

The Middle Ages referred to as the “Antiquity”.

Mutual superimposition of the Second and the Third Roman Empire, which become identified as the kingdoms of Israel and Judah

1.

IDENTIFYING THE SECOND AND THE THIRD “ANCIENT” ROMAN EMPIRE AS THE SAME STATE. A CHRONOLOGICAL SHIFT OF 330 YEARS

1.1. A dynastic description of the Second and the Third Roman Empire

Let us recall that under the First Roman Empire we understand the “ancient” kingdom as founded by Romulus and Remus, presumably about 753 B.C. ([72]). It had ended with the reign of the Roman King Tarquin the Proud, sometime around the alleged year 509 B.C. ([72]).

The Second Roman Empire is the kingdom which was actually founded by Lucius Sulla in the alleged years 83-82 B.C. and ended with the reign of Emperor Caracalla in the alleged year 217 A.D.

Under the Third Roman Empire we understand the newly founded kingdom that is supposed to have been “restored” by Emperor Lucius Aurelian in the alleged year 270 A.D. and ended with King Theodoric in the alleged year 526 A.D.

The comparison of the Second and Third Roman Empires reveals dynastic currents twined by an explicit dynastic parallelism, *qv* in Fig. 1.1. See also CHRON1, Chapter 6. The chronological shift that separates those empires approximately equals 330 years.

In this case, a dynastic current from the Second Empire includes virtually all emperors of that kingdom. The respective dynastic current from the Third Empire comprises the best-known rulers of the Third Roman Empire. We provide complete lists of both dynastic currents below.

N. A. Morozov had been the first to point out the parallels between the Second and the Third Roman Empire in [544]. However, lacking a prejudice-free methodology for the selection and comparison of parallel dynastic currents, he had confined himself to mere selection. As a result, the sequences of kings proposed by him prove to be far from optimal, and happen to be outright erroneous at times. The author of the present book found the optimal parallel dynastic currents whose details differ from the parallels proposed in [544]. Moreover, it soon became clear that the parallel between the Second and Third Roman Empires is by no means basic. It is of a secondary nature, that is, both empires themselves are phantom reflections of a much later mediaeval kingdom. Nevertheless, we decided to start our list of the most important dynastic parallelisms with this example, since it is a sufficiently vivid one, and also useful for further understanding.

Let us recall the parallelism table (see CHRON1, Chapter 6). The rulers of the Second Roman Empire are listed in the first position, and the respective rulers

