

- 4.3. Tarquinius the Elder then became “Roman king”, pushing aside and succeeding Ancus Marcius (*ibid.*)
- 4.4. “Barbarian” Tarquinius the Elder came to Rome from another country, whereas Ancus Marcius was Roman (*ibid.*)
- 4.5. Tarquinius’ wife Tanaquil “of noble birth”, much influenced Tarquinius the Elder (*ibid.*)
- 4.6. Tanaquil’s hunger for power, instigation of Tarquinius the Elder (*ibid.*)
- 4.7. Tarquinius’ friendship with king (*ibid.*)
- 4.8. King’s children in Tarquinius’ custody (*ibid.*). Here, the “custodian” and “charge” are interchanged
- 4.9. Unique “custody” in “regal Rome’s” history. No other king characterized in this way
- 4.10. “Ancus Marcius” ruled for 24 years, which is well consistent with associated biblical data (*ibid.*). It is felt that Livy knew old biblical version of Third Empire’s history better than its more modern and totally secular version
- 4.11. Tarquinius’ study of Roman legislation under Ancus’ tutorship at home and in war, in which he competed with everyone, even with king himself (!) ([174], Bk. 1, 35)
- 4.12. Finally, enthronement of Tarquinius the Elder: his speech before Romans and request (?) to be
- 4.3. Valentinian III then became, in fact, Roman emperor, pushing aside and succeeding Aetius (see above)
- 4.4. “Barbarian by origin”, Aetius came to Rome from another country, whereas Valentinian III was Roman. Here, “Roman” and “Barbarian” are interchanged
- 4.5. Valentinian’s mother Placidia, in turn influenced by Aetius, official custodian of Valentinian III
- 4.6. Placidia characterized by chronicles as “intrigant” [124]. Valentinian III started pushing Aetius aside, probably, not without Placidia’s help. Her “noble origin” due to being emperor’s mother
- 4.7. Naturally “close relations” between Valentinian III and Aetius, who was young emperor’s custodian
- 4.8. No one disputed Aetius’ right to power until Valentinian III reached 27 years of age, Aetius being Valentinian’s custodian (*ibid.*, p. 35)
- 4.9. Unique “custody” in Third Empire’s history. No other emperor characterized in this way for such a long time and with custodian mother
- 4.10. Aetius ruled for 21 years (see above), though Bible speaks of 423–444 A.D. as of “interregnum”, and gives him 24 years. (Fig. 89: between Jeroboam II and Menachem)
- 4.11. Valentinian III continued pushing Aetius aside, formally remaining in his custody and guidance. With Valentinian III growing, Aetius’ influence decreased
- 4.12. Finally, enthronement of Valentinian III: In 444 A.D., Aetius lost his influence after series of defeats