

Persians (= PRS) are shown in the right one. Under the 1,810-year shift, we obtain that the dates are ideally consistent, viz., $1810 - 1331 = 479$ B.C. (whereas we have 480 B.C. on the right!).

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| <p>36a. Duke Walter II was French and belonged to best families in France and Italy [45]. Simultaneous invasion of Franks (= PRS = TRNK) and Turks (= TRK) of Greece, one of most important events in medieval Greece. Chronicles stress long process of preparation, and pope John XXII declared expedition as Crusade [45]</p> | <p>36b. Xerxes was Persian (= PRS) and greatest figure of this period, one of most popular ancient heroes [67]. Persians' third expedition to Greece is regarded as greatest and most dangerous. It was prepared scrupulously and for long time ([283], pp. 184-185). Herodotus described grandiose military preparations preceded by strong diplomatic activity [67]</p> |
| <p>37a. Duke Walter was accompanied by his wife Margaret, second most important heroine (MR + Donna again). In 1331 A.D., Duke Walter went on military expedition, sending his troops to Greece by sea. War lasted for about 1 year, and failed, whereupon Walter left Greece, and invasion failed, too [45]</p> | <p>37b. "... Mardonius, Xerxes' closest military consultant ...", again took part in military expedition as second principal hero of war ([67], [283], p. 185). In 480 B.C., Xerxes undertook military expedition to Greece via Hellespont, which lasted for about 1 year, and finished with Xerxes' defeat ([67], [283], pp. 185-195)</p> |
| <p>38a. Greeks and Catalonians could not provide for strong defence in Greece during first period of this war. At first, they evaded action, then turning-point, and French lost. Duke Walter's brother died during war (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>38b. Greeks could not form strong army in first period of this war, and Xerxes easily conquered part of Greece. Persians then lost. Both of Xerxes' brothers died during war ([67*], p. 373). Parallel between these events is clearly seen</p> |
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11.4. The Greco-Persian war and the battle of 300 Spartans with Xerxes' armies at Thermopylae

A famous episode in the history of the Greco-Persian wars is the battle of 300 Spartans with Xerxes' armies at Thermopylae. Under the 1,810-year shift, I could not find the "original" of this event. But under the shift of a slightly smaller value, the battle of 300 Spartans was discovered immediately.