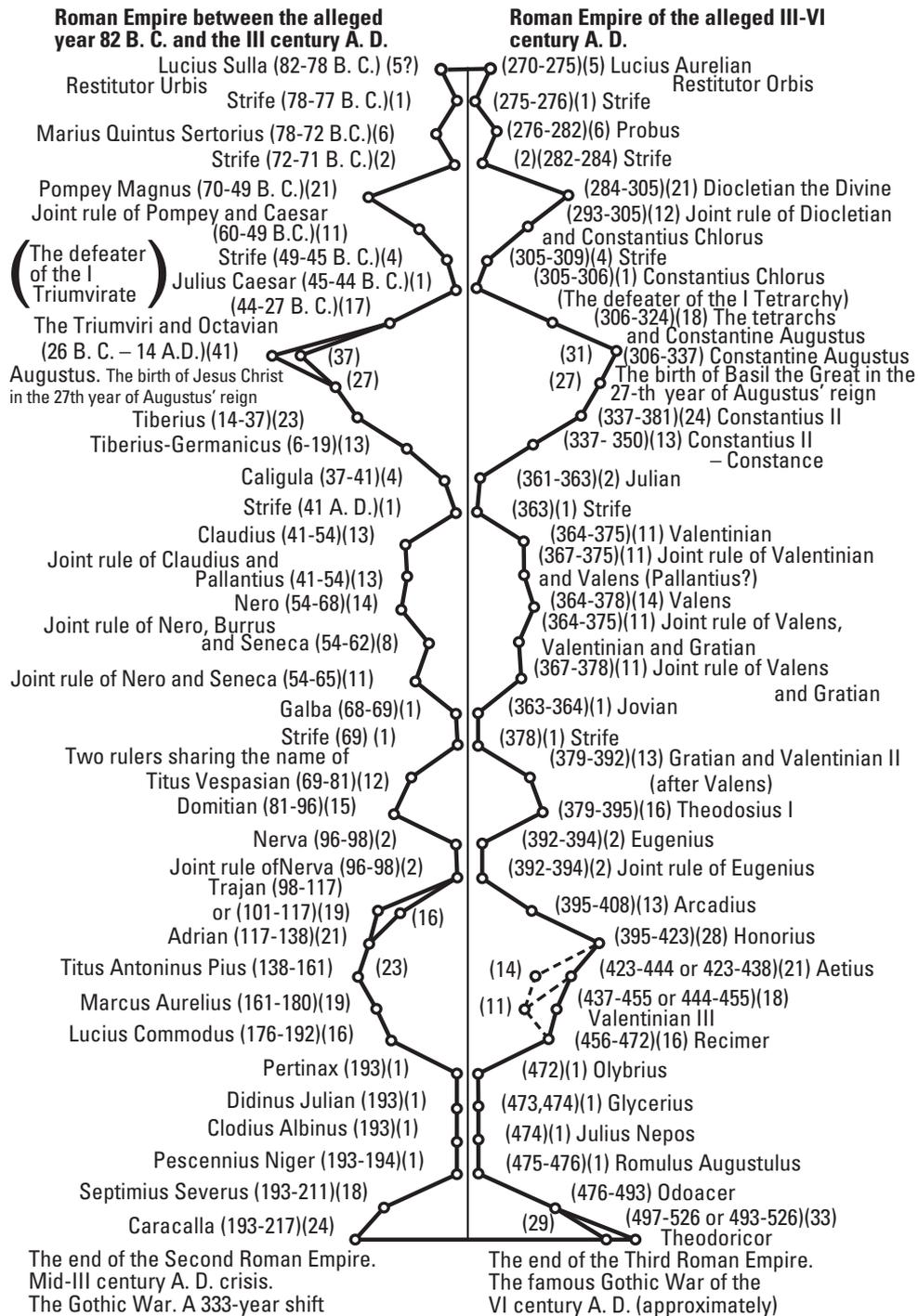


Fig. 1.1. The dynastic parallelism between the Second “ancient” Roman Empire of the alleged years 82 B. C. – 217 A. D. and the Third “ancient” Roman Empire of the alleged years 270-526 A. D.

of the Third Roman Empire that they’re identified as, in the second. All reign durations are indicated in parentheses (see also [72], pages 236-238). Besides reign durations, the table also includes other curious numeric data, which were not taken into account when calculating the proximity coefficient $c(a, b)$ – we only went by reign durations.

The Scaligerian history considers the first three emperors of the Second Roman Empire – Sulla, Pompey and Caesar – to have been “fictitious emperors”, bearing the title of emperor just formally, as if something about it had been “out of the ordinary”. However, this opinion is at odds with certain “ancient” sources calling those rulers emperors quite unequivocally. See Plutarch, for instance ([660], Volume 2, pages 137-138).

1a. *Lucius Sulla*, ruled for 4 years: 82-78 B.C.

■ 1b. *Aurelian (Lucius Domitian Aurelian)* ruled for 5 years: 270-275 A.D.

2a. *Strife*, less than 1 year: 78-77 B.C.

■ 2b. *Strife*, less than 1 year: 275-276 A.D.

3a. *Marius Quintus Sertorius*, 6 years: 79-72 B.C.

■ 3b. *Probus (Marcus Aurelius Probus)*, 6 years: 276-282 A.D.

4a. *Strife*, 2 years: 72-71 B.C.

■ 4b. *Strife*, 2 years: 282-284 A.D.

5a. *Gnaeus Pompey the Great*, 21 years: 70-49 B.C.

■ 5b. *Diocletian the Divine (Caius Aurelius Valerius Diocletian)*, 21 years: 284-305 A.D.

6a. Joint rule of *Pompey and Julius Caesar* (first triumvirate), 11 years: 60-49 B.C.

■ 6b. Joint rule of *Diocletian and Constantius I Chlorus* (first tetrarchy), 12 years: 293-305 A.D.

7a. *Strife*, 4 years: 49-45 B.C.

■ 7b. *Strife*, 4 years: 305-309 A.D.

8a. *Julius Caesar*, the conqueror of the first triumvirate, 1 year: 45-44 B.C.

■ 8b. *Constantius I Chlorus (Marcus or Caius Flavius Valerius Constantius)*, the conqueror of first

tetrarchy, 1 year: 305-306 A.D. or 13 years: 293-306 A.D.

9a. *Triumvirate*, 17 years: 44-27 B.C.

■ 9b. *Tetrarchy*, 18 years: 306-324 A.D.

10a. *Augustus (Caius Julius Octavian Augustus)*, the conqueror of the second triumvirate, 41 years: from 27 B.C. to 14 A.D., or 37 years: from 23 B.C. to 14 A.D.

■ 10b. *Constantine I (Caius Flavius Valerius Constantine Augustus)*, the conqueror of the second tetrarchy, 31 years: 306-307 A.D., or 24 years: 313-337 A.D., with the defeat of *Licinius* taking place in 313 A.D., or 13 years: 324-337 A.D., where year 324 A.D. marks the death of *Licinius*.

10'a. The birth of *Jesus Christ* in the 27th year of *Octavian Augustus*.

■ 10'b. The birth of *Saint Basil the Great* (The Great King) in the 27th year of *Constantine I*.

11a. *Tiberius (Tiberius Claudius Nero Julius)*, 23 years: 14-17 A.D.

■ 11b. *Constantius II*, 24 years: 337-361 A.D., or 21 years: 340-361 A.D.

12a. Struggle between *Tiberius* and *Germanicus* (assassination of *Germanicus*), 13 years: 6-19 A.D.

■ 12b. Struggle between *Constantius II* and *Constans* (assassination of *Constans*), 13 years: 337-350 A.D.

13a. *Caligula (Caius Julius Caligula Germanicus)*, 4 years: 37-41 A.D.

■ 13b. *Julian*, 2 years: 361-363 A.D.

14a. The strife after the death of *Caligula* (brief unrest with the emperor present), less than 1 year: 41 A.D.

■ 14b. The strife after the death of *Julian* (brief unrest with the emperor present), less than 1 year: 363 A.D.

15a. *Claudius (Tiberius Claudius Nero Drusus Germanicus)* - 13 years: 41-54 A.D.

■ 15b. *Valentinian I*, 11 years: 364-375 A.D.

