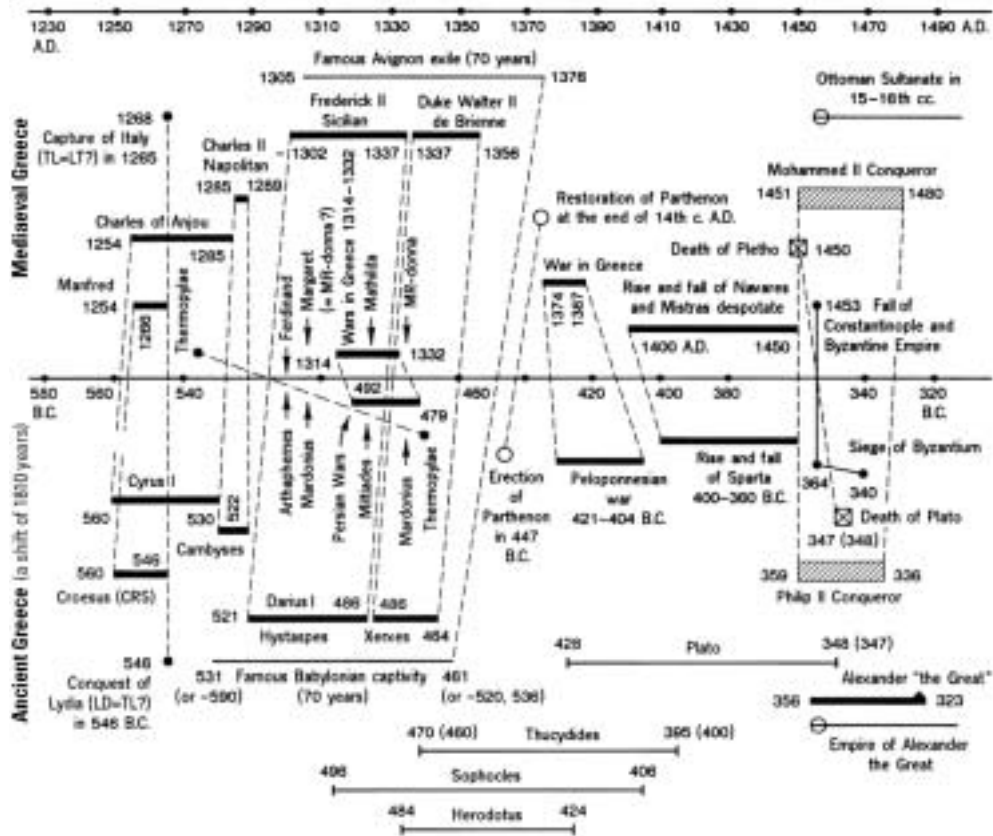


Fig. 6.41. A close-in of the superposition of the mediaeval and the “ancient” history of Greece with a rigid shift of about 1810 years with more details.

- 1a. *Lucius Sulla* 82-78 B.C. (5 years).
 - 1b. *Lucius Aurelianus* 270-275 A.D. (5 years).
- 2a. Strife of 78-77 B.C. (1 year).
 - 2b. Strife of 275-276 A.D. (1 year).
- 3a. *Certorius* 78-72 B.C. (6 years).
 - 3b. *Prob* 276-282 A.D. (6 years).
- 4a. Strife of 72-71 B.C. (2 years).
 - 4b. Strife of 282-284 A.D. (2 years).
- 5a. *Pompey the Great* 70-49 B.C. (21 years).
 - 5b. *Diocletian the Great* 284-305 A.D. (21 years).
- 6a. Joint rule of *Pompey* and *Caesar* 60-49 B.C. (11 years).
 - 6b. Joint rule of *Diocletian* and *Constantius Chlorus* 293-305 A.D. (12 years).
- 7a. Strife of 49-45 B.C. (4 years).
 - 7b. Strife of 305-309 A.D. (4 years).
- 8a. *Julius Caesar*, the conqueror of the first triumvirate in 45-44 B.C. (1 year).
 - 8b. *Constantius Chlorus*, the conqueror of the first tetrarchy in 305-306 A.D. (1 year), reign is counted from the end of Diocletian’s reign.
- 9a. *Triumvirs* and *Octavian August* 44-27 B.C. (17 years).
 - 9b. *Tetrarchs* and *Constantine August* 306-324 A.D. (18 years).
- 10a. *Octavian August* 27 B.C. – 14 A.D. (41 years), or (37 years), if 23 B.C. is considered the beginning of the reign.
 - 10b. *Constantine August* 306-337 A.D. (31 years). Reign number 12 begins from the death of Constantine in 337.
- 11a. Nativity of *Jesus Christ* in the 27th year of *August Octavian* (27 years interval).

- 11b. Birth of *Basil the Great* in the 27th year of *August Octavian* (27 years interval).
- 12a. *Tiberius* 14-37 (23 years).
 - 12b. *Constantius II* 337-361 (24 years).
- 13a. Joint rule of *Tiberius* and *Germanicus* 6-19 (13 years).
 - 13b. Joint rule of *Constantius II* and *Constant* 337-359 (13 years). The beginning of the reign is counted from the end of that by *Constantine August*, see number 10.
- 14a. *Caligula* 37-41 (4 years).
 - 14b. *Julian* 361-363 (2 years). The beginning of the reign is counted from the end of that by *Constantius II*, see number 12.
- 15a. Strife of 41 A.D. (1 year).
 - 15b. Strife of 363 A.D. (1 year).
- 16a. *Claudius* 41-54 (13 years).
 - 16b. *Valentinian I* 364-375 (11 years).
- 17a. Joint rule of *Claudius* and *Pallantius* 41-54 (13 years).
 - 17b. Joint rule of *Valentinian* and *Valent* (duplicate of *Pallantius*?) 364-375 (11 years).
- 18a. *Nero* 54-68 (14 years).
 - 18b. *Valent* 364-378 (14 years).
- 19a. Joint rule of *Nero*, *Burrus* and *Seneca* 54-62 (8 years).
 - 19b. Joint rule of *Valent*, *Valentinian* and *Gratian* 364-375 (11 years).
- 20a. *Galba* 68-69 (1 year).
 - 20b. *Jovian* 363-364 (1 year). Rearrangement of rulers.
- 21a. Strife of 69 A.D. (1 year).
 - 21b. Strife of 378 A.D. (1 year).
- 22a. Two *Titus Vespasian's* 69-81 (12 years). Names of these two emperors coincide.
 - 22b. *Gratian* and *Valentinian II* after the reign of *Valent* and strife of 379-392 (13 years).
- 23a. *Domitian* 81-96 (15 years).
 - 23b. *Theodosius I* 379-395 (16 years).
- 24a. *Nerva* 96-98 (2 years).
 - 24b. *Eugenius* 392-394 (2 years).
- 25a. Joint rule of *Nerva* 96-98 (2 years).
 - 25b. Joint rule of *Eugenius* 392-394 (2 years).
- 26a. *Trajan* 98-117 (19 years).
 - 26b. *Arcadius* 395-408 (13 years).
- 27a. *Adrian* 117-138 (21 years).
 - 27b. *Honorius* 395-423 (28 years).
- 28a. *Titus Antoninus Pius* 138-161 (23 years).
 - 28b. *Aetius* 423-444 or 423-438. I.e., (21 years) or (14 years). His reign is considered ended with the beginning of the reign of *Valentinian III*, see number 29.
- 29a. *Marcus Aurelius* 161-180 (19 years).
 - 29b. *Valentinian III* 437-455 (18 years) or 444-455 (11 years).
- 30a. *Lucius Commodus* 176-192 (16 years).
 - 30b. *Recimer* 456-472 (16 years).
- 31a. *Pertinax* 193 (1 year).
 - 31b. *Olybrius* 472 (1 year).
- 32a. *Didius Julian* 193 (1 year).
 - 32b. *Glicerius* 473, 474 (1 year).
- 33a. *Clodius Apophyllite* 193 (1 year).
 - 33b. *Julias Nepos* 474 (1 year).
- 34a. *Pescennius Niger* 193-194 (1 year).
 - 34b. *Romulus Augustulus* 475-476 (1 year).
- 35a. *Septimius Severus* 193-211 (18 years).
 - 35b. *Odoacer* 476-493 (17 years).
- 36a. *Caracalla* 193-217 (24 years). Famous reforms in the Second Empire.
 - 36b. *Theodoric* 493-526 or 497-526. I.e., (33 years) or (29 years). Well-known reforms in the Third Empire.
- 37a. The end of the Second Roman Empire. Crisis of the middle of the III century A.D. The Gothic war. Shift by approximately 333 years.
 - 37b. The end of the Third Roman Empire in the West. Well-known Gothic war of allegedly the middle of the VI century A.D.

This parallelism is secondary, i.e., dynasties *a* and *b* themselves identified with each other are phantom reflections of a later original. We included in both dynastic jets some additional interesting data different from the reign durations, which of course were left behind while calculating dynasties proximity coefficient $c(a, b)$.

TABLE 2. EXAMPLE 2, see the fig. 6.13, fig. 6.14.

a = the “ancient” kingdom of Israel of allegedly 922-724 B.C. described in the Bible, 1-2 Samuel + 1-2 Kings and Chronicles. Different versions of durations of reign, extracted from different chapters of the Bible, are presented in fig. 6.13 – the so-called “double entry”. See details in Appendix 6.4.

- *b* = the dynastic jet from the “ancient” Roman Empire, of allegedly 300-476 A.D., i.e., the Third Roman Empire. Chronological shift between these dynasties is approximately 1300 years.
- 1a. *Jeroboam I*, the founder of the well-known “Jeroboam’s heresy”. Break-up with *Rehoboam* and warfare against him (22 years).
 - 1b. *Constantine I* after the overthrow of *Maxentius*, i.e., 313-337 (24 years). Break-up with *Licinius*, his co-ruler, and war against him.
 - 2a. *Nadab* (2 years).
 - 2b. *Constantine II* 337-340 (3 years). The beginning of reign is counted from the end of reign by the preceding emperor *Constantine I*.
 - 3a. *Baasha* (24 years). He is identified with *Basil* from the Third Roman Empire.
 - 3b. *Constantius II* after death of *Constantine II* 340-361 (21 year). In his presence a well-known *Saint Basil the Great* lived. Pay attention to the similarity of the names: *Jesus – Asa – Baasha*.
 - 4a. *Elah (Elih?)* (2 years).
 - 4b. *Julian (Elih?)* 361-363 (2 years).
 - 5a. *Zimri* (1 year).
 - 5b. *Jovian* 363 (1 year).
 - 6a. *Omri* (12 years).
 - 6b. *Valentinian I* 364-375 (11 years).
 - 7a. *Ahab (Wicked)* (22 years). His struggle against *St. Elijah the Great* Prophet. Lethally wounded during the flight from battlefield.
 - 7b. *Valent (Wicked)* 364-378 (14 years). His struggle against *Saint Basil the Great*. Killed during the flight from battlefield.
 - 8a. *Ahaziah* (2 years). He rules in Samaria. Samaria is identified with Rome in the Roman Empire, see point 8b.
 - 8b. *Gratian* after *Valent* and strife, 379-383 (4 years).
 - 9a. *Joram* of Israel (12 years).
 - 9b. *Valentinian II* 379-392 (13 years). The beginning of reign is counted from the end of *Valent*, see number 7.
 - 10a. *Jehu* and prophet *St. Elisha* (28 years). Seizure of power.
 - 10b. *Alaric* and *St. John Chrysostom* 378-403. Either (25 years?), or (32 years?).
 - 11a. *Jehoahaz* (17 years).
 - 11b. *Theodosius I* 379-395 (16 years).
 - 12a. *Jehoash* of Israel (16 years).
 - 12b. *Arcadius* 395-408 (13 years).
 - 13a. *Jeroboam II* (41 years).
 - 13b. *Honorius* 395-423 (28 years).
 - 14a. *Zechariah* (6 months).
 - 14b. *Constantius III* 421 (7 months).
 - 15a. *Shallum* (1 month) or (1 year).
 - 15b. *John* 423 (2 months).
 - 16a. Interregnum (24 years).
 - 16b. Interregnum-guardianship 423-444 (21 years).
 - 17a. *Menahem* after interregnum (10 years). Comes king *Pul* or *Tul* (10 years).
 - 17b. *Valentinian III* after guardianship-interregnum 444-455 (11 years). Comes *Attila*. Pay attention to the identification of names *Tul* and *Attila*. Without vowels, TL – TTL.
 - 18a. *Pekahiah* (2 years).
 - 18b. *Petronius Maximus* 455-456 (1 year).
 - 19a. *Pekah* (20 years). Comes *Tiglath-Pileser*, whose name can be translated as “migrant” [544].
 - 19b. *Recimer* 456-472 (16 years). Comes *Genserich*, migration of peoples takes place.
 - 20a. Anarchy (9 years) either (6 years) or (12 years).
 - 20b. Anarchy 472-475 (3 years).
 - 21a. *Hoshea*, until captured (1 year). *Shalmanesser* comes and captures *Hoshea*.
 - 21b. *Romulus Augustulus* 475-476 (1 year). *Odoacer* comes and captures *Romulus*.
 - 22a. The end of independent existence of the kingdom of Israel. *Hoshea* was the last independent king of Israel.
 - 22b. The end of independent existence of the Third Roman Empire as a purely Roman state. *Odoacer* was already a German Czar.
- This parallelism is secondary. Both duplicate dynasties are phantom reflections of a later original. The kingdom of Israel is obtained from the Third Roman Empire by approximately 1300 years’ chronological shift, which is the sum of two basic shifts by approximately 1000 and 300 years.

