

(11) Jehoahaz for 17 years = Theodosius for 16 years in 379–395 A.D.; (12) Joash (or Jehoash) God-contending for 16 years = Arcadius for 13 years in 395–408 A.D.; (13) Jeroboam II for 41 years = Honorius for 28 years in 395–423 A.D.; (14) Zachariah for less than 1 year (viz., 6 months) = Constans III for less than 1 year (viz., 7 months) in 423 A.D.; (15) Shallum for less than 1 year (viz., 1 month) = John for less than 1 year (viz., 2 months); (16) Interregnum for 24 years = interregnum or custody for 21 years in 423–444 A.D.; (17) Menahem for 10 years = Valentinian III for 11 years in 444–455 A.D.; (18) Pekahiah for 2 years = Petronius Maximus for 1 year in 455–456 A.D.; (19) Pekah for 20 years = Ricimer for 16 years in 456–472 A.D.; (20) Anarchy for 2, or 6, or 9 years = anarchy lasting for 3 years in 472–475 A.D.; (21) Hoshea (until he was captured by Shalmaneser) for 1 year or 3 years = Romulus Augustulus (until he was captured by Odoacer) for 1 year in 475–476 A.D.

The above stream in the Third Empire is localized mostly in Rome (i.e., in the Western Empire). Those emperors from the jet, whose residence was Constantinople, were so influential that they also dominated Rome, sometimes even with a co-ruler. It is important that the whole stream of the God-contending kingdom is included in the parallel.

Both streams start with great political and religious figures, viz., Jeroboam I, founder or initiator of the so-called Jeroboam's heresy, and Constantine I Augustus, under whom Arianism was introduced and strengthened (analogue of Jeroboam's heresy). Jeroboam fought Rehoboam, who was alienated from him, whereas Constantine I fought with Licinius, who also seceded. Both under Jeroboam I (when the unique kingdom split into God-contending and God-praising parts), and Constantine I (who transferred the capital from Rome to Constantinople), the empires were divided into the Western and Eastern Empires (it was united under Aurelian = Sulla, Diocletian = Pompey, Constantius I Chlorus = Julius Caesar, i.e., Saul's, David's and Solomon's analogues). According to the Bible, the God-contending people was divided into twelve tribes. Similarly, under Constantine I, the Empire was separated into the 12 dioceses (analogues of the tribes). Moreover, in the God-contending kingdom, another was added to the twelve tribes (Dinah's children). Similarly, in the Roman Empire, another was added to the above twelve dioceses under Constantius II, son of Constantine I ([13], V. 7).

Both streams had two rulers empowered by a "foreign" king. Thus, Hoshea was dominated by Shalmaneser, and Romulus Augustulus by Odoacer. Meanwhile, Shalmaneser was an Assyrian king, whereas Odoacer was Germanic, which precisely corresponds to the identification of the biblical "Assyrian kingdom" with Germany, carried out by N. A. Morozov on the basis of quite a different argument (*ibid.*). Both theocratic streams end their independent existence with these two rulers. The two last emperors of the Third Empire, Odoacer and Theodoric, are no longer Roman theocrats (or Romans), but profess a "foreign" religion, which was also reflected in the writing of the Bible.

The anarchy and interregnum periods in both streams coincide relative to their position and duration.

The "biographies" of the God-contending kings and the corresponding Roman emperors (if they are made coincident in the chronological sequence) contain a large