- 16a. “Joint rule” of *Claudius* and *Pallas* within the “triumvirate”: *Claudius*, *Pallas*, *Narcissus*; not more than 13 years: 41-54 A.D.
- 16b. “Joint rule” of *Valentinian I* and *Valens* within the “triumvirate”: *Valentinian I*, *Valens*, *Gratian*; 11 years: 367-375 A.D.
- 17a. *Nero* (*Lucius Domitian Ahenobarbus Tiberius Claudius Drusus Germanicus Nero*), 14 years: 54-68 A.D.
- 17b. *Valens*, 14 years: 364-378 A.D.
- 18a. Joint rule of *Nero* with *Burrus* and *Seneca*, 8 years: 54-62 A.D.
- 18b. Joint rule of *Valens* with *Valentinian I* and *Gratian*, 11 years: 364-375 A.D.
- 19a. Joint rule of *Nero* and *Seneca*, 11 years: 54-65 A.D.
- 19b. Joint rule of *Valens* and *Gratian*, 11 years: 367-368 years A.D.
- 20a. *Galba* (*Servius Sulpicius Galba*), 1 year: 68-69 A.D.
- 20b. *Jovian*, 1 year: 363-364 A.D.
- 21a. *Strife*, less than 1 year: 69 A.D.
- 21b. *Strife*, less than 1 year: 378 A.D.
- 22a. Two *Tituses Flaviuses Vespasians* (names completely identical), 12 years: 69-81 A.D.
- 22b. *Gratian* and *Valentinian II* (after the death of *Valens*), 13 years: 379-392 A.D.
- 23a. *Domitian* (*Titus Flavius Domitian*), 15 years: 81-96 A.D.
- 23b. *Theodosius the Great*, 16 years: 379-395 A.D.
- 24a. *Nerva* (*Marcus Cocceius Nerva*), 2 years: 96-98 A.D.
- 24b. *Eugenius*, 2 years: 392-394 A.D.
- 25a. Joint rule of *Nerva*, 2 years: 96-98 A.D.
- 25b. Joint rule of *Eugenius*, 2 years: 392-394 A.D.
- 26a. *Trajan* (*Marcus Ulpius Trajan Nerva*), 19 years: 98-117 A.D., or 16 years: 101-117 A.D.
- 26b. *Arcadius*, 13 years: 395-408 A.D.
- 27a. *Hadrian* (*Publius Aelius Hadrian Trajan*), 21 years: 117-138 A.D.
- 27b. *Honorius*, 28 years: 395-423 A.D.
- 28a. *Antoninus Pius* (*Titus Aurelius Fulvius Boionius Arrius Antoninus Hadrian*), 23 years: 138-161 A.D.
- 28b. *Aetius*, 21 years: 423-444 years A.D., or 14 years: 423-438 the years A.D.
- 29a. *Marcus Aurelius* (*Marcus Annius Catilius Severus Aelius Aurelius Verus Antoninus*), 19 years: 161-180 A.D.
- 29b. *Valentinian III*, 18 years: 437-455 A.D., or 11 years: 444-455 A.D., or 32 years: 423-455 A.D.
- 30a. *Commodus* (*Lucius Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus*), 16 years: 176-192 A.D., or 12 years: 180-192 A.D.
- 30b. *Recimer*, 16 years: 456-472 A.D.
- 31a. *Pertinax* (*Publius Helvius Pertinax*), less than 1 year: 193 A.D.
- 31b. *Olybrius*, less than 1 year: 472 A.D.
- 32a. *Didius Julian* (*Marcus Didius Severus Julian*), less than 1 year: 193 A.D.
- 32b. *Glycerius*, less than 1 year: 473-474 A.D.
- 33a. *Clodius Albinus* (*Decimus Clodius Albinus Septimius*), less than 1 year: 193 A.D.
- 33b. *Julius Nepos*, less than 1 year: 474 A.D.
- 34a. *Pescennius Niger* (*Caius Pescennius Justus Niger* or *Nigr*), 1 year: 193-194 A.D.
- 34b. *Romulus Augustulus*, 1 year: 475-476 A.D.
- 35a. *Septimius Severus* (*Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax*), 18 years: 193-211 A.D.
- 35b. *Odoacer*, 17 years: 476-493 A.D.
- 36a. *Caracalla* (*Septimius Bassianus Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caracalla*), 24 years: 193-217 A.D., or 6 years: 211-217 A.D.

- 36b. *Theodoric the Great*, 29 years: 497-526 A.D.,
or 33 years: 493-526 A.D.

Besides reign durations, this table contains additional data irrelevant for the calculation of the $VSSD = c(a, b)$ proximity coefficient, and hence not taken into account in computation. $VSSD = 10^{-12}$ in the statistical model that we present and prove correct in *CHRON1*, Chapter 5, which indicates an explicit dependence between the discovered dynastic currents.

Total lifetimes of the empires under comparison are somewhat different. Namely, the Second Empire spans 299 years, with the figure equalling 256 years in case of the Third Roman Empire, *qv* in fig. 1.2. Although a 43-year difference is minute as compared with the total timeframe, it should be taken into account nevertheless. The Second Empire turns to have zero joint rules of any significance, by which we mean joint rules comparable to the duration of the corresponding reign, while the Third Empire has four pairs of rulers (8, 9), (12, 13), (16, 17) and (19, 20).

