This parallelism completes Table 9 from CHRON1, Chapter 6, illustrating the dynastic parallelism between the two famous kingdoms. The parallelism is displayed in fig. 6.53 in CHRON1, chapter 6.

First Dynasty.
The “ancient” kings of Judah of the alleged years 928-587 B.C. Described in the Bible, 1-2 Samuel + 1-2 Kings, and 1-2 Paralipomenon. According to the Scaligerian chronology, the Kingdom of Judah dates back to 928 B.C. in its origins ([72]). Variants of reigns are taken from the Bible and [72]. With the parallelism we discovered, the Scaligerian 928 B.C. can be identified with 911 A.D.

Second Dynasty.
The dynastic current of the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, of the alleged years 911-1307 A.D. The majority of the Germano-Roman emperors are represented with the durations of their German reigns, that is, from the moment of their German coronation. Variants of reigns are taken from [76], [196], [64] and [415]. A rigid chronological shift of roughly 1838 years identifies the two dynasties with each other.

For every ruler, the following six numbers are given:
a) Biographical volumes of the kings of Judah, according to the Bible. We used the canonical edition of the Bible published by the Biblical Society. Volumes were measured in lines, but for the purposes of computation convenience, the height of the relevant columns in the Bible was measured in centimeters. Therefore, the table shows volume in centimeters.
b) Reign durations of the kings of Judah, according to the Bible. See dynastic table 9 in CHRON1, Ch. 6.
c) German reign durations in the Holy Roman Empire in the alleged X-XIII century. This means that the emperors of this empire are mainly represented here by their German coronations. See dynastic table 9 in CHRON1, Chapter 6.
d) The biographical volumes of the Germano-Roman emperors, according to E. F. Fyodorova ([875]). We indicate the numbers of pages and lines marking the start and the end of a “biography.” In brackets we indicate the initial and the final line of the “biography” in question.
e) The biographical volumes of the Germano-Roman emperors, according to C. Bemont and G. Monod ([64]). We calculated the amount of lines contained in these volumes, indicating the numbers of pages and lines marking the start and the end of a “biography”. In brackets we indicate the initial and the final line of the "biography” in question.
f) The biographical volumes of the Germano-Roman emperors, according to Kohlrausch ([415]). We calculated these volumes in lines as well. We indicate numbers of pages and lines marking the start and the end of a “biography”. The opening and the closing lines of the “biography” in question are given in brackets.
1) Emperor Henry I, 919-936, a.k.a. Rehoboam King of Judah:
   a) 34.5 cm = 1 Kings 12:1-24 and 14:21-31,
       Total of 87.5 cm.
   b) 17 years.
   c) 17 years.
   d) 59 cm = pp. 107(2)-110(10) ([875]).
   e) 32 lines = pp. 202(2)-202(34) ([64]).
   f) 386 lines = pp. 198(21)-208(26) ([415]).

2) Emperor Lothair I, 947-950, a.k.a. Abijah King of Judah:
   a) 6 cm = 1 Kings 15:1-8, + 21 cm
       Total of 28 cm.
   b) 3 years.
   c) 3 years.
   d) 20 cm = pp. 110(10)-111(13) ([875]).
   e) 3 lines = pp. 205(14)-205(17) ([64]).
   f) 4 lines = pp. 211(2)-21(5) ([415]). Note that, although Lothair I himself is not mentioned here, it is still possible to single out an extract describing 947-950, that is, his epoch.

3) Emperor Otto I, 936-973, a.k.a. Asa King of Judah:
   b) 35 or 41 years.
   c) 37 years.
   d) 39 cm = pp. 111(13)-114(5) ([875]).
   e) 130 lines = pp. 202(35)-204(24) + pp. 205(25)-207(5) ([64]).
   f) 478 lines = pp. 208(30)-221(13) ([415]).

4) Emperor Otto II, 960-983, a.k.a. Jehoshaphat King of Judah:
   a) 35 cm = 1 Kings 22:1-29, 22:41-50, + 101 cm =
       Total of 136 cm.
   b) 24 or 25 years.
   c) 23 years.
   d) 2 cm = pp. 114(5)-114(7) ([875]).
   e) 16 lines = pp. 207(6)-207(21) ([64]).
   f) 116 lines = pp. 221(16)-224(17) ([415]).