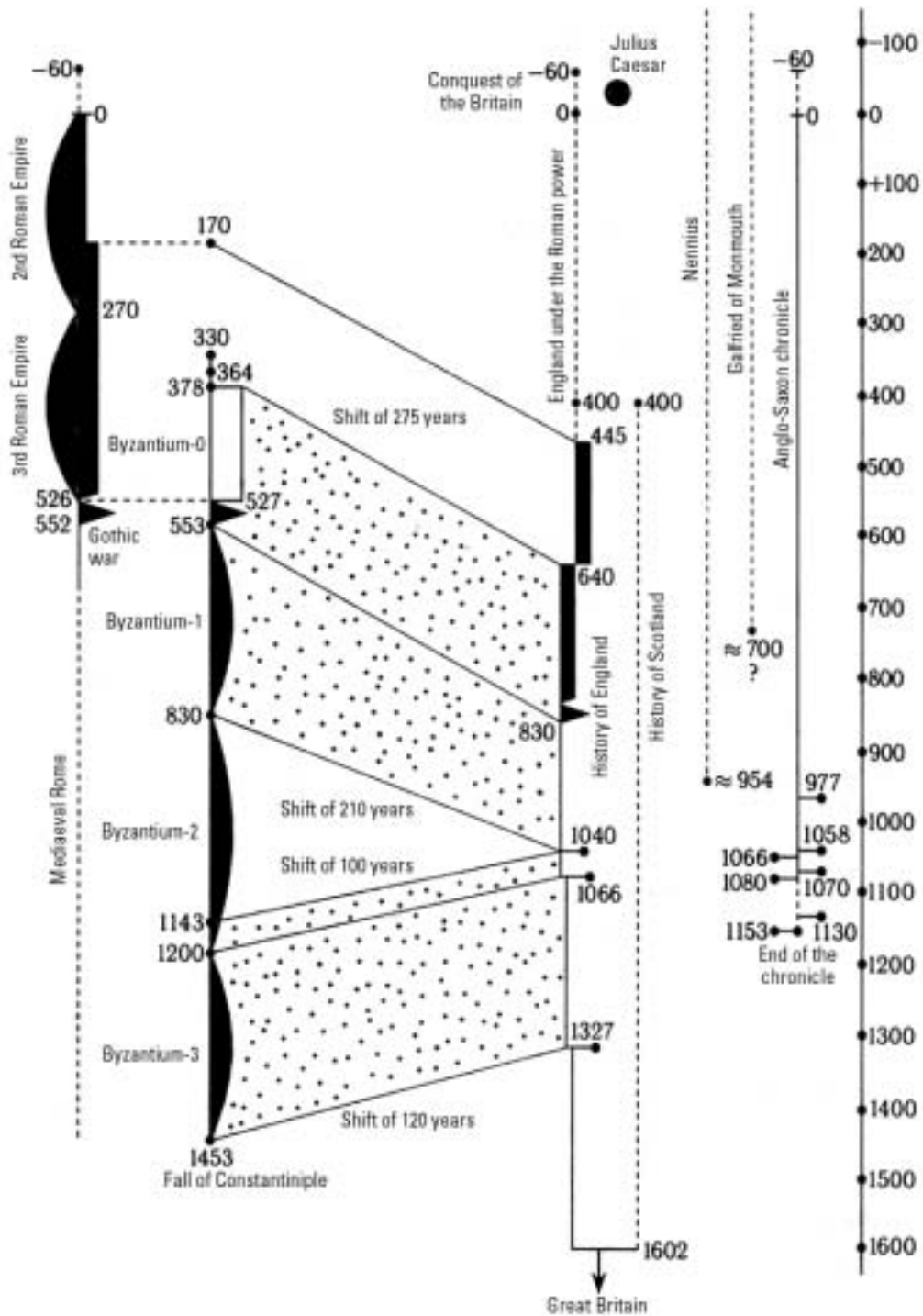
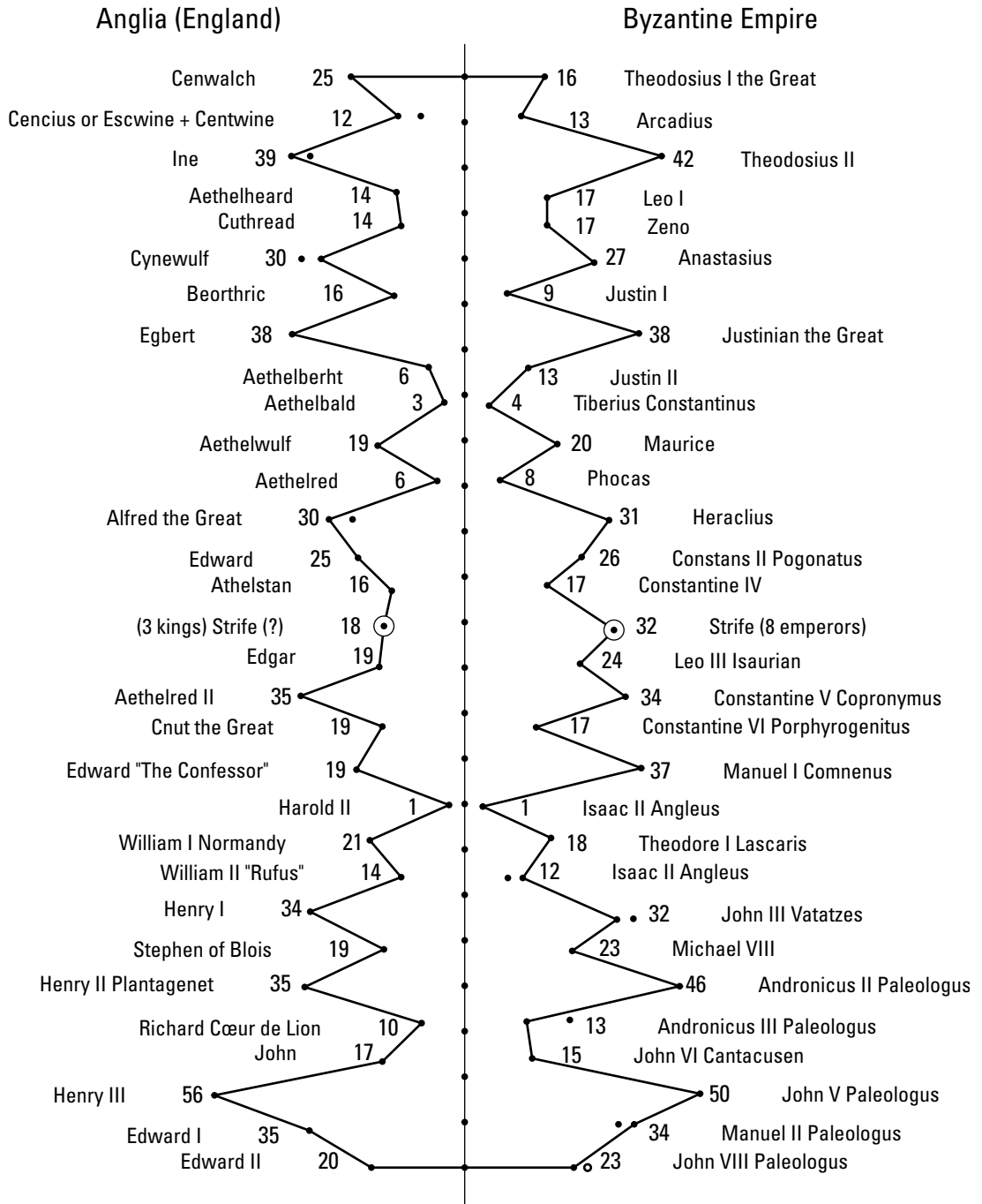


Fig. 6.42. General scheme of the superposition of the mediaeval English history with the mediaeval Byzantine history.



An identification of the English dynastic jet of 643-1327 A.D. with the Byzantine dynastic jet of 378-1453 A.D. by durations of reign. See more details in CHRON4, Part 2.

Fig. 6.43. Reign correlation of the English kings and the Byzantine emperors.

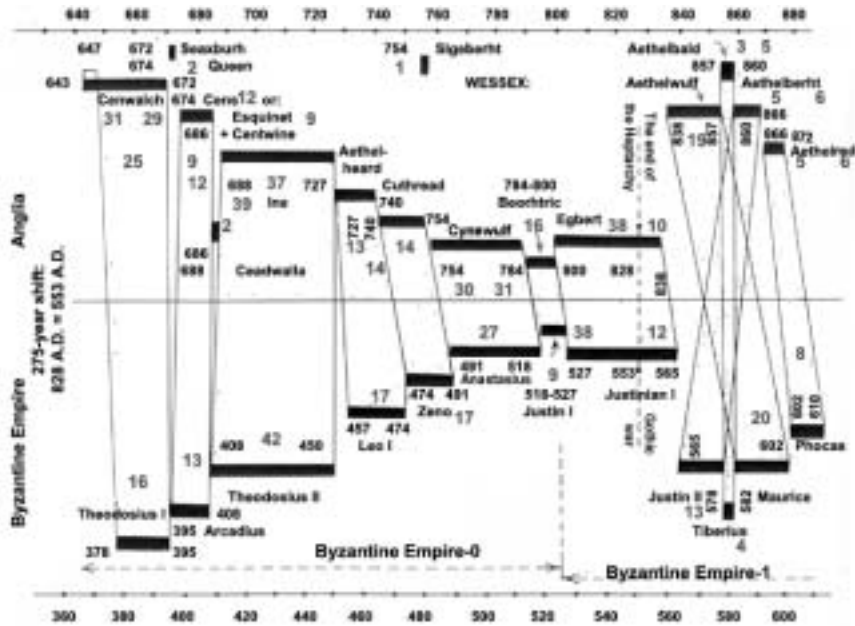


Fig. 6.44. A superposition of the mediaeval English history and the mediaeval Byzantine history with a rigid shift. Part one.

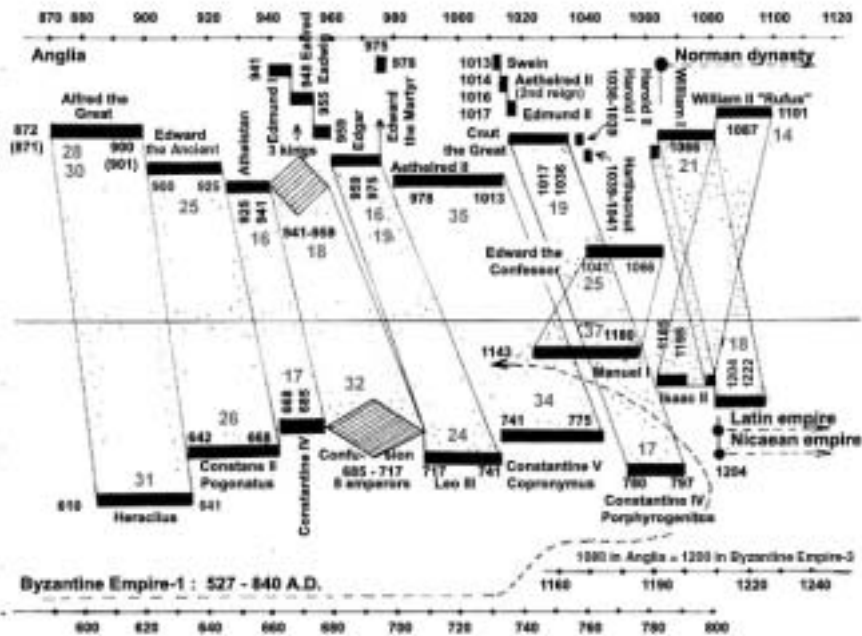


Fig. 6.45. A superposition of the mediaeval English history and the mediaeval Byzantine history with a rigid shift. Part two.

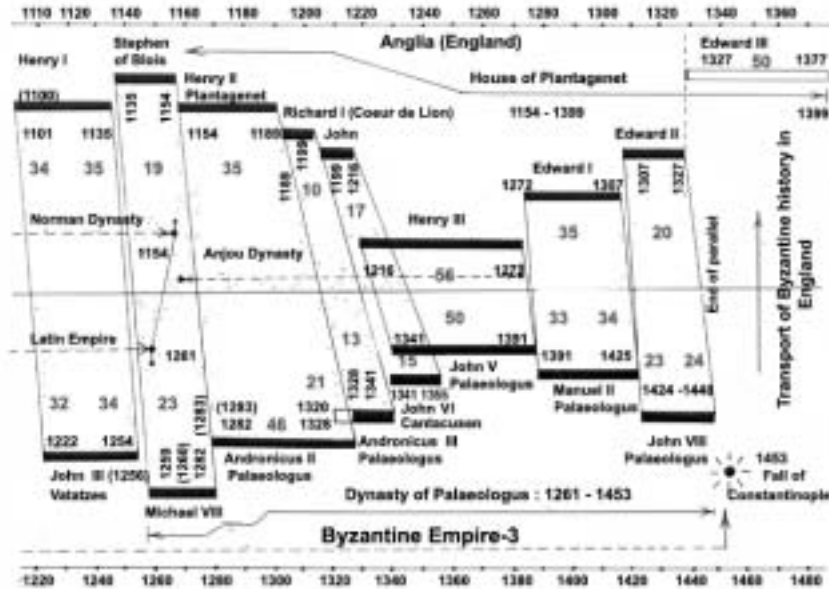


Fig. 6.46. A superposition of the mediaeval English history and the mediaeval Byzantine history with a rigid shift. Part three.

TABLE 3. EXAMPLE 3, see fig. 6.13, fig. 6.15.

a = “ancient” kingdom of Judah, allegedly 928-587 B.C. ([72], page 192), described in the Bible, 1-2 Samuel + 1-2 Kings and Chronicles. Different versions of durations of reigns extracted from different chapters of the Bible are given in fig. 6.13. *Jerusalem* is considered to be the capital of Judah.

■ *b* = dynastic jet from the early mediaeval Eastern Roman Empire of allegedly 300-552 A.D. *New Rome* i.e., *Constantinople* is considered to be the capital.

1a. *Rehoboam* (17 years).

■ 1b. *Licinius* 308-324 (16 years).

2a. *Abijah* (3 years). His name means “the father of God” [544].

■ 2b. *Arius* 330-333 (3 years) or (5 years) or (8 years), several versions. The founder of a well-known religious trend – Arianism.

3a. *Asa* (*Jesus?*) (46 years) or (41 years).

■ 3b. The well-known *Saint Basil the Great* 333-378 (45 years). The name *Basil*, i.e., *Bazileus*, means simply *King*.

4a. *Jehoshaphat* (25 years).

■ 4b. *Theodosius I* 379-395 (16 years).

5a. *Jehoram of Judah* (8 years). Separation of Edom occurs in his time. Then follows a 76 years’ inset. See details below.

■ 5b. *Arcadius* 395-408 (13 years). Separation of the Western Roman Empire from the Eastern one occurs in his time.

6a. *Uzziah* (52 years). He participates in a church dispute, is cursed and “afflicted with leprosy”.

■ 6b. *Theodosius II* 408-450 + *Marcian* 450-457 (in total 49 years). The well-known church dispute in the Ephesian council.

7a. Interregnum (2 years). In 2 Chronicles, there is a lacuna here.

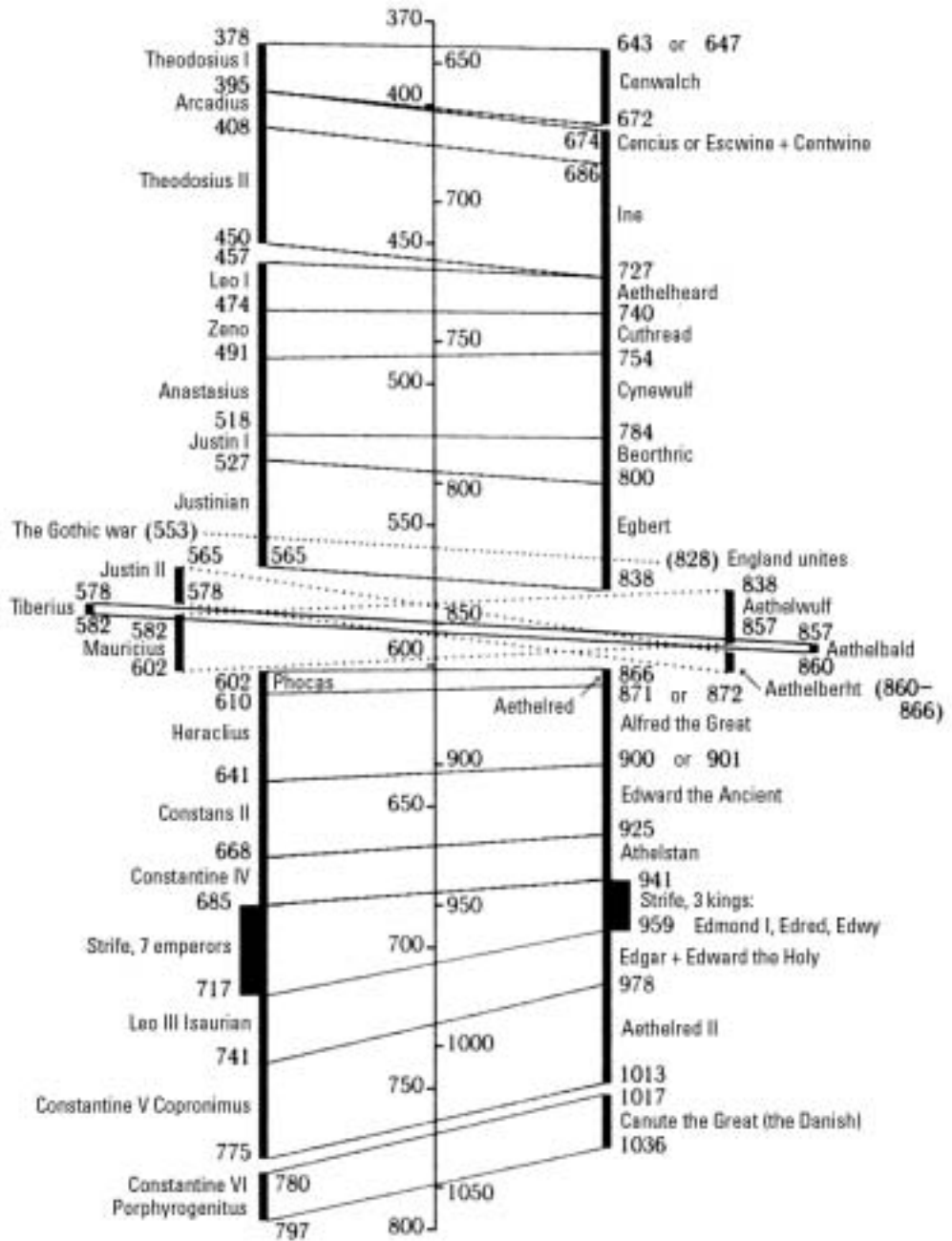
■ 7b. *Attila’s* invasion to the Roman Empire, and anarchy 451-453 (2 years).