Let us present both dynasties on the time axis. If every ruler is represented with a section whose beginning and end would correspond to the beginning and the end of said ruler's reign, four “major joint rules” separate the Third Empire into five blocks. What would happen to the chart of the Third Empire if we eliminated these joint rules – as in dividing the respective pairs of emperors and placing them one after the other in succession instead? Let us perform these four unidirectional shifts by the length of respective joint rules, keeping the individual sections unchanged. After such separation, the reign tables of the Second and the Third Empire turn out to be virtually identical, *qv* in fig. 1.2. The calculation of joint reign durations separated by the authors of the present book (with ruler number 29 made redundant, *qv* in the list) yields the exact difference of 43 years between the durations of the empires' existence. Thus, the difference became accumulated due to four prominent joint rules. Having made the distinction between the co-rulers, we find that the difference disappears, the durations of empires begin to coincide, and the two dynasties become virtually identical.

The mechanism of duplication becomes clear. Some chroniclers would ascribe “extra age” to two different copies of the same mediaeval dynasty of the

X-XIII or XIV-XVI century. Or, alternatively, one of the chroniclers, whilst transposing a mediaeval dynasty into the past, would separate its co-rulers, recording them in succession for the sake of simplicity; another chronicler, on the contrary, would “combine rulers” by superimposing them one over the other, thus reducing the total timeframe of the entire dynasty. This was how the two phantom duplicates – namely, the Second and Third Roman Empires – had come into existence.

As we have already mentioned, the dynastic current of the Second Empire included in the parallelism virtually covers the entire Second Empire. Namely, it is just the following four emperors that remain outside the parallelism:

- *Otho* (Marcus Salvius Otho), 69 A.D.,
- *Vitellius* (Aulus Vitellius Germanicus), 69 A.D.,
- *Lucius Verus* (Lucius Ceionnius Commodus Verus Aelius Aurelius), 161-169 A.D.,
- *Geta* (Lucius or Publius Septimius Geta), 209-212 A.D.

It is clear why they could fall out of the parallelism. They had all ruled together with political figures of greater prominence included in the parallelism. Namely, Lucius Verus is “covered” by Marcus Aurelius (161-180), and Geta by Caracalla (193-217). Both Otho and Vitellius ruled for less than a year.

Let us now consider the Third Roman Empire and produce a complete list of its emperors, all versions of their rules, and the strife periods. We use the data from [767], [327], [76], [579]. The list uses CAPITAL LETTERS for the emperors covered by the parallelism.

- 1) Tetricus, 270-273 A.D.,
- 2) LUCIUS AURELIAN, 270-275,
- 3) Tacitus, 275-276,
- 4) STRIFE, 275-276,
- 5) Florian, 276 year,
- 6) PROBUS, 276-282,
- 7) STRIFE, 282-284,
- 8) Carus, 282-283,
- 9) Julian, 283,
- 10) Carinus, 283-285,
- 11) Numerian, 283-284,
- 12) Carausius, 286-293,