5) The first period of the German reign of Emperor Otto III, 983-996, i.e., from becoming king in 983 until his Roman coronation in 996. This period of Otto III can be identified with that of Joram King of Judah:
   a) Not described in 1 and 2 Kings, + 20 cm =
   b) 8 or 6 years.
   c) 13 years.
   d) 1.5 cm = pp. 114(7.5)-114(9) ([875]).
   e) 16 lines = pp. 207(21)-207(37) ([64]).
   f) 84 lines = pp. 224(21)-226(26) ([415]).

6) The second reign of Emperor Otto III starting with the year of his Roman coronation in 996. This period of Otto III can be identified with that of Ahaziah (Ohoziah) King of Judah:
   b) 1 year.
   c) 1 year.
   d) 0.7 cm = pp. 114(9)-114(9.7) ([875]).
   e) 21 lines = pp. 208(9)-208(29) ([64]).
   f) 16 lines = pp. 226(27)-227(5) ([415]).

7) The third period of Emperor Otto III as a Roman ruler of the Holy Empire of the alleged X-XIII century, starting with his Roman coronation in 996 and ending with his death in 1002, identified with Gotholiah King of Judah:
   b) 6 years.
   c) 6 years.
   d) 27.5 cm = pp. 114(9.7)-116(5) ([875]).
   e) 40 lines = pp. 208(30)-209(29) ([64]).
   f) 103 lines = pp. 227(6)-229(32) ([415]).

8) Emperor Henry II, 1002-1024 + Emperor Conrad II, 1024-1039; the Bible describes this pair as one Joash King of Judah:
   a) 21 cm = 2 Kings 12:1-21, + 28.5 cm = 2 Paralipomenon 24:1-27. Total of 49.5 cm.
   b) 38 or 40 years.
   c) 37 years.
   d) 37 cm = pp. 116(5)-118(7) ([875]).

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533
9) Emperor Henry III 1028-1056, a.k.a. Amaziah King of Judah:
   b) 29 years.
   c) 28 years.
   d) 29.5 cm = pp. 118(7)-120(3) ([875]).
   e) 38 lines = pp. 211(17)-212(14) ([64]).
   f) 144 lines = pp. 238(23)-242(13) ([415]).

10) Emperor Henry IV 1053-1106, a.k.a. Hozeah (Hoseah) King of Judah, a.k.a. Azariah (?):
    a) 39 cm = 2 Kings 17:1-41 (Hoseah), + 23 cm = 2 Paralipomenon 26:1-23 (Hozeah). Total of 62 or 68 cm. As a matter of fact, this king might have possibly been described in 2 Kings as Azariah of Judah. In this case, 6 cm – i.e., 4 Reigns 15:1-7 (Azariah) can be added to the volume of the description of King Hozeah. Thus, we get a total of 62 or 68 cm.
    b) 52 or 43 years.
    c) 53 years.
    d) 261 cm = pp. 120(3)-135(9) ([875]).
    e) 118 lines = pp. 220(13)-223(10) ([64]).
    f) 748 lines = pp. 242(17)-262(3) ([415]).

11) Emperor Lothair II 1125-1138, a.k.a. Jotham King of Judah:
    a) Not described in 2 Kings, + 6.5 cm = 2 Paralipomenon 27:1-9. Total of 6.5 cm.
    b) 16 or 7 years.
    c) 13 years.
    d) 21 cm = pp. 139(6)-140(10) ([875]). Note that, although Lothair II himself is not mentioned here, it is still possible to single out an extract describing 1125-1130, i.e., part of his epoch.
    e) 12 lines = pp. 226(20)-226(31) ([64]).
    f) 78 lines = pp. 269(28)-271(28) ([415]).

12) Emperor Conrad III 1138-1152, a.k.a. Ahaz King of Judah:
    b) 16 or 20 years.
    c) 14 years.
    d) 3 cm = pp. 140(10)-140(13) ([875]). Note that, although Conrad III himself is not mentioned here, it is still possible to single out an extract describing 1138-1152, which is his epoch.
    e) 21 lines = pp. 227(1)-227(21) ([64]).
    f) 140 lines = pp. 272(11)-275(35) ([415]).