8a. *Jotham* (16 years).

■ 8b. *Leo I* 457-474 (17 years).

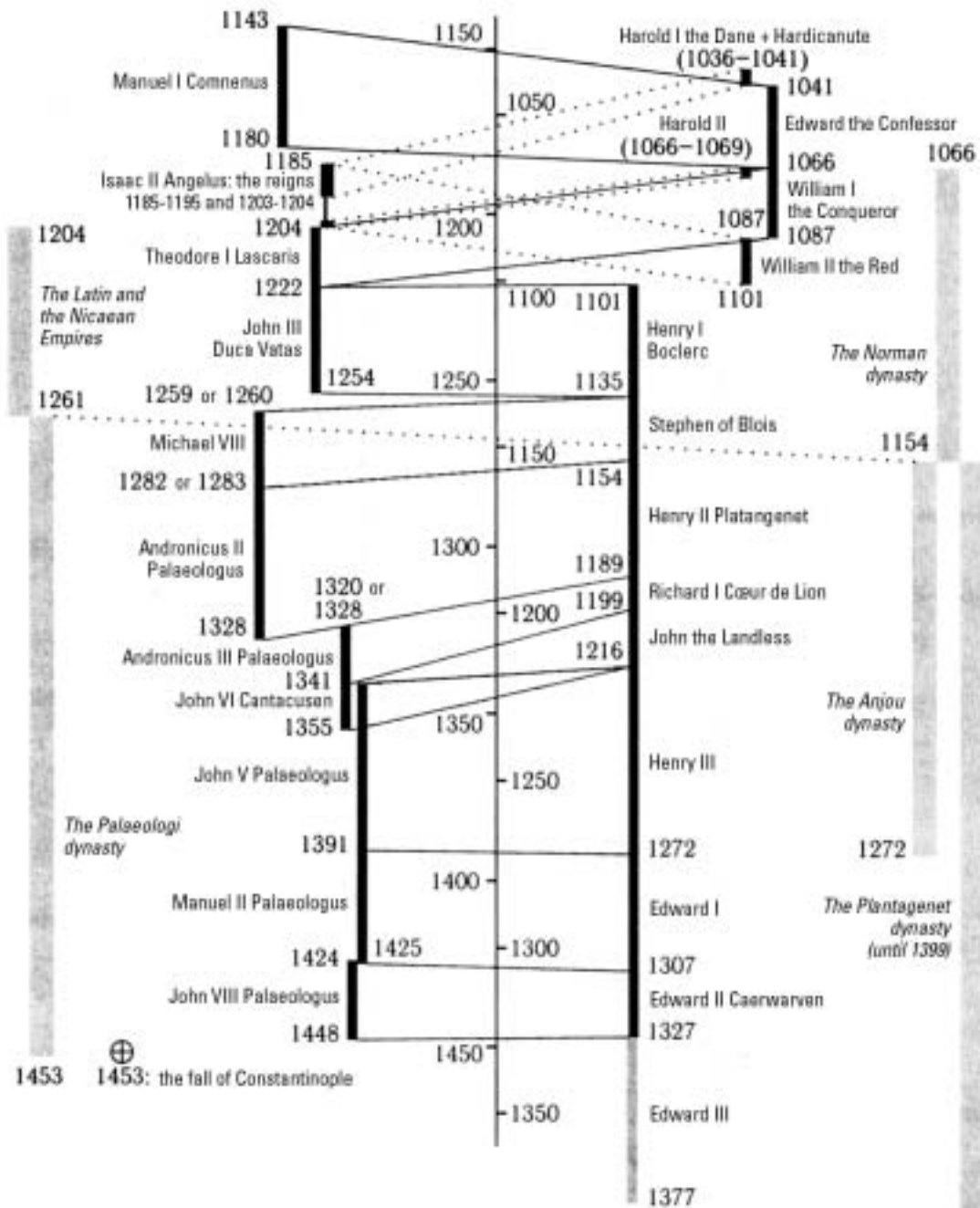
9a. *Ahaz* (16 years). *Rezin* king of Aram and *Pekah* attack Jerusalem. *Ahaz* turns for help to *Tiglath-Pileser*, duplicate of *Theodoric*, see below.

■ 9b. *Zenon* 474-491 (17 years). German leader *Odoacer* attacks Rome. *Recimer*, the Western Roman ruler, 456-472, is a probable duplicate of Biblical *Rezin*, see above. *Zenon* turns for help to *Theodoric the Gothic*.



An identification of the English dynastic jet of 643-1036 A.D. with the Byzantine dynastic jet of 378-797 A.D. with a rigid shift of about 275 years.

Fig. 6.47. A general correlation scheme for the comparative history of England and Byzantium. Part one.



An identification of the English dynastic jet of 1041-1327 A.D. with the Byzantine dynastic jet of 1143-1453 A.D. with a rigid shift of about 120 years.

Fig. 6.48. A general correlation scheme for the comparative history of England and Byzantium. Part two.

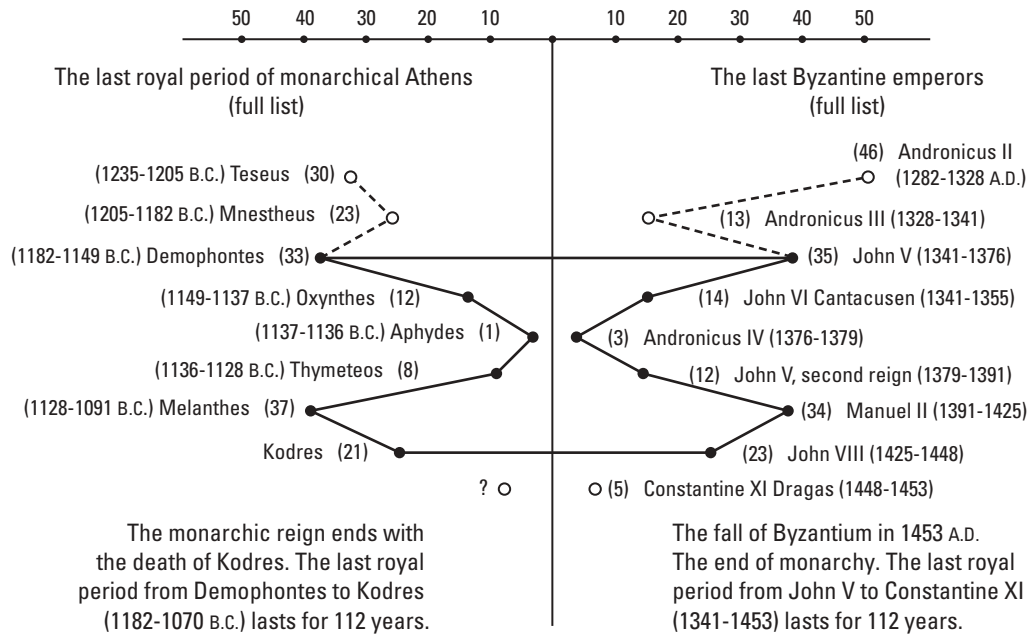


Fig. 6.49. Parallelism between the “ancient” Greek kings and the mediaeval Byzantine emperors.

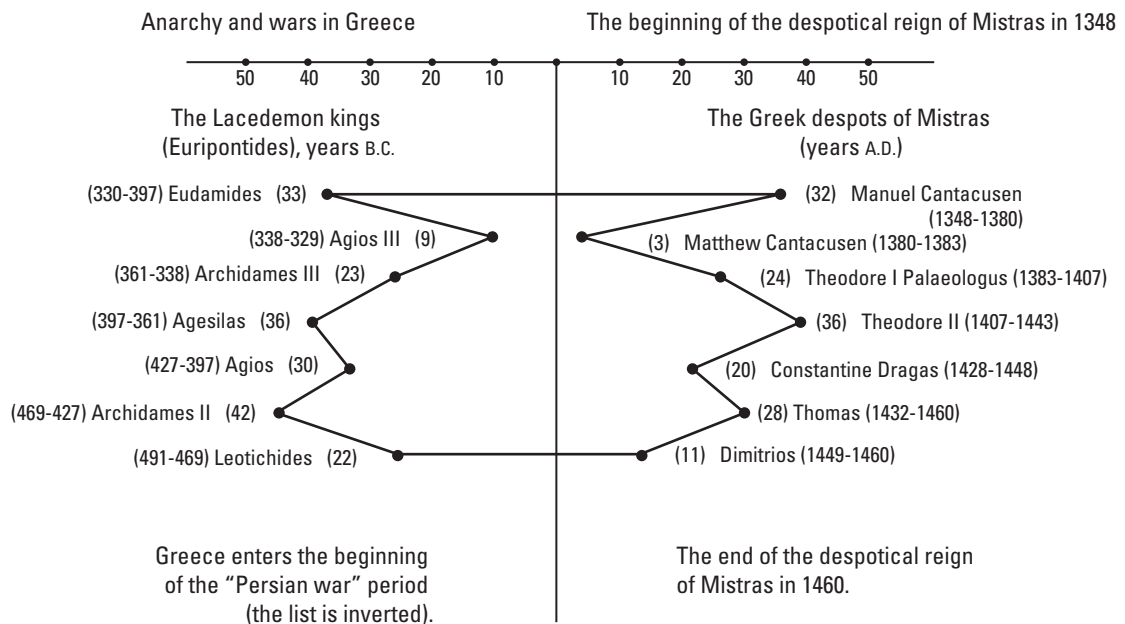


Fig. 6.50. Parallelism between the “ancient” kings of Lacedaemon and the mediaeval Greek despots of Mistras.

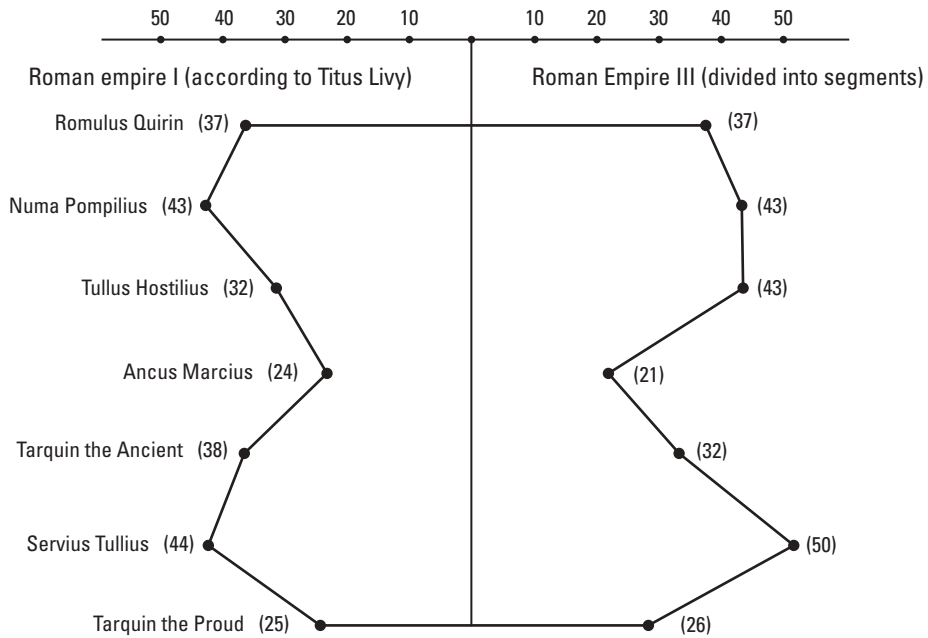


Fig. 6.51. Parallelism between the “ancient” First Roman Empire (royal Rome as described by Titus Livy) and the “ancient” Third Roman Empire.

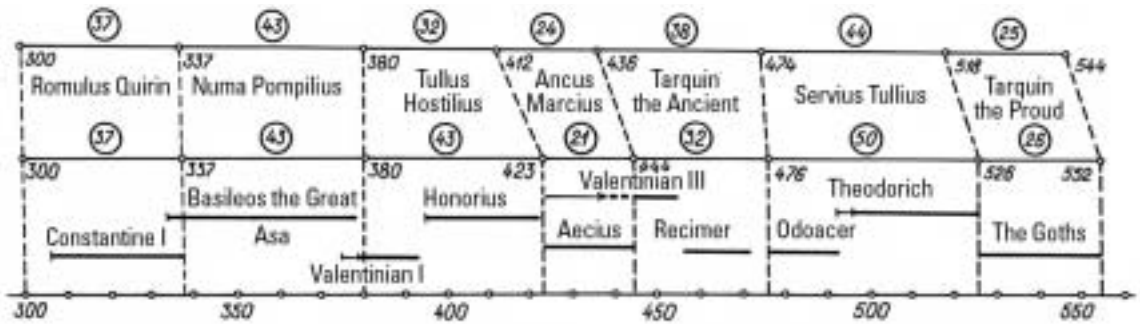


Fig. 6.52. The superposition of the “ancient” First Roman Empire and the “ancient” Third Roman Empire with a rigid shift of about 1050 years.

- 10a. *Hezekiah* (29 years).
 ■ 10b. *Anastasius* 491-518 (27 years).
- 11a. *Manasseh* (55 years) or (50 years). The famous king of Judah, blamed for a mass slaughter in Jerusalem – suppression of a revolt? Let us note another identification of the capital of Judah with the New Rome, i.e., Constantinople.
 ■ 11b. Two *Justins*, namely, *Justin I* 518-527 + *Justinian I* 527-565 or 518-565 (the total of 47 years). *Justinian I* suppresses the well-known Nika revolution in New Rome. Mass slaughter occurs.
- 12a. Inset of 76 years, consisting of four kings of Judah + *Amon* (means “they”, 2 years). The total of five rulers, 78 years, as $76 + 2 = 78$ years.
 ■ 12b. Five emperors: *Justin II* + *Tiberius II* + *Maurice* + *Phoca* + *Heraclius*, altogether 565-641 (76 years).
- 13a. *Josiah* (31 year). The kingdom of Judah attacked by the pharaoh.
 ■ 13b. *Constans II* 642-668 (26 years). The Roman Empire attacked by the Arabs.
- 14a. *Jehoahaz* (1 year).
 ■ 14b. *Constantine III* 641-642 (1 year).
- 15a. *Jehoiakim* (11 years).
 ■ 15b. *Constantine IV* 668-685 (17 years).
- 16a. *Jehoiachin* (1 year).
 ■ 16b. *Heracleon* 641-642 (1 year).
- 17a. *Zedekiah* (11 years). King *Nebuchadnezzar* “takes the Jews captive”.
 ■ 17b. *Justinian II*, his first reign 685-695 (10 years). Wars of the Roman Empire, attack of the Arabs.
- 18a. *The end of the kingdom of Judah*. The famous Babylonian captivity of the Jews.
 ■ 18b. The well-known crisis of the Roman Empire in the end of the allegedly VII century A.D. The disintegration of the Eastern Empire.

This parallelism is secondary as well. Both duplicate kingdoms are phantom reflections of a later original. The chronological shift between the duplicates is approximately 1300 years, the sum of two basic shifts by approximately 1000 years and 300 years.

TABLE 4. EXAMPLE 4, see fig. 6.16.