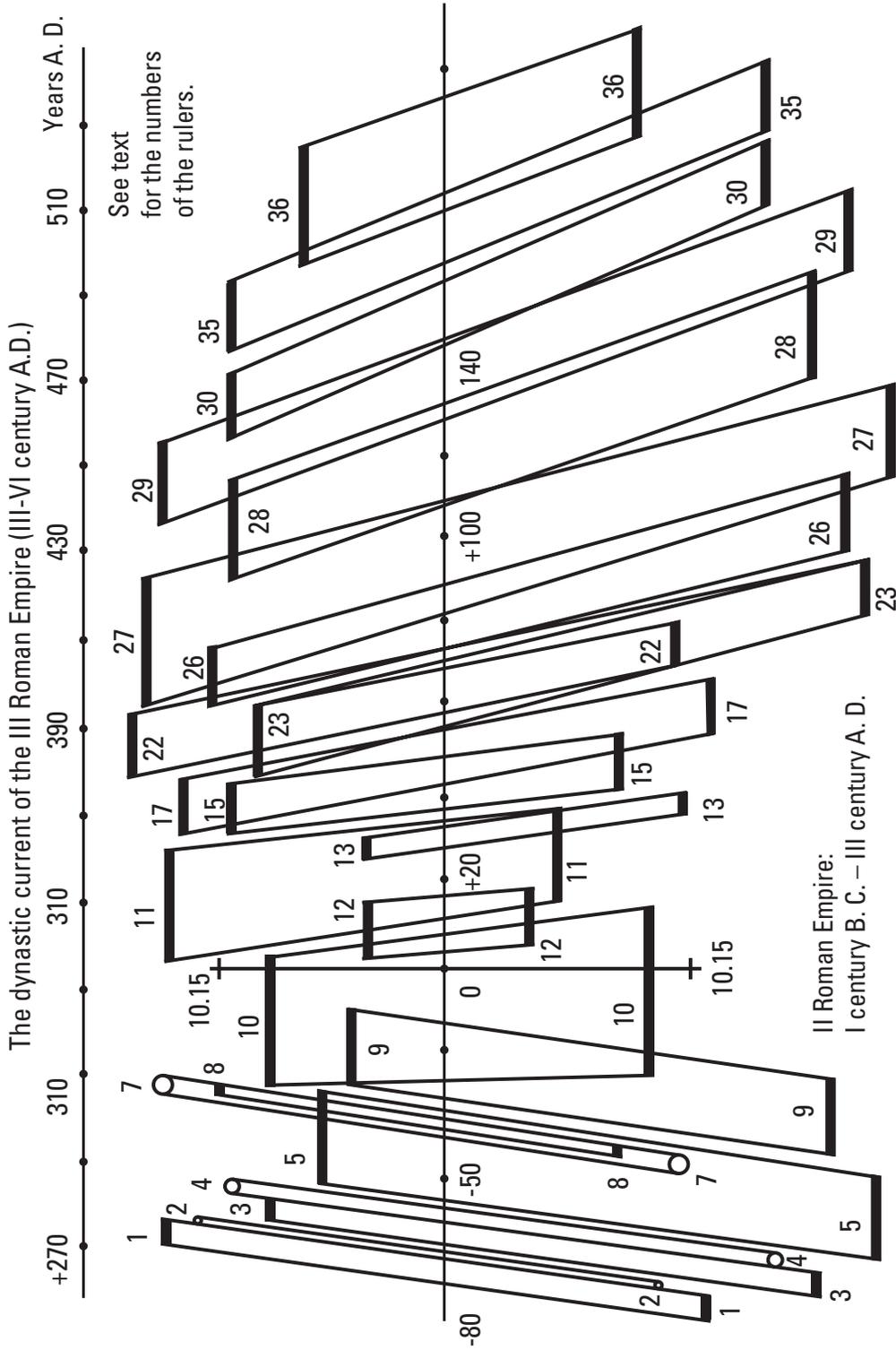


Fig. 1.2. A representation of the dynastic parallelism between the Second Empire and the Third on the time axis. The numbers on the graph correlate to the numbers given to the rulers on the previous illustration as well as in the table from Chapter 6 of CHRON1.

- 13) DIOCLETIAN, 284-305,
- 14) Allectus, 293-296,
- 15) Maximian, 286-305,
- 16) Constantius I Chlorus, 293-306, first version,
- 17) Galerius 293-311, first version,
- 18) CONSTANTIUS I CHLORUS, 305-311,
second version,
- 19) Flavius Severus, 306-307,
- 20) Galerius, 305-311, second version,
- 21) STRIFE, 305-309,
- 22) Maximinus Daia or Daza, 306-313,
- 23) Maxentius, 307-312,
- 24) Alexander, 308-311,
- 25) TETRARCHY, 306-324,
- 26) Licinius, 308-324, first version,
- 27) Licinius, 313-324, second version,
- 28) CONSTANTINE I, 306-337, first version,
- 29) Constantine I, 313-337, second version,
- 30) Constantine I, 324-337, third version,
- 31) Constantine II, 337-340,
- 32) Constans, 337-350,
- 33) CONSTANTIUS II, 337-361, first version,
- 34) Constantius II, 340-361, second version,
- 35) Magnentius, 350-353,
- 36) JULIAN, 361-363,
- 37) JOVIAN, 363-364,
- 38) VALENTINIAN I, 364-375,
- 39) VALENS, 364-378,
- 40) Gratian, 367-383, first version,
- 41) STRIFE, 378,
- 42) GRATIAN, 379-383, second version,
- 43) Valentinian II, 375-392, first version,
- 44) VALENTINIAN II, 379-392, second version,
- 45) Magnus Maximus, 383-388,
- 46) Flavius Victor, 384-388,
- 47) THEODOSIUS THE GREAT in the West
and in the East, 379-395,
- 48) EUGENIUS, 392-394,
- 49) ARCADIUS in the West and in the East,
395-408,
- 50) HONORIUS, 395-423,
- 51) Marcus, 407 year,
- 52) Gratian II, 407,
- 53) Constantine III, 407-411,
- 54) Priscus Attains, 409-410, first version,
- 55) Heracleon, 409-413,
- 56) Jovian, 410-413,
- 57) Priscus Attains, 414, second version, second
attempt to seize power,
- 58) Constantius III, 421,
- 59) John, 423, first version,
- 60) John, 423-425, second version,
- 61) AETIUS, 423-444, first version,
- 62) Aetius, 423-438, second version,
- 63) Valentinian, III 423-455, first version,
- 64) VALENTINIAN III, 437-455, second version,
- 65) Valentinian III, 444-455, third version,
- 66) Petronius Maximus, 455,
- 67) Avitus, 455-456,
- 68) Majorian, 457-461,
- 69) RECIMER, 456-472,
- 70) Libius Severus, 461-465,
- 71) Anthemius Procopius, 467-472,
- 72) OLYBRIUS, 472,
- 73) GLYCERIUS, 473-474,
- 74) Anarchy and strife, 472-475,
- 75) JULIUS NEPOS, 474 or 474-475?,
- 76) ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS, 475-476,
- 77) ODOACER, 476-493,
- 78) Theodoric the Goth, 493-526, first version,
- 79) THEODORIC THE GOTH, 497-526,
second version.

Many of the emperors who were not included in parallelism are “short-term” ones, that is, they had ruled for 1-2 years each, and some are only known from coins. Furthermore, some of them did not rule in Rome, but in Roman provinces – Gaul, Africa, etc.

1.2. Biographical parallelism between the Second and Third Roman Empires. The 330-year shift

Along with statistical superimposition, there are amazing biographical parallels which virtually identify the map-codes of these two dynasties as one another. Once again we shall point out that the detection of a separate isolated pair of “similar biographies” certainly does not mean anything. However, the occurrence of two long sequences of such biographies spanning a total of several hundred years gives one plenty of food for thought.

The biographic parallels that we have discovered, or the proximity of the relevant map-codes (see CHRON1,

Chapter 5), compelled us to compile a number of rather extensive tables and compare them to each other. In order to save space, we shall only list the focal points of this multi-centenarian parallelism. Naturally, the royal biographies that we have compared belong to different scribes. Said scribes sometimes contradict each other in their evaluation of a given ruler's endeavours to a great extent. One scribe would praise an emperor; another would pour scorn over said figure. However, the most remarkable fact in this long chain of coincidences is that all of them were discovered as a result of a continuous formal comparison of kings possessing identical numbers in their dynasties over the length of nearly three hundred years.

