

10.4a. First Rab-shakeh's expedition failed, and armistice followed (2K 18)	10.4b. First Vitalian's expedition failed, and armistice followed ([121], pp. 215–216)
10.5a. Armistice turned out to be short-lived, and king of Assyria sent him armies again (2K 18)	10.5b. Armistice was short-lived, and Vitalian again rebelled ( <i>ibid.</i> )
10.6a. Assyrians were crushed (2K 19:35)	10.6b. Vitalian was crushed and fled ([121], p. 216)
10.7a. Bible characterized Hezekiah as reasonable ruler (2K), treating him favourably	10.7b. Anastasius "turned out to be a clever and generous ruler ... who made the country the gift of long-lasting peace" ([121], pp. 214–215)
10.8a. Bible praises Hezekiah for his religious policy (2K 18:3–5, 7)	10.8b. Anastasius openly supported Monophysites ( <i>ibid.</i> )

Whenever a Byzantine emperor supported the Monophysites, the Bible almost always commended his God-praising analogue. Vice versa, the Byzantine anti-Monophysite policy precisely corresponds to the biblical imprecations of the associated God-praising duplicate.

10.9a. Reigned 29 years (2K 18:1–2)	10.9b. Ruled for 27 years in 491–518 A.D.
11a. Manasseh ("supreme ruler")	11b. Justin I + Justinian I (or one Justinian I)
11.1a. Reigned 55 years (2K 21:1)	11.1b. These two ruled from 518 to 565 A.D. for 47 years. From Justin's very start, Justinian I assisted him and was invested with actual rule ([70], pp. 29–30)
11.2a. One of most popular kings mentioned in Bible many times. Nevertheless, his biography is given quite short account, which is strange due to such long duration and such great importance attributed to him	11.2b. One of most popular Byzantine emperors. "Since 518 A.D., he actually ruled on behalf of Justin ... For half a century, Justinian was controlling the fates of the Eastern Empire; he left a deep impression on the epoch ..." ( <i>ibid.</i> )
11.3a. Bible's attitude towards Manasseh is very negative. It damns him almost in every verse (2K 21:2–7, 9)	11.3b. As expected, Justinian I persecuted Monophysites, believing them to be heretics ([121], pp. 279–280)
11.4a. Bible charged Manasseh with some massive massacre and cruelty. "Moreover Manasseh shed much innocent blood, till he had filled	11.4b. Justinian I suppressed well-known Nika riot in Constantinople, driving large numbers of unarmed people to capital's hippodrome, and by