378 A.D. was a period of confusion (after Valens' death), and it was only in 379 A.D. (end of the confusion period and civil war) that the stable co-rule of Gratian and Theodosius started ([134], p. 444).

8.4. According to Bible, Ahab was "father's brother" ([13], Morozov's translation)	8.4. Valens was Gratian's (Ahaziah's analogue) uncle
9a. Jehoram ("God's archer")	9b. Valentinian II
9.1. Reigned 12 years (2K 3:1)	9.1. Ruled for 13 years in 379–392 A.D. (after Valens' death and confusion of 379 A.D.) ([128], p. 793)
10a. Jehu and prophet Elisha	10b. —

Here, the isomorphism is not valid, since Jehu's analogue cannot be found among the Roman emperors. At the same time, if we take the data already known to us, then this gap can be filled immediately.

10a. Jehu and prophet Elisha	10b. Alaric and prophet John Chrysostom
10.1a. Turbulent time in history of God-contending kingdom: Jehu's invasion	10.1b. Turbulent time in Empire's history: Alaric's invasion
10.2a. Prophet Elisha was successor to prophet Elijah's (Basil's analogue; see above) religious power (2K 2:9)	10.2b. John Crysostom was successor to religious power of Basil the Great (see above)
10.3a. Elisha was well-known biblical prophet who organized and inspired great religious stir in God-contending state	10.3b. John Crysostom was well-known prophet and religious figure who organized and inspired great religious stir in Empire (see history of Revelation of John in [13])
10.4a. Jehu was army general and contemporary of Elisha (2K 9)	10.4b. Army commander Alaric was the contemporary of John Crysostom [134]
10.5a. In N. A. Morozov's opinion, name "Jehu" is distorted form of Yahweh ([13], p. 344)	10.5b. Tradition preserved medieval Alaric's nickname "God's anger"; his invasion was regarded as coming of Yahweh himself, infuriated by people's sins ([13], V. 7, p. 345; [255])