A) The parallelism between the Second and Third Roman Empires begins with prominent political figures. They both bear the name of Lucius as well as similar, almost identical, honourable titles, not applied to anyone else in these empires: Restitutor Urbis and Restitutor Orbis.

B) The parallelism ends with prominent political figures accomplishing fairly similar deeds. For instance, both granted civil rights to the entire free populace.

C) Superimposition makes empires and periods of joint rule virtually coincide. Official collective joint rules, like triumvirates, are identified with similar joint rules, such as tetrarchies.

D) A "biographic parallelism", at times turning into an amazing identity of "backbones of plots", lasting for nearly 300 years.

In the table, the letter "a" stands for the Second Empire, and the letter "b" – for the Third.

1a. *Lucius Sulla*.

■ 1b. *Lucius Aurelian*.

1.1a. *Second Empire*. The official title of Sulla: Restitutor Urbis, or "the restorer of the city". This title was given to no one else in the Second Empire. First name, *Lucius*.

■ 1.1b. *Third Empire*. The official title of Aurelian: Restitutor Orbis, or "the restorer of the world" (the state). This title was given to no one else in the Third Empire. First name, *Lucius*. Thus, the names coincide.

1.2a. *Second Empire*. Sulla is a *Roman Emperor*, according to Plutarch, for instance ([660], Vol. 2, pages 137-138). In the Scaligerian history, Sulla is not formally considered an emperor [327]. This, however, does not conform to direct references of the "ancient" authors who explicitly refer to Sulla using his *emperor's* title, qv in Plutarch's work ([660], Vol. 2, pages 137-138). Modern historians believe the emperor's title to have had a "different meaning" when applied to Sulla ([660], Vol. 2, page 514, commentary 61).

■ 1.2b. *Third Empire*. Aurelian – a *Roman Emperor*, according to the Scaligerian history ([76]).

1.3a. *Second Empire*. Sulla becomes emperor as a result of a civil war ([327]), being the most successful military leader. This civil is one of the bloodiest wars seen by the Second Empire. It lasts for many years ([327], page 197).

■ 1.3b. *Third Empire*. Aurelian seizes power as a result of a war against the Goths ([327]), being the most capable military leader. The war with the Goths is one of the bloodiest wars seen by the Third Empire. It also lasts for many years ([327]).

1.4a. *Second Empire*. The war is predominantly civil and external to a lesser degree ([327]). The *troops* give Sulla the title of emperor ([660], Volume 2). The senate pronounces Sulla the dictator ([327]).

■ 1.4b. *Third Empire*. The war is both civil and external. It completes a major civil war in Italy of allegedly the middle of the third century A.D. The *troops* pronounce Aurelian the emperor ([327]). The Roman senate approved the election of Aurelian under the pressure of the troops ([327]).

1.5a. *Second Empire*. Sulla *actually establishes* the Second Roman Empire after a period of anarchy and republican rule. He is thus the *first* emperor, *ruling for 4 years*: 83-78 B.C., or 82-78 B.C. The beginning of Sulla's reign is dated back to either 83 B.C. ([327], page 197) or 82 B.C. – the year of his victory at the walls of Rome ([327], pages 197-202).

- 1.5b. *Third Empire*. Aurelian “restores” the Roman Empire after a severe period of strife. He is the *first* emperor of the Third Empire. He *rules for 5 years*: 270-275 A.D. ([327] and [76], table 15). Reign durations are of a virtually *similar length*.

2a. *Period of strife*.

- 2b. *Period of strife*.

2.1a. *Second Empire*. After the death of Sulla, the *civil war* flares up again. Those are the wars of Pompey et al. *Two* brilliant military leaders gain prominence – Junius Brutus and Marcus Aemilius Lepidus. The troops of both leaders are *defeated*.

- 2.1b. *Third Empire*. After the death of Aurelian, the stability of the state is lost again, and a *mutiny* begins. Tacitus, the successor of Aurelian, is murdered. *Two* new emperors gain prominence: Florian and Probus. The troops of one of the military leaders (Florian) are *defeated*.

2.2a. *Second Empire*. The strife lasts for *approximately 1 year*: 78-77 B.C. ([327], pages 207-208).

- 2.2b. *Third Empire*. The strife lasts for *approximately 1 year*: 275-276 A.D. ([327], pages 446-447). The lengths of the periods *coincide*.

3a. *Marius Quintus Sertorius*.

- 3b. *Probus*.

3.1a. *Second Empire*. After the death of Sulla and the period of strife, Marius Quintus Sertorius – the emperor of the troops – comes to power. However, he becomes *murdered* as a result of a *plot*.

- 3.1b. *Third Empire*. After the death of Aurelian, and after the anarchy, Probus becomes emperor. Soldiers *riot* against Probus and *murder* the latter.

3.2a. *Second Empire*. Sertorius *rules for 6 years*: 78-72 B.C. ([327], pages 208-209).

- 3.2b. *Third Empire*. Probus *rules for 6 years*: 276-282 years A.D. ([327], page 413). The reign durations *coincide*.
-

4a. *Period of strife*.

- 4b. *Period of strife*.

4.1a. *Second Empire*. After the death of Sertorius in 72-71 B.C. a *great embroilment* begins, marked by the uprising of Spartacus in particular.

Over the course of these two years, *two military leaders* attain prominence – Pompey and Crassus. The two are the most brilliant figures of those years.