- a* = the early mediaeval Popes of allegedly 140-314 A.D.
 ■ *b* = the early mediaeval Popes of allegedly 324-532 A.D.
 Both versions of pastorate are taken from [76], [492].
- 1a. *St. Pius* 141-157 (16 years).
 ■ 1b. *Sylvester* 314-336 (22 years).
- 2a. *St. Anicetus* 157-168 (11 years).
 ■ 2b. *Julius I* 336-353 (17 years).
- 3a. *St. Soter*, meaning “rescuer”, 168-177 (9 years).
 ■ 3b. *Liberius*, meaning “liberator”, 352-367 (15 years).
- 4a. *St. Eleutherius* 177-192 (15 years).
 ■ 4b. *Damasus* 367-385 (18 years).
- 5a. *St. Victor* 192-201 (9 years).
 ■ 5b. *Siricius* 385-398 (13 years).
- 6a. *Zephyrinus* 201-219 (18 years).
 ■ 6b. *Anastasius, Innocent* 398-417 (19 years).
- 7a. *Calixtus* 219-224 (5 years).
 ■ 7b. *Boniface* 418-423 (5 years).
- 8a. *Urban I* 224-231 (7 years).
 ■ 8b. *Celestine* 423-432 (9 years).
- 9a. *Pontianus* 231-236 (5 years).
 ■ 9b. *Sixtus III* 432-440 (8 years).
- 10a. *Fabian* 236-251 (15 years).
 ■ 10b. *St. Leon = Leo I* 440-461 (21 year).
- 11a. Strife 251-259 (8 years).
 ■ 11b. Strife and *Hilarius* 461-467 (6 years).
- 12a. *Dionysus* 259-271 (12 years).
 ■ 12b. *Simplicius* 467-483 (16 years).
- 13a. *Felix I* 275-284 (9 years) or *Eutychianus*?
 ■ 13b. *Felix II* 483-492 (9 years).
 Names of these duplicates just coincided.
- 14a. *Eutychianus* 271-275 (4 years), or *Felix I*?
 ■ 14b. *Gelasius* 492-496 (4 years).
- 15a. *Caius* 283-296 (13 years).
 ■ 15b. *Symmachus* 498-514 (16 years).
- 16a. *Marcellinus* 296-304 (8 years).
 ■ 16b. *Hormisdas* 514-523 (9 years).
- 17a. *Marcellus* 304-309 (5 years).
 ■ 17b. *John I* 523-526 (3 years).
- 18a. *Eusebius* 309-312 (3 years).
 ■ 18b. *Felix III* 526-530 (4 years).

- 19a. *Meltiades* 311-314 (3 years).
 ■ 19b. *Boniface III* 530-532 (2 years).

This parallelism is secondary as well. Both duplicate dynasties are phantom reflections of a later original.

TABLE 5. EXAMPLE 5, see fig. 6.17, fig. 6.18.

a = the Carolingians, i.e., the mediaeval empire of *Charles the Great* from *Pepin (Pipin) of Heristal* to *Charles the Fat*, of allegedly 681-887 A.D. Versions of reigns are taken from [76], [64].

■ *b* = the dynastic jet from the early-mediaeval Eastern Roman Empire of allegedly 324-527 A.D. Versions of reigns are taken from [76], [1057], [323], [333].

The chronological shift between these duplicate dynasties is approximately 360 years.

- 1a. *Pipin of Heristal* 681-714 (33 years).
 ■ 1b. *Constantius II* 324-361 (37 years).
 2a. *Charles Martel* 721-741 (20 years).
 ■ 2b. *Theodosius I* 379-395 (16 years).
 3a. *Pipin the Short* 754-768 (14 years).
 ■ 3b. *Arcadius* 395-408 (13 years).
 4a. *Charles the Great* 768-814 (46 years).
 ■ 4b. *Theodosius II* 408-450 (42 years).
 5a. *Carloman* 768-771 or 772 (3 years) or (4 years). The famous “gift of Charles the Great” allegedly in 774. *Charles* gives the lands of Italy to the Pope.
 ■ 5b. *Constantine III* 407-411 (4 years). The famous “gift of Constantine I the Great” allegedly in the IV century A.D. The emperor gives Rome to the Pope.
 6a. *Louis I the Pious* 814-833 (19 years). Abdication. This is the epoch when “the antiquity revives”.
 ■ 6b. *Leo I* 457-474 (17 years).
 7a. *Lothair the Western* 840-855 (15 years).
 ■ 7b. *Zenon* 474-491 (17 years).
 8a. *Charles the Bald* 840-875 (35 years).
 ■ 8b. *Theodoric the Gothic* 493-526 (33 years).
 9a. *Louis the German* 843-875 (32 years).
 ■ 9b. *Anastasius* 491-518 (27 years).
 10a. *Louis II the Western* 855-875 (20 years).
 ■ 10b. *Odoacer* 476-493 (17 years).

- 11a. *Charles the Fat* 880-888 (8 years).
 Disintegration of the Carolingians’ Empire in the West. The war.
 ■ 11b. *Justin I* 518-527 (9 years).
 Disintegration of the “official” Third Roman Empire in the West. The well-known Gothic war allegedly in the VI century A.D.

This parallelism is secondary as well. Both duplicate dynasties are phantom reflections of a later original. According to the time of reigns ending, an average shift is 359.6 years, which coincides with the first basic rigid shift in chronology by 360 years.

TABLE 6. EXAMPLE 6, see fig. 6.19, fig. 6.20.

a = the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of allegedly 983-1266 A.D. Versions of reigns are taken from [76], [64], [196].

■ *b* = the dynastic jet of the “ancient” Third Roman Empire of allegedly 270-553 A.D. Versions of reigns are taken from [72], [76], [1057], [196].

The chronological shift between these duplicate dynasties is approximately 720 years.

- 1a. *Otto III the Red*, means *Chlorus*, 983-1002 (19 years). A duplicate of *Julius Caesar* who lived allegedly in the 1st century B.C.
 ■ 1b. *Constantius I Chlorus* 293-306 (13 years). Another duplicate of *Julius Caesar* with a 340 years’ shift.
 2a. *Henry II* 1002-1024 (22 years).
 ■ 2b. *Diocletian* 284-304 or 284-305 (21 years).
 3a. *Conrad II* 1024-1039 (15 years).
 ■ 3b. *Licinius* 308-324 (16 years).
 4a. *Henry III* 1028-1056 (28 years).
 ■ 4b. *Constantine I* 306-337 (31 year).
 5a. *Henry IV* 1053-1106 (53 years). “The Pope *Hildebrand*” acts in his time. In 1049, *Hildebrand* begins his activity in Rome; dies in 1085. He “reigns” for 36 years. In 1053, the famous church reform of *Hildebrand* begins. Then there is his well-known struggle with the emperor *Henry IV* in Canossa.
 ■ 5b. *St. Basil the Great* (?) 333-378 (45 years). The chronological “distance” between *Henry IV* and *St. Basil the Great* is 728 years, since

- 1106 – 378 = 728 years. The chronological “distance” between the “birth” of *Hildebrand* and *St. Basil the Great* is 720 years, since 1053 – 333 = 720 years. The well-known church reform of *St. Basil the Great*, or simply Basil-eus the Great, i.e. the Great king. The struggle between *St. Basil the Great* and emperor *Valent* (Evangelical *Herod?*).
- 6a. *Henry V* 1098-1125 (27 years).
 ■ 6b. *Honorius* 395-423 (28 years).
- 7a. *Lothair* 1125-1138 (13 years).
 ■ 7b. *Theodosius I* 379-395 (16 years).
- 8a. *Conrad III* 1138-1152 (14 years).
 ■ 8b. *Arcadius* 395-408 (13 years).
- 9a. *Frederick I* 1152-1190 (38 years).
 ■ 9b. *Theodosius II* 408-450 (42 years).
- 10a. *Henry VI* 1169-1197 (28 years).
 ■ 10b. *Valentinian III* 425-455 (30 years).
- 11a. Anarchy and *Philip Ghibelline* 1198-1208 (10 years). Influential favourites: *Subur*, *Petrus*, *Rainerius*.
 ■ 11b. Anarchy and *Recimer* 456-472 (16 years). Influential favourites: *Severus*, *Petronius*, *Recimer*. The names of the duplicates *Subur* and *Severus* are very similar. The names of the duplicates *Petronius* and *Petrus* are virtually the same. The names of the duplicates *Rainerius* and *Recimer* are possibly two versions of the same name as well.
- 12a. *Otto IV* 1201-1217 (16 years) or (17 years), or 1197-1218 (21 years). Seizure of Rome and the coronation of *Otto IV*. Let us note that *Otto IV* is believed to have been a German.
 ■ 12b. Anarchy and *Odoacer* 476-493 (17 years). Seizure of Rome and the coronation of *Odoacer*. *Odoacer* is considered to have been the leader of the German Geruls.
- 13a. *Frederick II* as king of Rome since 1220 (year of the final coronation) until 1250 (30 years). Execution of *Vineis*. Cf. *Boethius*.
 ■ 13b. *Theodoric* 497-526 (29 years). The version of reign is taken from [196]. Execution of *Boethius*. The names of the duplicates *Vineis* (*Bineis*) and *Boethius* are similar. The name *Theodoric*, i.e., *Feodoric*, is close to the name *Frederick*.
- 14a. *Frederick II* 1196-1250 (54 years) and the co-ruler *Otto IV* up to 1218. The death of *Frederick* – the beginning of a well-known war allegedly in Italy in the XIII century A.D.
 ■ 14b. Or: *Theodoric* + *Odoacer*, his co-ruler, 476-526 (50 years). The death of *Theodoric* – the beginning of a well-known Gothic war allegedly in Italy allegedly in the VI century A.D.
- 15a. *Conrad IV* 1237-1254 (17 years). His enemy – *Charles of Anjou*.
 ■ 15b. *The Dynasty of the Goths*, several Gothic kings, 526-542 (15 years). Roman commanders *Velizarius* and *Narses* were the enemies of the Goths.
- 16a. *Manfred* 1254-1266 (12 years).
 ■ 16b. *Totila* 541-552 (11 years).
- 17a. *Conradin* 1266-1268 (2 years). Very young. His death in Naples. Defeated in a battle against *Charles of Anjou* near the city of Troy in Italy, not far from Naples. The end of the Holy Roman Empire of the X-XIII centuries A.D. Crush and fall of the dynasty of Hohenstaufens.
 ■ 17b. *Tejas* 552-553 (1 year) or (2 years). Very young. His death in Naples. Defeated in a battle against *Narses* near the city of Troy in Italy, not far from Naples. See below an identification of this war with the famous Trojan war. The end of the Holy Roman Empire allegedly in Italy. Crush and fall of the dynasty of Goths.
- According to the time of reigns ending, an average shift is 723 years, which virtually coincides with the rigid shift by 720 years identifying these two phantom dynasties with each other. *This is one of the basic parallelisms*, although the Holy Roman Empire of the X-XIII century A.D. is a partial phantom in itself, a reflection of a later dynasty of the epoch of Habsburgs (Nov-gorod?) of the XIV-XVII century.
- NOTE. Let us recall again that the name of this dynasty is written in the West nowadays as *Habsburg* or *Hapsburg* ([1447], page 363). It could originate from the word *Hab-Burg*, where *Burg* is city, and *Hab* could mean “main”.
- Alternatively, since they write the Latin H and the Slavic H (N) the same way, and likewise the Latin B and the Slavic B (V), the Latin word HAB could be derived from the Slavic “*HaB*” (*Nav*), i.e. *New*. Thus, *Hab-Burg* could have meant *New City*.

TABLE 7. EXAMPLE 7, see fig. 6.21, fig. 6.22.

a = the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of allegedly 911-1254 A.D. Here, year 911 is the beginning of the Saxon dynasty. Versions of reigns for both dynasties are taken from [76], [64], [415], [196].

■ b = the mediaeval, allegedly German-Roman Empire of Habsburgs (Nov-gorod?) of 1273-1637 A.D. Here, year 1273 is the beginning of the Austrian house. The dynasty a comes from the dynasty b by shifting the latter by 362 years downward as a rigid whole.

- 1a. *Conrad I* 911-918 (7 years).
 - 1b. *Adolf of Nassau* 1291-1298 (7 years).
- 2a. *Henry I the Fowler* 919-936 (17 years).
 - 2b. *Rudolf Habsburg* 1273-1291 (18 years).
Let us note that, in the beginning of this dynasty, *Conrad I* and *Henry I* correspond to the rearranged *Adolf of Nassau* and *Rudolf Habsburg*. There are no further rearrangements in the dynasties.
- 3a. *Otto I the Great* 936-973 (37 years). Here we see an identification: *Alberic II* = *Albrecht I*.
 - 3b. *Henry VII* 1309-1314 (5 years) and *Ludwig V* 1314-1347 (33 years). In total it is (38 years).
- 4a. *Otto II* from the death of *Otto I* in 973 until his death in 983. Then + *Otto III* 983-1002. The total of (29 years).
 - 4b. *Charles IV* 1347-1378 (31 year). Running ahead (for more detail see point 10), let us note that in the epoch of Habsburgs (Nov-gorodians?) only three eruptions of Vesuvius were registered, namely, in 1306, 1500 and 1631.
- 5a. *Henry II* 1002-1024 (22 years).
 - 5b. *Wenceslav* 1378-1400 (22 years).
- 6a. *Conrad II* from his coronation in Rome in 1027 to his death in 1039 (12 years).
 - 6b. *Robert of Palatin* 1400-1410 (10 years).
- 7a. *Henry III the Black* 1028-1056 (28 years). The great schism of churches at the time of "Pope *Hildebrand*" in 1054 A.D.
 - 7b. *Sigismund* 1410-1438 (28 years). The great schism of the churches in 1378-1417.
- 8a. *Henry IV* 1053-1106 (53 years).
 - 8b. *Frederick III* 1440-1493 (53 years).
- 9a. *Henry V* 1098-1125 (27 years) or *Henry V* from his coronation in Rome in 1111 to his death in 1125. Further + *Lothair II* 1125-1137. The total of (27 years) or (26 years).
 - 9b. *Maximilian I Pius* 1493-1519 (26 years).
In his time, the first versions of *Almagest* by Ptolemy are published. Scaliger's version reflects this fact by stating that *Almagest* was allegedly written in the time of Roman Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, who reigned allegedly in 131-161 A.D.
- 10a. The well-known eruption of Vesuvius in 1138-1139. The wars in Germany in 1143-1155. The revolt of *Arnold of Brescia*.
 - 10b. The well-known eruption of Vesuvius in 1500. The beginning of the Italian wars of Germany in Italy in 1494-1527. In 1512, there was a revolt in Brescia.
- 11a. *Frederick I Barbarossa* 1152-1190 (38 years), the famous emperor. Seizure of Rome by *Frederick* in 1154. The Pope *Adrian IV*. The foundation of the Franciscan and Dominican orders, in 1223 and 1220.
 - 11b. *Charles V* 1519-1556 (37 years), the famous emperor. *Frederick the Wise* and the war against *Barbarossa* were under him. Seizure of Rome by Charles V in 1527. The shift of dates between the two "seizures of Rome", see 11a, is 373 years. The Pope *Adrian VI*. Foundation and official approval of the order of Jesuits in 1540.
- 12a. *Henry VI* since 1191, from his coronation in Rome until 1197 (6 years).
 - 12b. *Ferdinand* 1556-1564 (6 years).
- 13a. *Philip* 1198-1208 (10 years).
 - 13b. *Maximilian II* 1564-1576 (12 years).
- 14a. *Frederick II* 1211-1250 (39 years). Three of his coronations are known: in 1196, in 1211 and in 1220.
 - 14b. *Rudolf II* 1576-1612 (36 years).
- 15a. *Wilhelm* 1250-1256 (6 years).
 - 15b. *Mathias* = *Matthew* 1612-1619 (7 years)
- 16a. *Conrad IV* 1237-1254 (17 years).
 - 16b. *Ferdinand II* 1619-1637 (18 years).
- 17a. The end of the Empire 1250-1254 (4 years).
 - 17b. The end of the Empire 1618-1619 (1 year).