13) Emperor Henry VI 1169-1197, or his famous contemporary Frederick I Barbarossa 1152-1190, a.k.a. Hezekiah King of Judah:
    b) 29 years.
    c) 28 or 54 years.
    d) 73.5 cm = pp. 140(13)-145(3,5) ([875]).
    e) 56 lines for Henry VI = pp. 238(1)-240(23) ([64]) or 392 lines for Frederick I = pp. 227(22)-237(13) ([64]).
    f) 86 lines for Henry VI = pp. 294(18)-296(30) ([415]) or 698 lines for Frederick I Barbarossa = pp. 275(36)-294(14) ([415]).

14) Emperor Frederick II 1196-1250, a.k.a. Manasseh King of Judah:
    a) 23 cm = 2 Kings 21:1-26, + 24.5 cm = 2 Paralipomenon 33:1-20. Total of 47.5 cm.
    b) 55 or 45 years.
    c) 54 years.
    d) 18 cm = pp. 145(3,5)-146(4) ([875]).
    e) 268 lines = pp. 243(7)-249(34) ([64]).
    f) 432 lines = pp. 297(34)-309(7) ([415]).

15) Emperor Conrad IV 1250-1254, a.k.a. Amon King of Judah:
    a) Not described in 2 Kings, + 4 cm = 2 Paralipomenon 33:21-25. Total of 4 cm.
    b) 2 years.
    c) 4 years.
    d) 3.5 cm = pp. 146(4)-146(7,5) ([875]). Note that, although Conrad IV himself is not mentioned here, it is still possible to single out an extract describing 1250-1254, i.e., part of his epoch.
annex 6.6 the identification of the kingdom of judah with the holy roman empire | 535

extract describing 1250-1254, which is precisely his epoch.
e) 4 lines = pp. 249(35)-249(38) ([64]). This is where the documented history of the Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century ends in the book [64].
f) 22 lines = pp. 309(12)-309(34) ([415]).

16) Ruler Charles of Anjou 1254-1285, a.k.a. Josiah King of Judah:
b) 31 years.
c) 31 years.
d) 35 cm = pp. 146(7,5)-148(9) ([875]).
f) 35 lines = pp. 311(14)-312(10) ([415]).

17) Strife here. No Germano-Roman emperor double. In the Bible, Jehoahaz King of Judah:
   a) 6.5 cm = 2 Kings 23:31-34, + 3 cm = 2 Paralipomenon 36:1-4. Total of 9.5 cm.
b) 1 year.
c) 0?
d) 0?
f) 0?

18) Emperor Adolf of Nassau 1291-1298, a.k.a. Jehoiakin King of Judah:
   a) 10 cm = 2 Kings 23:35-37, 24:1-6, + 3.5 cm = 2 Paralipomenon 36:5-8. Total of 13.5 cm.
b) 11 years.
c) 7 years.
d) 11,5 cm = pp. 148(9)-149(4,5) ([875]). Note that, although Adolf of Nassau himself is not mentioned here, it is still possible to single out an extract describing 1291-1298, which was his epoch.
f) 49 lines = pp. 367(12)-368(21) ([415]).

19) Strife here. No German-Roman emperor double. In the Bible, Jehoiachin King of Judah:
   a) 10 cm = 2 Kings 24:7-16, + 2 cm = 2 Paralipomenon 36:9-10. Total of 12 cm.
b) 1 year.
c) 0?
d) 0?
f) 0?

20) Emperor Albrecht I 1298-1308, a.k.a. Zedekiah King of Judah:
   a) 36 cm = 2 Kings 24:17-20, 25:1-30, + 14.5 cm = 2 Paralipomenon 36:11-23. Total of 50.5 cm.
b) 11 years.
c) 10 years.
d) 8 cm = pp. 149(4,5)-149(12,5) ([875]). Note that, although Albrecht I himself is not mentioned here, it is still possible to single out an extract describing 1298-1308, which was his epoch.
f) 147 lines = pp. 368(26)-372(21) ([415]).