- 4.1b. *Third Empire*. After the death of Probus in 282-284 A.D. came a period of *severe strife*. In the course of these two years, *two military leaders* attain prominence – Aurelius Carinus and Numerian. The two are the most eminent public figures of the period, who are identified as the duplicates of Pompey and Crassus.

4.2a. *Second Empire*. The strife *lasts for 2 years*: 72-71 B.C. ([327], page 215).

- 4.2b. *Third Empire*. The strife *lasts for 2 years*: from the end of 282 to the beginning of 284 A.D. ([327], pages 647-648, and [76], table 15). The durations of the periods *coincide*.

5a. *Gnaeus Pompey Magnus*, the organizer of the first triumvirate.

- 5b. *Diocletian The Divine*, the organizer of the first tetrarchy.

5.1a. *Second Empire*. After the strife 70 B.C. the power passes into the hands of the Emperor Pompey the same year. He enjoys a splendid triumph and is granted the consul's title ([660], Volume 2, page 338). The period of Pompey's reign is referred to as the epoch of *Pompey's Principate* ([767], Volume 1, Chapter XI). For Pompey, the situation with his imperial title is similar to Sulla's. Although contemporary historians do not consider Pompey to have been “an actual emperor”, Plutarch uses the title to refer to him without any hesitation whatsoever, qv in [660], Volume 2, page 338. There are also numerous ancient inscriptions in existence that call Pompey *emperor* without any qualms at all ([873], page 91, No. 34).

- 5.1b. *Third Empire*. After the strife of 284 A.D., Diocletian is pronounced emperor ([76]). With Diocletian coming to power, “a *new epoch* begins in the history of the Roman Empire – *The Epoch of Dominate*” ([327], page 413).
 - 5.2a. *Second Empire*. Pompey is one of the *most prominent rulers* in the history of Rome. He accomplishes large-scale democratic reforms, in particular, the reformation of the court and the troops ([327], page 277). Pompey was *declared divine* in his lifetime ([767], Volume 1, p. 279).
 - 5.2b. *Third Empire*. Diocletian is one of the *most eminent rulers* in Roman history and the initiator of several important democratic reforms. He reforms the court as well as the military bodies; he is also the author of a monetary reform ([767], Volume 2, page 649 etc). Diocletian was also *deified* in his lifetime ([327], pages 422-424).
 - 5.3a. *Second Empire*. In the alleged year 49 B.C., the Roman senate strips Pompey of all his powers. This marks the end of Pompey’s reign; he dies in several years.
 - 5.3b. *Third Empire*. In the alleged year 305 A.D., Diocletian abdicates, which marks the end of his reign ([327], page 424). He dies a few years after that.
 - 5.4a. *Second Empire*. Pompey ruled for 21 years: 70-49 B.C. ([76]).
 - 5.4b. *Third Empire*. Diocletian ruled for 21 years: 284-305 A.D. The reign durations *coincide*.
-
- 6a. *Joint rule of Pompey and Julius Caesar. The First Triumvirate.*
 - 6b. *Joint rule of Diocletian and Constantius I Chlorus. The First Tetrarchy.*
 - 6.1a. *Second Empire*. a) Pompey, b) Julius Caesar, c) the first triumvirate, d) Crassus. At the peak of his fame in 60 B.C., Pompey creates the *First Triumvirate* to resist his enemies. For this he granted authority to two important military leaders, entering an agreement with them – Julius Caesar and Crassus ([327], page 227).
 - 6.1b. *Third Empire*. a) Diocletian, b) Constantius Chlorus, c) the first tetrarchy, d) Maximian. At the peak of his popularity, allegedly in 293 A.D., Diocletian creates the *First Tetrarchy* to hold his opponents at bay. Three major political figures rise to positions of authority as a result – Constantius I Chlorus, Caius Galerius, and Maximian ([327], page 420).
 - 6.2a. *Second Empire*. Pompey makes a pact with Crassus first, and then they include Julius Caesar in the coalition. This coalition is officially called the *First Triumvirate* in historical literature ([327], page 227).
 - 6.2b. *Third Empire*. Diocletian unites with his co-ruler, Maximian. Then they include Constantius I Chlorus in the group, and later on Galerius. However, Galerius played no important part under Diocletian. In Roman history, this coalition is called the *First Tetrarchy* ([327]).
 - 6.3a. *Second Empire*. In terms of popularity and importance, Julius Caesar is considered to rank second after Pompey, leaving Crassus behind ([327], pages 226-228). With Pompey being overthrown, the power passes on to Julius Caesar, his co-ruler.
 - 6.3b. *Third Empire*. In the hierarchy of power, Constantius I Chlorus (Julius Caesar’s double) is considered to rank second after Diocletian (the double of Pompey) and leave Maximian (the double of Crassus) behind. After the abdication of Diocletian, Constantius I Chlorus, his co-ruler, comes to power.
 - 6.4a. *Second Empire*. The joint rule of Pompey and Julius Caesar *lasts* for 11 years: 60-49 B.C.
 - 6.4b. *Third Empire*. The joint rule of Diocletian and Constantius I Chlorus *lasts* for 11 years: 293-305 A.D. The durations *coincide*.
- COMMENTARY.** Fig.1.3. shows “the statue of Pompey, at the foot of which, as they assume, Caesar was killed”. (Rome, Palazzo Spada – see [304], Volume 1, page 464). Fig.1.4 shows an “ancient” bust of Diocletian, Pompey’s double, kept in the Capitol museum

([304], Volume 1, page 565). However, it is difficult to expect any semblance between the two sculptures, since they were hardly portraits in the contemporary sense. Moreover, they were most likely made as late as the XVI-XVIII century to serve as “visual aids” for the “new Scaligerian history” introduced in that epoch – the epoch of Reformation.