18a. The war in Italy 1250-1268. The beginning of the 17-year anarchy in Germany, in 1256.

- 18b. In 1618 the well-known 30-year war starts in Germany.

The chronological shift between these two duplicate dynasties is 360 years. This is the first basic shift. The indicated parallelism is one of the basic ones. The dynasty of Habsburgs (Nov-gorodians?) is the original dynasty here. However, the Habsburgs of the XIII-XVI century should not be thought to have had their residence in the Western Europe, as it is believed nowadays. The parent state of the empire of Habsburgs of this period was in a completely different place. See more detail in CHRON7.

TABLE 8. EXAMPLE 8, see fig. 6.23, fig. 6.24.

a = the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of allegedly 936-1273 A.D. The duration of this empire is 292 years, from 962 or 964 up to 1254. Versions of reigns for both duplicate dynasties are taken from [76], [1057], [196], [415], [72].

■ *b* = the “ancient” Second Roman Empire allegedly from 82 to 217 A.D. This empire lasts for 299 years, 82 to 217 year A.D. The chronological “distance” between the duplicate empires is approximately 1053 years.

- 1a. The beginning of the Empire, three great emperors allegedly of the Xth century A.D. These are:
 - *Otto I the Great* (the anarchy and the war),
 - *Otto II the Wild*,
 - *Otto III the Red*, i.e., “*Chlorus*”.
- 1b. The beginning of the Empire, three great emperors allegedly of the I century B.C.:
 - *Pompey the Great* (anarchy and war),
 - *Sulla Lucius* (rearranged here with the first ruler),
 - *Julius Caesar*, a duplicate of *Chlorus* from the Third Roman Empire.
- 2a. *Otto I* as the German king 936-973 (37 years). In his time – *Octavianus*, son of *Alberic*. Let us recall that *Julius Caesar* from the Second Roman Empire, is a duplicate of *Alberic*. *Octavianus* is very young and comes to power at the age of 16.
 - 2b. *Octavianus Augustus* since 23 or 27 B.C. until 14 A.D. (37 years). *Octavianus* is consid-

ered to be a foster son of *Julius Caesar*, very young, and comes to power at the age of 19.

- 3a. *Otto II* 960 (the German coronation) – 983 (23 years).
 - 3b. *Tiberius* 14-37 (23 years).
- 4a. The Emperors are Roman kaisers, or caesars. The Empire is officially called *Holy*. There are virtually no gold coins of the Empire of the X-XIII century. They may have “traveled downward” during Scaliger’s chronological shift by 1053 years.
 - 4b. The emperors are Roman caesars, i.e., kaisers; moreover, often with the additional name Germanicus. The emperors are called *Augustus*’s, i.e., *Sacred*. A sufficient number of gold coins of the “ancient” Rome of this Scaliger’s epoch is available.
- 5a. *Henry II the Saint* + *Conrad the Salian* 1002-1039 (37 years). Let us note that the large number of “Henries” in this empire is probably explained by a simple circumstance that *Henry* is not a name in the contemporary sense but a title. *Henry* is most likely *Khan-Reich*, i.e., *Khan-Kingdom*, meaning Khan-Sovereign. Besides, the large number of “Conrads” in the same empire is also probably explained by the fact that the name *Con-Rad* is something like *Khan-Horde*, i.e., not a name in the contemporary sense but a title – King, Khan of the Horde.
 - 5b. *Octavianus Augustus*, i.e., *Sacred*, *Saint*, 23 B.C. until 14 A.D. (37 years).
- 6a. *Conrad II the Salian* 1024-1039 (15 years). In his time, “*Pope Hildebrand*” 1053-1073-1085. The well-known church reform, the treachery of Cencius, “the passions of Hildebrand” ([196]). Probably, “the history of Pope Hildebrand” is a reflection of the actual biography of *Jesus Christ*, living in the same XI century A.D., though not in the Italian Rome, but in the New Rome, Constantinople. See details below.
 - 6b. *Germanicus* 6-19 (13 years). In his time, *Jesus Christ* who lived allegedly in 1-33 A.D. The church reform, the treachery of Judas, “the Passions of Christ” described in the Gospel. When shifted by 1053 years upward, these events fall into the XI century A.D., traced in the form of the “history of

- Hildebrand the Pope of Rome". The name *Hildebrand* or *Hild-Brand* may have simply meant *Gold-Blazing*, or *With Gold Ablaze*.
- 7a. *Henry III the Black* 1028-1056 (28 years).
 ■ 7b. *Tiberius + Caligula* 14-41 (27 years).
- 8a. *Henry IV* 1053-1106 (53 years).
 ■ 8b. *Tiberius + Caligula + Claudius + Nero* 14-68 (54 years). This joint of four rulers could also have occurred in the chronicles, in particular because their full names contain repeating short names. Indeed:
 - *Tiberius* = Tiberius Claudius Nero Julius Caesar Augustus,
 - *Caligula* = Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus,
 - *Claudius* = Tiberius Claudius Nero Drusus Germanicus Caesar Augustus,
 - *Nero* = Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus Tiberius Claudius Drusus Germanicus Caesar [72], p.236.
- 9a. (?) *Henry V the Black* 1098-1125 as the German king (27 years). Or, more suitable here is the reign indicated in the next point 10.
 ■ 9b. (?) *Claudius + Nero* 41-68 (27 years). Or, see the next point 10.
- 10a. *Henry V the Black* 1111-1125 as the Roman emperor (14 years).
 ■ 10b. *Nero* 54-86 (14 years). This version does not contain any joints.
- 11a. *Lothair* 1125-1137 (12 years).
 ■ 11b. Two *Titus Vespasian's* 69-81 (12 years), i.e., *Titus Vespasian + Titus Vespasian*. It is clear why the chronicle could have joined them as one ruler – because their names coincide.
- 12a. The well-known eruption of Vesuvius 1138-1139, a duplicate of the eruption of 1500, see above.
 ■ 12b. The famous eruption of Vesuvius of allegedly 79 A.D., which ruined the “ancient” cities of Pompei and Herculaneum.
- 13a. *Conrad III* 1138-1152 (14 years).
 ■ 13b. *Domitianus* 81-96 (15 years).
- 14a. *Frederick I Barbarossa* 1152-1190 (38 years). Mediaeval chronicles would sometimes confuse him with *Frederick II* [196].
 ■ 14b. *Trajan + Adrian* 98-138 (40 years). Both emperors are named *Trajan*. The joint could have occurred due to proximity of their full names.
- 15a. *Henry VI* 1169-1197 (28 years).
 ■ 15b. *Antoninus Pius* 138-161 (23 years).
- 16a. *Philip Ghibelline* 1198-1208 (10 years).
 ■ 16b. *Lucius Verus* 161-169 (8 years).
- 17a. *Otto IV* 1198-1218 (20 years). The famous equestrian statue of “ancient” *Marcus Aurelius* is erected in his time ([196]), v. 4, p. 568, commentary 74. This equestrian statue is considered nowadays to be a famous relic of the “ancient Rome” ([196]), v. 4.
 ■ 17b. *Mark Aurelius* 161-180 (19 years).
- 18a. *Frederick II* 1211-1250 (39 years). His title contains the name *Gattin*, which can mean *Gothic*.
 ■ 18b. *Commodus + Caracalla* 180-217 (37 years). This is duplicate of *Theodoric the Gothic* from the Third Roman Empire, allegedly the VI century A.D.
- 19a. *Conrad V* 1237-1254 (17 years).
 ■ 19b. *Septimius Severus* 193-211 (18 years).
- 20a. Interregnum 1256-1273 (17 years). The end of the Holy Roman Empire of the X-XIII century A.D. The war in Italy in the middle of the XIII century A.D. To a considerable degree, this is the original of the Gothic war of allegedly the VI century A.D. and the “ancient” Trojan war of allegedly the XIII century B.C.
 ■ 20b. Anarchy, *Julia Maesa* and her protégés 217-235 (18 years). The end of the Second Roman Empire. The war in Italy of allegedly the middle of the IIIrd century A.D. Wars against the Goths.
- This is one of the basic parallelisms, although the Holy Roman Empire of the X-XIII centuries itself is largely a mere phantom reflection of a later dynasty of Habsburgs (Nov-gorodians?) of the XIII-XVII century A.D. According to the ends of the reigns, the average shift equals 1039 years, which is very close to the second basic chronological shift by 1053 years.

TABLE 9, EXAMPLE 9, see fig. 6.25, fig. 6.26.

a = the “ancient” kings of Judah of allegedly 928-587 B.C. They are described in the Bible, 1-2 Samuel, 1-2 Kings, and Chronicles. According to Scaliger’s

chronology, this kingdom began in 928 B.C. ([72]). According to the Bible, it lasted for 395 years. We will count the dates in the “Biblical part” of our table “from zero”, i.e., we will conditionally accept year 928 B.C. as “year zero”. Versions of reigns are taken from the Bible and [72]. References to the Bible are indicated in the figure as [B]. With the parallelism we discovered, Scalliger’s year 928 B.C. is identified with the year 911 A.D.

■ *b* = the dynastic jet of the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of German nation, allegedly of 911-1307 A.D. The majority of Roman-German emperors is represented here by periods of their *German* reigns, i.e., from the coronation with the *German* crown. The duration of the Empire is 396 years, which virtually coincides with the duration of kingdom of Judah. In 911, the beginning of the Saxon dynasty. These two dynasties appear to be perfectly identified with each other when year 911 A.D. is identified with year 928 B.C. Versions of reigns are taken from [76], [196], [64], [415]. The rigid chronological shift by approximately 1838 years identifies dynasties *a* and *b* perfectly. It is clear that $1838 = 928 + 911$.

- 1a. *Rehoboam* 0-17 (17 years).
 - 1b. *Henry I* 919-936 (17 years).
- 2a. *Abijah* 17-20 (3 years).
 - 2b. *Lothair* 947-950 (3 years).
- 3a. *Asa* 20-55 (35 years) or 20-61 (42 years).
 - 3b. *Otto I the Great* 936-973 (37 years).
- 4a. *Jehoshaphat* 55-79 (24 years) or 61-86 (25 years).
 - 4b. *Otto II* 960-983 (23 years).
- 5a. *Jehoram of Judah* (8 years) according to the Bible or (6 years) according to [72] + *Ahaziah (Ohoziah) of Judah* (1 year). The total of (9 years) or (7 years), i.e., years 86-94 according to the Bible.
 - 5b. *Otto III the Red* 983-996 (13 years), i.e., from his accession to the throne in 983 until his Roman coronation in 996.
To be continued below.
- 6a. *Athaliah = Hotholiah* 95-101 (6 years). See the dates in 2 Chronicles and 1-2 Kings.
 - 6b. *Otto III* from his Roman coronation in 996 until 1002, i.e. 996-1002 (6 years).
- 7a. *Joash of Judah* 92-130 (38 years) according to [72] or (40 years) according to the Bible.
 - 7b. *Henry II* 1002-1024 + *Conrad II* 1024-1039 (the total of 37 years).
- 8a. *Amaziah* 130-159 (29 years).
 - 8b. *Henry III* 1028-1056 (28 years).
- 9a. *Uzziah* since 159 according to [72] until 211, since he reigns 52 years according to the Bible, or 43 years according to [72], i.e., $211 = 159 + 52$ according to the Bible. His struggle with *Azariah* the chief priest. Thus, *Uzziah* reigns for (52 years) or (43 years). Excommunication of *Uzziah*. *Uzziah* ascended the throne at the age of 16. In the end of his life he was “afflicted with leprosy”, lived “in a separate house”. His son actually rules instead of him. See 2 Chronicles 26:21-23.
 - 9b. *Henry IV* 1053-1106 (53 years). His struggle against “Pope *Hildebrand*”. Let us recall that “*Hildebrand*” is a reflection of *Jesus Christ* from the XI century A.D. Another reflection is *St. Basil the Great*, i.e., the Great King (duplicate of *Uzziah*), allegedly from the IV century A.D. The name *Uzziah*, most likely, simply means *Zar* or *Czar (King)*. The well-known excommunication of *Henry* in Canossa. *Henry* ascended the throne at the age of 6. In the end of the life he departed into a secluded castle. Treachery and coronation of his son *Conrad* in the lifetime of *Henry*. Son rules instead of his father ([196], v. 5, p. 233-235).
- 10a. *Jotham* 211-227 (16 years), according to the Bible, or (7 years), according to [72].
 - 10b. *Lothair II* 1125-1138 (13 years).
- 11a. *Ahaz* 227-243 (16 years), according to the Bible, or (20 years), according to [72].
 - 11b. *Conrad III* 1138-1152 (14 years).
- 12a. *Hezekiah* 256-285 (29 years). The attack of *Sennaherib* king of Assyria and his retreat. See 2 Kings 19:35-36. Cf. *Theodorich the Gothic* in allegedly of the VI century A.D.
 - 12b. *Henry VI* 1169-1197 (28 years).
The attack of *Frederick I* on Rome in 1167. “Pestilence” in the German troops, their retreat. *Hezekiah* is probably identified in part with the well-known *Frederick I Barbarossa*, a contemporary of *Henry VI*.
- 13a. *Manasseh* 285-340 (55 years) according to the

Bible, or (45 years), according to [72]. He was one of the best-known Biblical kings.

- 13b. *Frederick II* 1196-1250 (54 years). One of the most famous emperors of the Middle Ages.
- 14a. *Amon* 340-342 (2 years).
 - 14b. *Conrad IV* 1250-1254 (4 years).
- 15a. *Josiah* 342-373 (31 years).
 - 15b. *Charles of Anjou* 1254-1285 (31 years).
- 16a. *Jehohaz* (less than 1 year) + *Jehoiakim* (11 years) + *Jehoiachin* (less than 1 year) + *Zedekiah* (11 years), which makes 373-397 (22 years) or (24 years). The actual end of the Kingdom of Judah.
 - 16b. Strife of 1285-1307 (22 years) in Italy (?). The end of the Holy Empire of the Xth-XIII centuries A.D.
- 17a. *Jehoiakim* 374-385 (11 years).
 - 17b. *Adolf of Nassau* 1291-1298 (7 years).
- 18a. *Zedekiah* 386-397 (11 years).
 - 18b. *Albrecht I* 1298-1308 (10 years).
- 19a. The well-known *Babylon Captivity* of the Jews in Babylon under the power of Persia, 397-467 (70 years). Identification of “Persia” either with P-Russia, Prussia, or with *B-Russia*, i.e., Belaya (White) Russia, or with France (Paris) = *PRS* without vowels.
 - 19b. The well-known *Avignon Captivity* of “the Popes of Rome” and the Holy Throne in France, 1305 till January 1376, i.e., 70 years. The second set of events described in the Bible as “the Babylonian captivity”, see in CHRON6.

Since year zero of the kingdom of Judah falls in the table on year 910 A.D., the chronological shift is approximately $928 + 910 = 1838$ years, which is close to the value of the third basic chronological shift by 1800 years. Although this parallelism is a basic one, however, the mediaeval dynasty of the Holy Roman Empire of X-XIII century in itself is largely a mere reflection of a later dynasty of XIV-XVII century. That is why, to a considerable degree, the epoch of the kingdom of Judah is actually XIV-XVI century A.D., though certain events might have taken place in an earlier epoch of XI-XIII century. For more details, see CHRON7.

TABLE 10. EXAMPLE 10, see 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 in the books of Chronicles, fig. 6.13. In the Scaligerian history, the kingdom of Israel begins in 922 B.C. ([72]). The dates in the “Biblical part” of our table will be counted “from zero”, i.e., we will conditionally consider year 922 B.C. “year zero”. Versions of reigns are taken from the Bible, 2 Chronicles and 1-2 Samuel + 1-2 Kings, and from [72]. References to the Bible are indicated in the figure through [B]. With the parallelism we discovered, Scaliger’s year 922 B.C. is identified with year 920 A.D.

