

and all subsequent God-contending kings followed in his footsteps. This “sin” played important role in history of all God-contenders

legends of Constantine I, modern historians acknowledge only that he was founder of certain cult, heresy (?) (that he was Christian is often contended). It was just under Constantine I that Arius (founder of Arianism) came out with his teaching [146]. Arianism was prominent Christian “heresy” which played important role in history of Roman Empire

1.8. Jeroboam I reigned for 22 years (1 K 19:20)

1.8. Constantine I reigned for 24 years from 313 to 337 A.D., i.e., from start of his co-reign and struggle with Licinius (Rehoboam’s analogue) after Maxentius’ defeat (see other two variants for Constantine I above, viz., 31 and 13 years)

2a. Nadab (“liberal”)

2b. Constantine II

2.1. Son of Jeroboam I

2.1. Son of Constantine I (Jeroboam’s analogue) [134]

2.2. Came to power immediately after father’s death (1K 15:25)

2.2. Came to power after father’s death (*ibid.*)

2.3. Followed in his father’s footsteps, repeating the “sin” (1K 15:26)

2.3. Continued his father’s religious policy (*ibid.*)

2.4. Was slain by Baasha, who usurped throne (1K 15:28)

2.4. Constantine II started war with his brother Constantine and was killed in action ([134], p. 438)

2.5. Baasha, Nadab’s murderer, became God-contending king (*ibid.*)

2.5. Constans, Constantine’s murder, became Roman emperor, sharing power with third brother Constantius II (*ibid.*), which occurred immediately after death of Constantine II in 340 A.D. ([128], p. 468). All three brothers co-reigned since 337 A.D.

2.6. Nadab reigned for 2 years (1K 15:25)

2.6. Constantine II reigned for 3 years in 337–340 A.D. ([128], [134], p. 792)