■ *b* = the dynasty consisting of mediaeval *Roman reigns* of allegedly German emperors in Italy allegedly between 920-1170 A.D. I.e., “the dynasty” of the Holy Roman Empire of German nation in the X-XIII century, mostly assembled of intervals between *neighbouring Roman coronations* of the emperors from the following, allegedly German, dynasties: Saxon, Salian or Franconian, Schwabian House – Hohenstaufens. With the rigid chronological shift by approximately 1840 years, dynasties *a* and *b* are identified. It is clear that $1842 = 922 + 920$. Versions of reigns are taken from [76], [196], [64].

- 1a. *Jeroboam* 0-22 (22 years). The beginning of the “ancient” kingdom of Israel.
 - 1b. *Hugh of Arles* 926-947 (21 years), king of Italy. The beginning of the empire X-XIII centuries A.D.
- 2a. *Nadab* 22-24 (2 years).
 - 2b. *Lothair* 947-950 (3 years), king.
- 3a. *Baasha* 24-48 (24 years). See the table 9, point 3. Let us recall that *Asa of Judah* is the duplicate of *Otto I*. Mind the explicit similarity of the names *Asa* and *Baasha* – probably versions of the name *Jesus*. Let us also recall the parallelism between *Jesus Christ* and his “Roman reflection” – *Gregory Hildebrand*. See the details below. In the “ancient” history, *Jesus* is considered born under the Roman Emperor *Octavianus* in the beginning of allegedly the Ist century A.D.
 - 3b. *Otto I the Great*, since year 936 (the German coronation) until 960 (the beginning of the reign of *Otto II*), or since 936 (the

- German coronation) until 962 (the Roman coronation). Thus, the duration of the reign is available in two versions: (24 years) or (26 years). In his time, Pope *John XII* under the name of *Octavianus*. See parallel with *Octavianus Augustus*. “Augustus” is translated as “sacred”, which corresponds to *John Octavianus* being considered the Pope of Roman.
- 4a. *Omri* = *Omvri* 51-63 (12 years).
- 4b. The period from the *Roman coronation* of 962 to the *German coronation* of 973 (11 years). Note that the death of *Otto I* and the German coronation of *Otto II* occur in 973.
- 5a. *Ahab* 63-85 (22 years). “Double entry” kept in the Bible makes it possible to reveal lacunas in the dynastic stream of Israel, which we shall naturally note ([544], v. 5).
- 5b. The period from the *German coronation* of 973 to the *Roman coronation* of 996 (23 years).
- 6a. *Ahaziah* (2 years) + *Joram of Israel* (12 years), i.e., 85-99 (in total sum 14 years). This is the first version for the reign of *Joram* according to the Bible. The complete list of all possible versions for *Joram* see e.g. in [544], v. 5.
- 6b. The period from the *Roman coronation* of 996 to the *Roman coronation* of 1014 (18 years).
- 7a. *Joram of Israel* 94-106 (12 years). This is the second version for *Joram* in the Bible.
- 7b. The period from the *Roman coronation* of 1014 to the *Roman coronation* of 1027 (13 years).
- 8a. *Jehu* (28 years) + lacuna, strife (2 years), i.e., 99-127-129 (the total of 30 years).
- 8b. The period from the *Roman coronation* of 1014 to the *Roman coronation* of 1046 (32 years).
- 9a. *Jehoahaz* (17 years) + *Jehoash* (16 years), i.e., 127 – 144 – 160 (in total 33 years).
- 9b. The period from the *Roman coronation* of 1046 to the *Roman coronation* of 1084 (38 years).
- 10a. *Jeroboam II* 160-201 (41 year). Note the appearing secondary identifications: Assyria = P-Russia, the Hittites = the Goths, Persia = P-Russia or France, Babylon = Rome or Avignon.
- 10b. The period from the *Roman coronation* of 1084 to the *Roman coronation* of 1125 (41 years). In 1125 *Henry V* dies, the Franconian dynasty ends and the new one begins – the Saxon dynasty.
- 11a. *Menahem* 203-213 (10 years).
- 11b. The period from the *Roman coronation* of 1125 to the *Roman coronation* of 1134 (9 years).
- 12a. *Fakh* 215-235 (20 years).
- 12b. The period from the *Roman coronation* of 1134 to the *Roman coronation* of 1155 (21 year).
- 13a. *Hoshea* 235-243 (8 years). The wars with Assyria, the attack of Shalmaneser. The identification of Assyria with P-Russia. The identification of “pharaohs”, described in the Bible, with the Goths, the Turks, the Fracs. Without vowels, the names TRK and TRNK are evidently similar.
- 13b. Pope *Alexander III* from his accession to the throne in 1159 until the attack of *Frederick I* in 1167, i.e., the period of 1159-1167 (8 years). In 1143-1155, the Italian wars of Germany. In 1154, Rome is seized by *Frederick I*.

Although this parallelism is a basic one, the mediaeval dynasty of “Roman coronations” in the Holy Roman Empire of the X-XIII century is in itself a mere reflection of a later dynasty of the XIV-XVII century. Details see in CHRON7. Therefore, the actual epoch of the Kingdom of Israel is largely the XIV-XVI centuries A.D., although certain events may have actually taken place in the deep antiquity, i.e., the epoch of XI-XIII century.

TABLE 11. EXAMPLE 11, see fig. 6.29 and fig. 6.30.

G. V. Nosovskiy and yours truly discovered this parallelism together. More detail on this exceptionally important identification in CHRON7.

a = dynasty of Russian czars-khans of 1276-1600 A.D. The data on durations of reigns are taken from [775], [794], [161], [36], [362], [145]. This period in the Russian history is identified, without any chronological shift, with the history of Habsburgs, i.e., both empires are considered simultaneous in the Scaliger-

ian version. A detailed table of reigns of great Russian princes and czar-khans, with detailed references, is presented in CHRON4.

■ *b* = the empire of Habsburgs (Nov-gorod?) in 1273-1600 A.D. The data on durations of reigns are taken from the chronological tables by Blair ([76]) and the work by Oscar Jaeger ([304]).

1a. *Vassili I of Kostroma* 1272-1277 (5 years).

The beginning of the dynasty.

■ 1b. The beginning of the empire of Habsburgs (Nov-gorod?). 1256-1273, anarchy and a 17 years' war. The first emperor, *Rudolf Habsburg*, begins to reign in 1272, simultaneously with the Russian ruler *Vassily I of Kostroma*. I.e., both empires start virtually at the same time – 1272-1273 A.D.

2a. *Dmitriy I of Pereyasavl* 1276-1294 (18 years) up to [362]. In [145] he is named *Pereyaslavskiy* (of Pereyasavl), and also *Nevskiy* (of Neva)! See [145], p. 165.

■ 2b. *Rudolf Habsburg* 1273-1291 (18 years) after [76] and [304], v. 2.

The name *Rudolf* may once have sounded as *Rudo-Lt*, due to a frequent transition of F to T and vice versa. I.e., *Horde-Lt* or *Horde Latin* or *Orda Lyudei* (Slav. 'horde of people')?

3a. *Andrew of Gorodets* or *Novgorod* 1294-1304, then 1304-1328. A major confusion here, though. According to [145], he first reigned one year only: 1293-1294. Then the source [145] again mentions Andrew of Gorodets, Suzdal and Novgorod, but this time 1302 to 1304, i.e., only two years of reign. In [36] the end of Andrew's reign is not mentioned at all, and in [36] *Ivan Kalita* is first called great prince after Andrew. I.e., Andrew reigned either (1 year), or (2 years), or (10 years), or (34 years). A certain strife here.

■ 3b. No duplicate Habsburg emperor here.

4a. *Michael the Saint*, the prince of Tver and Vladimir 1304-1319 (15 years) according to [362], v. 4.

■ 4b. *Adolf I of Nassau* 1291-1298 (7 years) (or 1292-1298 according to [304], v. 2, p. 395, i.e., 6 years) + *Alber I* or *Albrecht I* 1298-1307 according to [76] or 1298-1308 according to

[304], v. 2, p. 398 (i.e., 9 or 10 years). Thus, we have the total of (15 years), or (16 years) or (17 years) of reign. Durations of reigns of *Michael the Saint* and *Adolf + Albrecht* virtually coincide.

5a. *George (Yuri, Gyurgi, Gyurgiy) Danilovich* "of Moscow", a son-in-law of khan Uzbek, 1319-1325 (6 years) according to [362]. In [145] he is named the great prince, but indirectly, at the reference to the death of his son.

■ 5b. *Henry VII of Luxemburg* 1309-1314 (5 years) according to [76] or 1308-1313 (5 years) according to [304], v. 2, p. 406. Thus, we have three versions for the duration of reign: (4 years) or (5 years) or (6 years: 1308-1314). Durations of reigns of *George* (6 years) and *Henry VII* (5-6 years) virtually coincide.

The name *Henry* = Hein-Rich could have meant Khan-Reich, i.e., Khan-Kingdom (Rich = Reich), or Khan-King (Rich = Rex). Thus, the name "Henry of Lux-Burg" could have meant *Khan-Czar of the Excellent City*. Durations of reigns of *George* (6 years) and *Henry VII* virtually coincide.

6a. Strife. Two short-term Russian rulers: *Dmitriy of Vladimir the Bodeful-eyed* 1325-1326 (1 year), according to [362], and *Alexander* 1326-1328 (2 years) according to [362]. Neither one is mentioned in [145] at all. After them, the great principality passes to princes allegedly of *Moscow* (in fact, apparently, to those of Vladimir-Suzdal so far), starting from *Ivan I Kalita*, see the following point.

■ 6b. The strife of 1308 (1 year) and *Frederick of Austria* 1314-1322 (8 years) according to [76]. Besides, a short period of strife occurred in 1313-1314, immediately after *Henry VII*. Here, the parallelism is blurred because of the strife.

7a. *Ivan I Danilovich Kalita* (let us note that "Kalita" is simply the title of *Caliph* or *Khaliph!*) 1328-1340 (12 years) according to [362] + son *Simeon the Proud* ('gordy' in Slavic – from *Horde?*) 1340-1353 (13 years) + son *Ivan II the Meek Red* 1353-1359 (6 years) according to [36], [362]. The total: (31 years) of reign.

■ 7b. *Ludwig of Bavaria* 1314-1347 (33 years)

- according to [76] or 1313-1347 (34 year) according to [304], v.2, p.414. The name *Ludwig* may have meant “ludovy”, from the word *Lyudi* (people). The name *Bavaria* could have been a way to pronunciation the name *Barbarian*, *Barbarous*. In this case, the name *Ludwig of Bavaria* could have initially meant “the People Barbarous”, then was slightly “dignified” by West European chronicles.
- 8a. *Dmitri of Suzdal* 1359-1363 (4 years), according to [362] (or 1360-1363, i.e. 2 years) + *Dmitriy Ivanovich Donskoy* 1363-1389 (26 years), acc. to [362]. The total of (30 years) of reign. Chroniclers might easily unite them in one ruler, since they had the same name – *Dmitriy*.
- 8b. *Charles IV* 1347-1378 (31 year) according to [76]. Let us recall that the name of *Charles (Karl)* is simply the title of *King (Korol)*. I.e., “the Fourth King”.
- 9a. *Vassili I Dmitriyevich* 1389-1425 (36 years) according to all of the above mentioned sources.
- 9b. *Wenceslav* 1378-1400 (22 years) on [76]. The name *Wenceslav* could have meant either *the Crown of Glory (Venets Slavy)* or *the Glorious Crown (Slavny Venets)*, or it could come from the name of the *Slavic Wends*, i.e., *Wends the Glorious (Wendy Slavnye)*. Hence probably the name of the city of *Venice*.
- 10a. *Murza Teginya* in 1425 ([362]).
- 10b. *Frederick, the Prince of Brunswick* in 1400 ([940]).
- 11a. *Yuri Dmitriyevich* 1425-1434 (9 years) according to [362], or 1425-1435 (10 years) according to [36].
- 11b. *Robert (or Ruprecht) of Palatinum* 1400-1410 (10 years) according to [76]. Note that the name *Palatinum* may have originated from the Slavic word *palaty*, or royal chambers, palace.
- 12a. *Vassili the Cross-Eyed*, reigned in 1434 for several months only ([362], v. 5, chapter 3, and column 154).
- 12b. *Jobst or Jodocus, Margrave of Moravia* in 1410. Reigned approximately 4 months. The name of *Jodocus the Margrave* is listed in the *Lutheran Chronograph* of the XVII century ([940], sheet 340 reverse).
- 13a. *Vassili II the Dark*, or blinded, 1425-1462 (37 years) according to [36], [362], or, counting from the end of the reign of his predecessor *Yuri Dmitriyevich*, 1434-1462 (28 years). He is sometimes assigned 14 or 12 years of reign ([362] and [145]). The duration of his reign of 28 years is in perfect conformity with the duration of his double *Sigismund*, see the next point.
- 13b. *Sigismund* 1410-1438 (28 years) according to [76].
- 14a. *Dmitri Shemyaka* 1446-1450 (4 years) according to [362].
- 14b. *Albert of Austria* 1438-1440 (2 years). Speaking of *Austria*, see CHRON5. That’s how they called *the Eastern Realm*, i.e., *Ost+Riki* or *Ost+Reich* = the Eastern state. The name *Albert* may have originated from *Alba* = *White*. In that case, “Albert of Austria” is “The White Eastern Realm”.
- 15a. *Ivan III Vasilyevich the Great* 1462-1505 (53 years) ([362]). Sometimes he is assigned 43 or 24 years of reign, if counted since the formal independence from the Horde. See details in CHRON4.
- 15b. *Frederick III* 1440-1493 (53 years) according to [76].
- 16a. *Vassili III*, he is also *Ivan* = *Varlaam* = *Gabriel*, 1505-1533 (28 years) on [362].
- 16b. *Maximilian I* 1493-1519 (26 years) according to [76].
- 17a. Strife = *Elena Glinskaya* and *Ivan Ovchina* 1533-1538, then Strife = *the Time of Seven Boyars*, the guardianship council, 1538-1547 (the total of 14 years).
- 17b. In the empire of the Habsburgs this strife is formally not marked. There is no gap between reigns of *Maximilian I* and *Charles V* here; therefore, formally we should enter a “zero value” – i.e., no omission or gap – in the reign duration table.
- 18a. *Ivan IV Vasilyevich the Terrible* 1533-1547-1584 (51 years or 37 years). 37 years, if 1547 is assumed as the beginning of the actual individual reign of *the Terrible*, i.e., the end of the strife – *the Time of Seven Boyars*. See previous point.

- 18b. *Charles V* 1519-1556 according to [304], v. 3, p. 27, or 1519-1558 (39 years) according to [76]. Durations of reigns of the duplicate rulers coincide precisely: 37 years = 37 years. Parallelism between the “biographies” of *Charles V* and *Ivan “the Terrible”* see in CHRON6.
- 19a. According to our studies presented in CHRON4, four czar-khans have actually been united under one name “*the Terrible*”. These are: *Ivan IV* 1547-1553, then *Dmitriy* 1553-1563, then *Ivan V* 1563-1572 and finally *Simeon* 1572-1584. Therefore, after *Ivan IV* and *Dmitriy* we should proceed to *Ivan V* 1563-1572 (9 years).
- 19b. *Ferdinand* 1558-1564 (6 years) according to [76].
- 20a. *Simeon* 1572-1584 (12 years).
- 20b. *Maximilian II* 1564-1576 (12 years) according to [76].
- 21a. The end of the parallelism and the end of the old Empire. Here we have the beginning of a “stormy” period in the history of Russia. The following czars are *Feodor Ioannovich* 1584-1598, after him *Boris Godunov* 1598-1605; then, the Great Strife in Russia. The end of the czar dynasty that had reigned for a long time. After the Strife, a different dynasty comes to power – the *Romanovs*.
- 21b. The end of the parallelism and the end of the old Empire.
Rudolf II 1576-1612, the next emperor, “re-peats” *Rudolf I Habsburg* from the very beginning of the Habsburg Empire. We approach the end of the old empire. In 1618-1619 the 30-year wars start in Germany ([76]). The first, old empire of the Habsburgs ends here. The second, new dynasty of the Habsburgs, which came to replace it, is of an entirely different origin, q.v. in CHRON7.

At this point we will interrupt the enumeration of concise tables of dynastic parallelisms that we have discovered. The remaining parallelisms 12-19, indicated above, and also some others, will be described in more detail in subsequent books of our seven-volume work.

5. CONFORMITY OF RESULTS OBTAINED BY DIFFERENT METHODS

5.1. General assertion

The following fact is of exceptional importance. Applying all the dating methods we developed to the Scaligerian *Textbook of the ancient history*, or to the global chronological map, we obtain *the same results every time*. This implies that our *new dates* are in good conformity, although obtained by essentially different methods. In particular, the historical “Scaligerian epochs”, close in the sense of the coefficient $p(X, Y)$, also prove to be close in the sense of the coefficient $c(a, b)$, as well as the coefficient measuring proximity of forms-codes of dynasties. Moreover, the results obtained conform with *astronomical* datings – in particular, with the effect of the “ancient” eclipses’ dates shifted upward, discovered in [544]. See the end of this chapter for more detail on this.

5.2. The agreement of the different methods on the example of the identification of the Biblical Judaic reign with the Holy Roman Empire of allegedly X-XIII century A.D.

A vivid example of conformity between the method of dynastic parallelisms and that based on correlation between volume function maxima. Let us recall this principle.

1) If two chronicles *X* and *Y* are *dependent*, or, describe approximately the same events in the same time interval in the history of the same region, then the local maxima points on their volume graphs must correlate.

2) If two chronicles *X* and *Y* are *independent*, i.e., describe substantially different historical epochs or different regions, then local maxima points on their volume graphs do not correlate.

Let us apply this principle to the “biographies” of the kings of Judah described in the Bible, and the “biographies” of the Roman-German emperors of the Holy Roman empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. We have already seen *the Kingdom of Judah* and *the Holy Roman Empire* of the alleged X-XIII century to be *duplicates*, that is, nothing but different reflections of the same original, see table 9 in CHRON1, ch. 6.

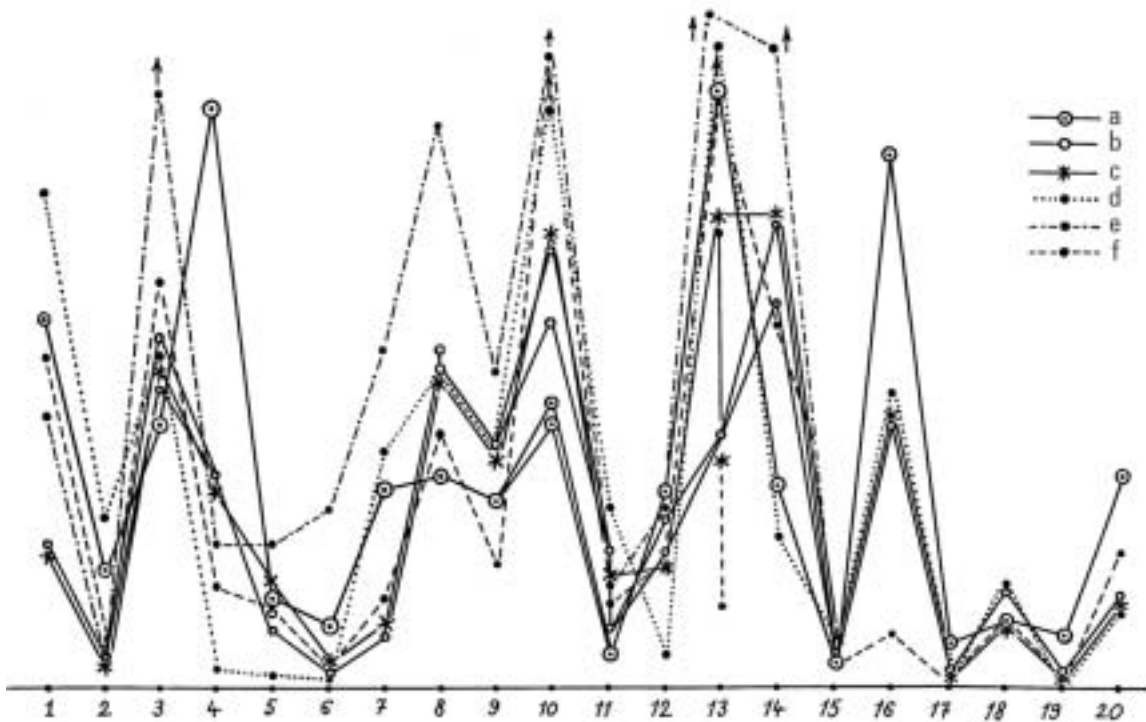


Fig. 6.53. Reign duration and royal biography volume superposition of the Biblical Judaic kingdom of the alleged years 928-587 B.C. and the Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D.

Let us verify this dynastic identification in a different way – compare the volumes of “biographies” of kings of both dynasties. If the dynasties are dependent, then the peaks on their volume graphs are expected to be virtually simultaneous.

We understand “the biography of a king” as part of a text related to the events occurring during the reign of this king. If the text does not determine “the biographical boundaries” with sufficient clarity, we assume *the first mention of the ruler in connection with the events of his epoch* to be the beginning of the biography, the way we determined the end of the biography. However, the overwhelming majority of the cases presented no difficulty, as the texts we used would outline the boundaries of biographies with sufficient clarity.

a) The kings of Judah are described in the Bible, in 1-2 Samuel + 1-2 Kings and 1-2 Chronicles. V. P. Fomenko and T. G. Fomenko have counted the number of lines in the Bible for each kings of Judah. The results are assembled in Appendix 6.6 in the end of

CHRON1. The obtained graph – a continuous line and white dotted circles – is depicted in fig. 6.53, with ordinal numbers of the kings of Judah plotted along the horizontal axis in the same order as listed in the Bible.

b) For each king of Judah, the Bible indicates the number of years he reigned. Intermittent disagreements between different indications of the Bible are thoroughly discussed in [544] and Appendix 6.4 to CHRON1. Plotting durations of reigns of the kings of Judah along the vertical axis, we obtain the second curve shown in fig. 6.53 as a continuous line with white dots.

We use the same ordinal numbers along the horizontal axis indicating the kings of Judah for their duplicates, i.e., Roman-German emperors, see the table 9 in CHRON1, ch. 6. For example, dot #1 on the horizontal axis depicts both Rehoboam and his double, emperor Henry I, etc.

c) Along the vertical axis, we plot the duration of reign for each Roman-German emperor. The result

is presented in fig. 6.53 by a continuous line with asterisks.

d) The volume of “biography” for each Roman-German emperor was calculated on the basis of several different but *a priori* dependent sources, the first one being *Rome, Florence, Venice. Monuments of History and Culture* by Y. V. Fedorova ([875]). The volume of each “biography” was measured in centimetres. Text page in the book is 17 centimetres high. The text describing emperor Lothair I, for instance, is 20 centimetres high. We emphasize that measurement units are of no importance, since we are only after the coincidence or difference of *local peaks* of the volume graphs. The resulting curve (volumes according to Fedorova) is presented in fig. 6.53 as a line of dots.

e) The volume of “biography” for each Roman-German emperor was calculated after the well-known book by C. Bemont and G. Monod *The History of Europe in the Middle Ages* ([64]), measured in lines. The resulting curve is shown in fig. 6.53 as a dotted line with points.

f) Finally, the volume of “biography” for each Roman-German emperor was calculated by *The History of Germany* by Kohlrausch ([415]). The resulting curve is shown in fig. 6.53 as a dotted line, scaling along the vertical axis compressed 10-fold.

The result is as follows: six graphs in one figure.

One glance is sufficient for one to be convinced of a vivid correlation between the peaks of all the six curves. The peaks evidently occur virtually simultaneously.

This proves the dependence between the dynasty of kings of Judah and the dynasty of Roman-German emperors. In other words, the Holy Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D. in the secular chronicles and the kingdom of Judah of allegedly 928-587 B.C. in the Bible are reflections of the same dynasty.

By the way, we saw something new in this example. The graphs of durations of reigns and the graphs of biographical volumes turn out to satisfy the maxima correlation principle. In other words, this example revealed that *the longer the king reigns, the more detail he is described in by a chronicle*. Vice versa, *if his reign is brief, the chronicle saves little space for him*. A model like that is certainly accurate “on the average”; however, this dependence looks quite natural and is helpful for the exposure of new dependent historical dynasties.

6. THE GENERAL LAYOUT OF DUPLICATES IN “THE TEXTBOOK BY SCALIGER-PETAUVIUS” The discovery of the three basic chronological shifts

The main result that the author obtained in 1977-1979 is that *the “Scaligerian textbook” on ancient and mediaeval history is the result of joining four virtually identical shorter chronicles, shifted by approximately 333, 1050, and 1800 years versus their mediaeval original.*

As an example, we shall describe part *E* of the global chronological map – i.e., the “Scaligerian textbook” – on the time segment from 1600 B.C. until 1800 A.D. in the history of Europe, including Italy, Germany,

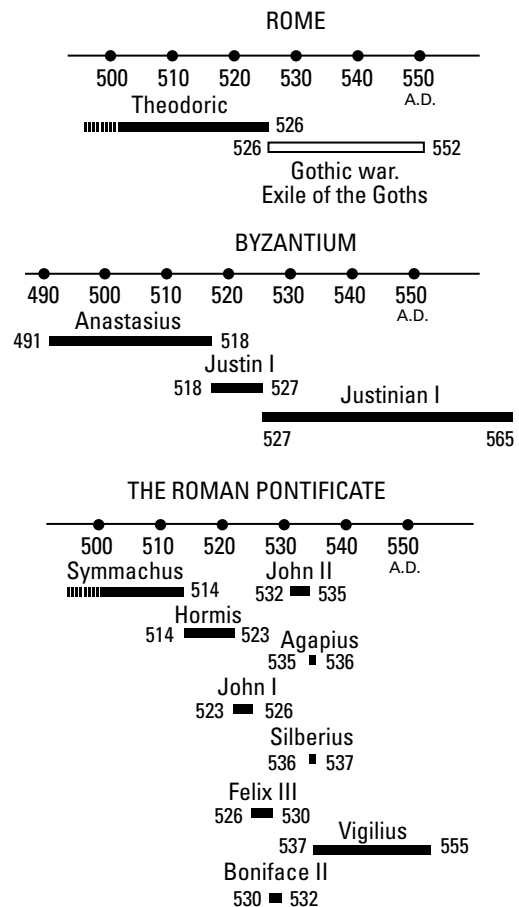


Fig. 6.54. A fragment of the global chronological map (or the Scaligerian history textbook). One sees the mechanism of the construction of the entire chronological map.

and Greece. The result is presented as line *E*, on which “the Scaligerian historical epochs” are conditionally indicated by letters. In doing so, we denoted the discovered duplicates, – or epochs duplicating each other, proven close from the point of view of the methods described above – by identical letters. Such duplicates can also be conditionally named “repetitions”. Due to the enormous amount of material, we shall present a rough diagram here. Boundaries of time intervals are approximate. The letters in the numerator are identical epochs, kind of “co-rulers”. To assemble the information traditionally referring to a certain year on the global chronological map, one should draw a vertical segment through this year on line *E* and assemble the fragments of epochs and events it carves on the numerator and denominator of the fraction. Fig. 6.54 presents a fragment of the global chronological map showing the principles of its projection on the plane. Thus:

$$E = \text{TKTNTTKTNTKT TTKTNTT} \text{ (K, R, P) T (S, N)}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \overline{\text{R}} & \overline{\text{S}} & \overline{\text{R}} & \overline{\text{P}} & \overline{\text{P}} & \overline{\text{S}} & \\ & & & \overline{\text{S}} & \overline{\text{P}} & & \\ & & & \overline{\text{P}} & & & \end{array}$$

Fig. 6.55 maintains the time scale. This chronicle line *E* is the most important part of the “Scaligerian textbook”. We see that it contains repetitions of duplicate epochs. Moreover, it is decomposed into a simple composition, or the “sum” of the following three chronological shifts. We will represent this decomposition in the form of four lines – the chronicles *S*₁, *S*₂, *S*₃, *S*₄, shown in the following table:

	K T N T T R T S	<i>S</i> ₄
shift by 1778 years	K T N T R T S	<i>S</i> ₃
shift by 1053 years	K T P T R T	<i>S</i> ₂
shift by 333 years	$\frac{\text{K T N T (K,R,P) T (S,N)}{\overline{\text{R}} \quad \overline{\text{P}}}$	<i>S</i> ₁
	(K,R,P) T (S,N)	<i>S</i> ₀

The same decomposition of chronicle *E* considering the time scale can be seen in fig. 6.55. The short chronicle *S*₀, describing the epoch of Xth-XVII centuries A.D., is the original. Moreover, very little information is available nowadays about the epoch of XI-XIII century A.D.

7. THE SCALIGERIAN TEXTBOOK OF THE ANCIENT HISTORY GLUED TOGETHER FOUR DUPLICATES OF THE SHORT ORIGINAL CHRONICLE

By adding up all these “short chronicles” on the vertical axis, identifying and collating the identical letters positioned above each other, we obviously obtain “the long chronicle” *E*. Thus, we can record that

$$E = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4.$$

It is important that all four lines, each depicting a certain short chronicle assembled from fragments of the “Scaligerian textbook”, are virtually identical.

Moreover, chronicle *S*₂ is attached to chronicle *S*₁ with a 333 years’ shift downward. Chronicle *S*₃ is attached to chronicle *S*₁ + *S*₂ with a 1053 year shift. Finally, chronicle *S*₄ is attached to chronicle *S*₁ + *S*₂ + *S*₃ with a 1778 year shift.

All the three shifts are counted off the same point. These results completely conform to the independent conclusions obtained in [904] and [908] from the astronomical datings of eclipses and horoscopes.

This basic result of ours can possibly be explained by stating that the “Scaligerian textbook” of ancient and mediaeval history of Europe and Asia is a laminated chronicle obtained by the collation of four virtually identical copies of the short chronicle *S*₁. The remaining three chronicles *S*₂, *S*₃, *S*₄ are derived from chronicle *S*₁ by shifting it downward in time as a rigid whole by 333, 1053, and 1778 years accordingly. The indicated values of shifts are of course approximate.

In other words, the “Scaligerian textbook”, – and therefore contemporary textbooks of history as well, – can be completely restored from their smaller part *S*₀, all of which lies to the right of year 960 A.D. In other words, each “Scaligerian historical epoch” located further to the left, i.e., below 960 year A.D., is only a phantom reflection of a certain later historical epoch, all of which lies to the right of year 960 A.D. It is the “original” of all phantom duplicates generated therein. Fragments (*K*), (*R*) and (*P*) of the original chronicle *S*₀ contain very little data. The principal part of the chronicle *S*₀ is concentrated in its fragments (*T*), (*S*), (*N*) located to the right of 1250 A.D., that is, closer to us.

The above-said means that each “Scaligerian epoch” placed further right of 1000 A.D. is a reflec-

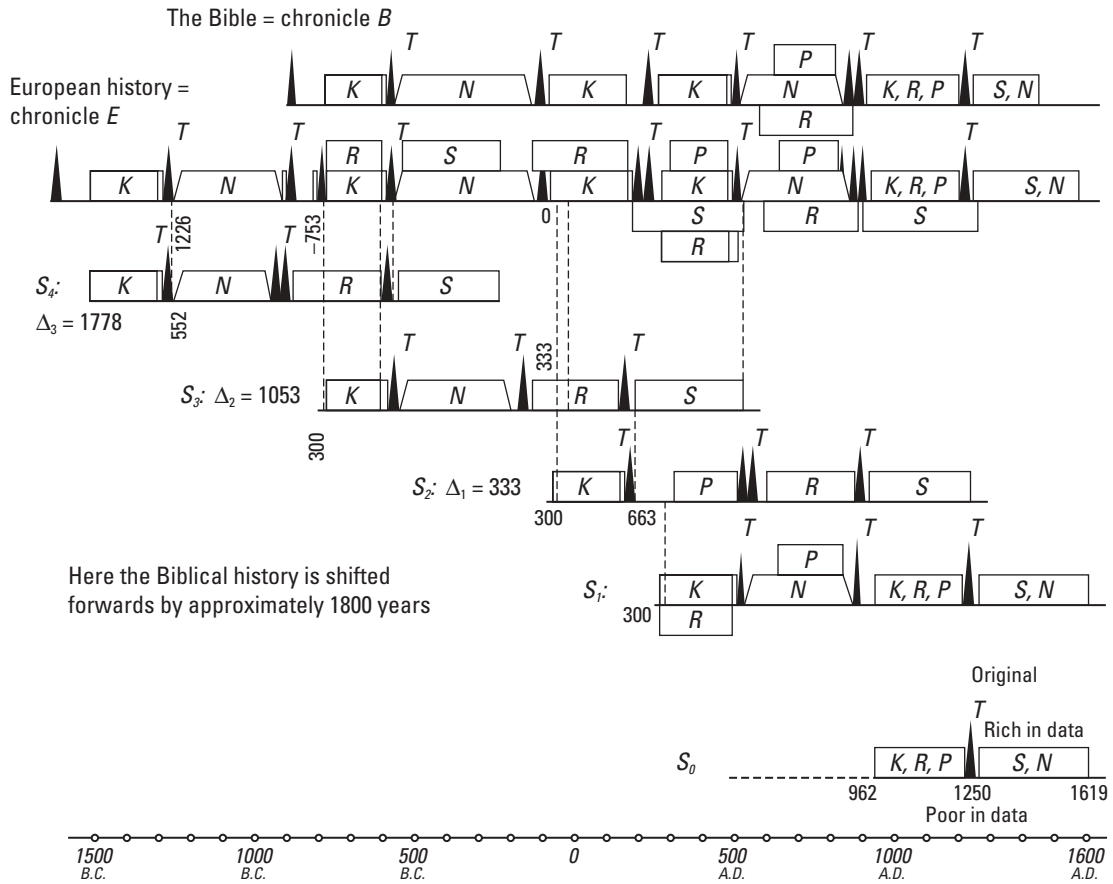


Fig. 6.55. The global chronological map. The “Scaligerian history textbook” is presented as a compilation of four practically identical short chronicles.

tion, or a duplicate of a certain later actual historical epoch from the XI-XVII century A.D. This latter epoch is actually the prototype of all the duplicates (reflections) generated thereby.

The period of the XVII-XX century A.D. contains no major statistical phantom duplicates. The interval of the X-XIII century appears to be the “sum” of two chronicles: a real one, describing certain events of the X-XIII century, and a phantom duplicate, introduced from the period of XIV-XVII century A.D. with a chronological shift by approximately 300 years backwards.

One of the last events that the chronological shift has shifted backwards from its actual epoch of XIV-XVIII century was probably the result of the activity of a well-known mediaeval chronologist Dionysius

Petavius (1583-1652). He is “reflected in the past”, in particular, as Dionysius the Little, in the alleged VI century A.D. It is interesting that our empirico-statistical methods had not revealed any statistical duplicates for the events which occurred after Dionysius Petavius. One may state that after the death of Dionysius Petavius, there were no further chronological shifts in history. Most likely, this indicates that Scaliger and Petavius invented these shifts themselves and “multiplied history” in several copies. In the following chapters we shall discuss our hypothesis concerning their motivations.

The assertion that the stratification of the Scaligerian textbook is exposed not only for the history of Europe and the Mediterranean, but for the entire global

chronological map as well, in Scaligerian datings, including Asia, Egypt, etc. is the main result of the first stage of our studies in 1974-1980.

8.

THE LIST OF PHANTOM “ANCIENT” EVENTS WHICH ARE PHANTOM DUPLICATES, OR REFLECTIONS OF THE MEDIAEVAL ORIGINALS

Let us describe the phantom epoch blocks in the Scaligerian chronicle *E* in greater detail, moving from left to right along the time axis. Let us also point out appropriate chronological milestones, or the Scaligerian dates, which characterize each fragment of the chronicle *E*. Let us explain that historical events, or even entire epochs, indicated with the same symbol, e.g. *N*, in fig. 6.55, appear to be chronological duplicates, or reflections of the same mediaeval original. The same information is shown in more detail in fig. 6.56, fig. 6.57 and fig. 6.58.

Thus: chronicle *E* =

(*T*) = ancient Greek legends of Dardanus and “the Dardanus’ flood”.

(*K*) = the legendary Trojan kingdom of seven kings, allegedly in 1460-1240 B.C.

(*T*) = the famous Trojan War and the fall of Troy, allegedly in 1236-1226 B.C.

(*N*) = dynasties of kings of the “ancient” Greece from the fall of Troy to the foundation of Rome.

(*T*) = the second variant of dating for the fall of Troy, approximately 1-2 generations prior to the foundation of Rome, allegedly about 850-830 B.C. Such was the opinion of the “ancient” authors Hellanic and Damastus ([579], pages 23-25, who lived in the alleged IV century B.C. This opinion was later supported by Aristotle. Then follows the flight of Aeneas and Trojan survivors after the fall of Troy. The history of their descendants and landing in Italy.

(*T*) = legends about Romulus and Remus, the foundation of Rome, the rape of the Sabines, allegedly about 760-753 B.C.

(*K/R*) = the Regal Rome of seven kings, allegedly about 753-523 B.C. The Regal Rome is described by Titus Livy. We will sometimes refer to this kingdom as the First Roman Empire.

(*T*) = expatriation of kings from Rome, the revolt in Rome, the war against the Tarquinians, the fall of

the Regal Rome, the foundation of the “ancient” Roman republic, allegedly 522-509 B.C.

(*N/S*) = “ancient” republican Rome and “ancient” Greece, the Greco-Persian wars, the Peloponnes war, the Carthaginian (Punic) wars of Rome, the empire of Alexander of Macedonia, allegedly 509-82 B.C.

(*T*) = the fall of republic in Rome, Sulla, Pompey, Caesar, Octavianus, civil wars in Italy, allegedly 82-23 B.C.

(*K/R*) = the Roman Empire allegedly from 82-27 years to 217 A.D. Near the beginning of A.D., the activity of Jesus Christ starts. We will sometimes refer to this Empire as the Second Roman Empire.

(*T*) = wars and crises in Italy allegedly in the middle of the III century A.D. (235-251), wars against the Goths, the so-called “soldier emperors” in Rome, the period of anarchy allegedly in 217-251 A.D.

(*T*) = restoration of the Roman Empire under Aurelian and civil wars of this period, allegedly 270-306 A.D.

(*K/P/S/R*) = the Roman Empire allegedly from 306 to 526 A.D. Sometimes we will call this kingdom the Third Roman Empire.

(*T*) = the well-known Gothic war in Italy, allegedly in the middle of the VI century A.D., the collapse of the Western Empire of Rome, Justinian, Velizarius, Narses, allegedly 535-552 A.D.

(*N/P/R*) = mediaeval Papal Rome of allegedly 553-900 A.D. and the Carolingians, the Empire of Charles the Great from Pepin of Heristal to Charles the Fat, allegedly 681-887 A.D.

(*T*) = the epoch of Alberic I and Theodora I in Rome, allegedly 901-924 A.D.

(*T*) = the epoch of Alberic II and Theodora II in Italy, allegedly 931-954 A.D.

((*K, R, P*)/*S*) = the Holy Roman Empire, allegedly 962-1250 A.D.

(*T*) = the well-known war in Italy in the middle of the XIII century A.D., the fall of the Hohenstaufen dynasty, establishment of the House of Anjou, Conrad, Manfred, Charles of Anjou, 1250-1268 A.D.

(*S, N*) = The Roman-German Empire of the Habsburgs (Nov-gorod?), 1273-1619 A.D., in the same period – the bloom of mediaeval Greece, the crusader states on the territory of Greece, then the Ottoman = Ataman invasion, the fall of Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire, formation of the Ottoman = Ataman Empire.

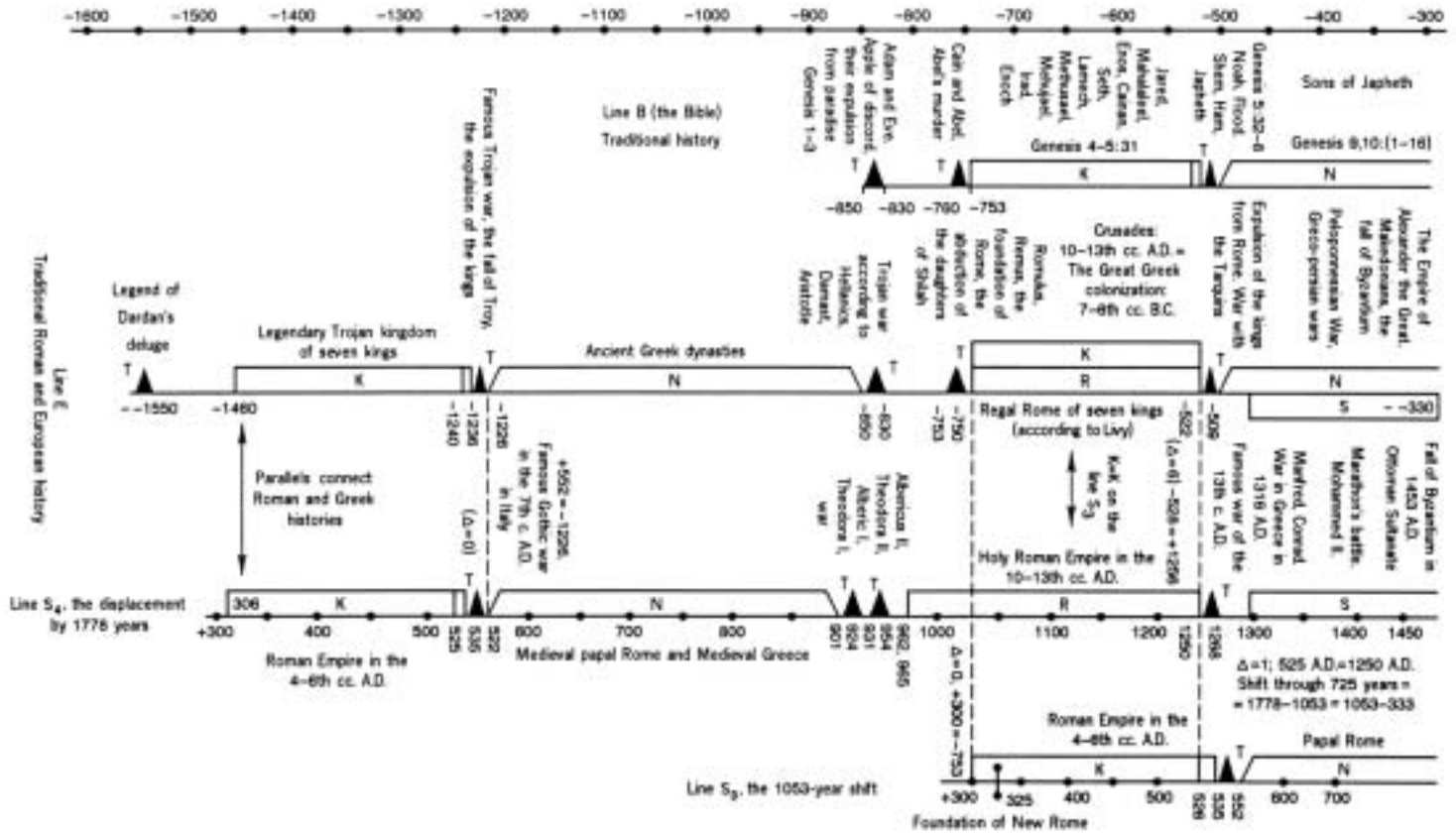


Fig. 6.56. A more detailed representation of the global chronological map and the system of chronological shifts. Part one.

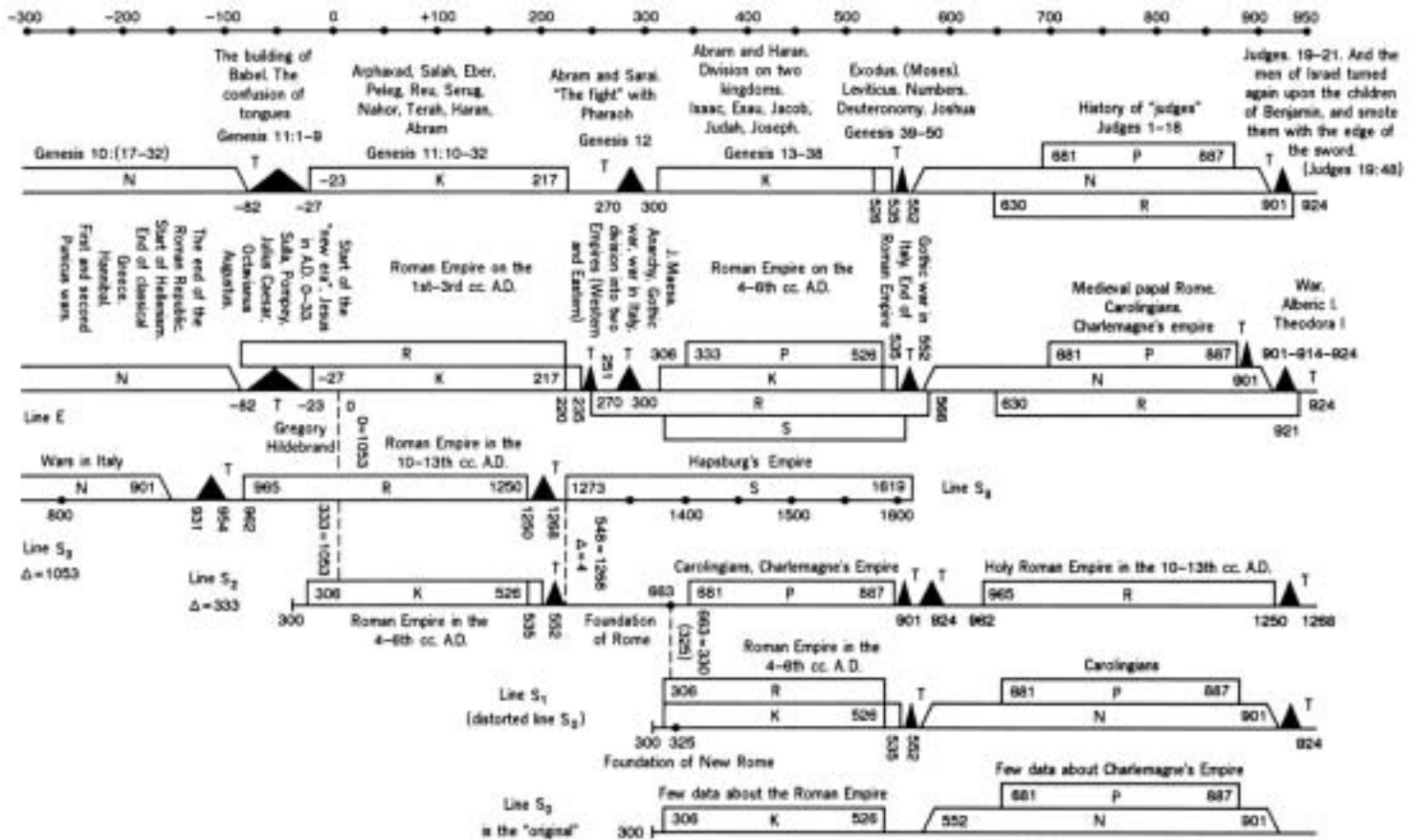


Fig. 6.57. A more detailed representation of the global chronological map and the system of chronological shifts. Part two.