7a. *Period of strife.*

■ 7b. *Period of strife.*

7.1a. *Second Empire.* Pompey becomes overthrown in 49 B.C., and a great *strife* begins, one that lasts for 4 years: 49-45 B.C. ([327], pages 244-247). The strife covers the entire period of Julius Caesar’s rule and the *Second Triumvirate*, ending with the rise of Octavian Augustus ([327], pages 244-247).

■ 7.1b. *Third Empire.* Diocletian abdicates in 305 A.D., which leads to a *four-year period of strife* (305-309 A.D., qv in [767] and [327]). The strife covers the entire rule of Constantius I Chlorus (Julius Caesar’s double) and the *Second Tetrarchy*. Towards the end of the period of strife, Constantine I gains prominence ([767], Volume 1, pages 330-332, and [76], table 12). The strife durations coincide.

8a. *Julius Caesar, the conqueror of the First Triumvirate.*

■ 8b. *Constantius I Chlorus, the conqueror of the First Tetrarchy.*

8.1a. *Second Empire.* Julius Caesar comes to power after the strife and a dynastic struggle, destroying his former companions-in-arms. In the Scaligerian history, Julius Caesar, as well as Sulla and Pompey, is considered to have been “an irregular emperor”. However, Plutarch, for example, explicitly calls Julius Caesar *King* ([660], Volume 1, pages 486-487). There are also “ancient” coins and “ancient” inscriptions in existence that refer to Julius Caesar as to *Emperor*, without any reservations whatsoever ([873], page 184, No.137).



Fig. 1.3. The “ancient” statue of the emperor Pompey (the Second Empire). Kept in the Palazzo Spada, Rome. Taken from [304], Volume 1, page 464.

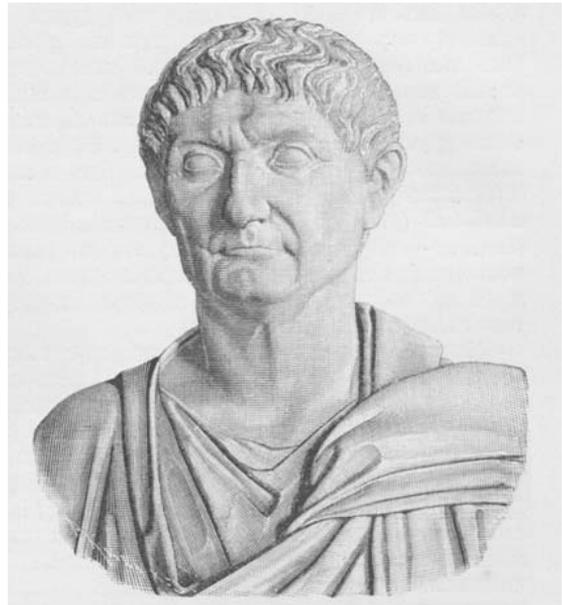


Fig. 1.4. The “ancient” sculpture of his double – emperor Diocletian (the Third Empire). Kept in the Capitol Museum. Taken from [304], Volume 1, page 565.

■ 8.1b. *Third Empire*. Constantius I Chlorus seizes power during the strife. A party struggle destroyed many of his former friends and supporters. He was given the title Augustus.

8.2a. *Second Empire*. Julius Caesar adopts and elevates the nineteen-year-old Octavian. Octavian soon becomes the famous Augustus, and is ranked amongst demigods.

■ 8.2b. *Third Empire*. Constantius I Chlorus enthrones his twenty-year-old son, Constantine. Note the similarity between respective ages of nineteen and twenty years. Constantine I soon becomes the famous Augustus, declared a saint and ranked among demigods.

8.3a. *Second Empire*. Julius Caesar ruled for 1 year: 45-44 B.C.

■ 8.3b. *Third Empire*. Constantius I Chlorus ruled for 1 year: 305-306 A.D. We shall remind the reader that he was pronounced Augustus in 305 A.D.

9a. *The triumvirs and the increasing importance of one of them – Caius Julius Caesar Octavian (Augustus)*.

■ 9b. *The tetrarchs and the increasing importance of one of them – Caius Flavius Valerius Constantius I (Augustus)*.

9.1a. *Second Empire*. After the death of Julius Caesar, the *nineteen-year-old* Octavian, adopted by Caesar and supported by his troops, claims the throne and soon attains it. In doing so, he relies on the Roman *legions* that he was tremendously popular with.

■ 9.1b. *Third Empire*. After the death of Constantius I Chlorus, allegedly in 306 A.D., the *twenty-year-old* Constantine, son of Constantius I Chlorus, is appointed the Caesar of the West. It is the support of his *troops* that earned Constantine the title of Caesar.

9.2a. *Second Empire*. After a certain period of time, the *Second Triumvirate* appears with the participation of Octavian Augustus. Antonius, a member of this triumvirate, initially *despises* Octavian.

■ 9.2b. *Third Empire*. The *Second Tetrarchy* with the participation of Constantine I is soon formed. Galerius, a member of this tetrarchy, also treats Constantine, the son of Constantius I Chlorus, *with disdain* at the beginning.

9.3a. *Second Empire*. Antony, considering the influence of Octavian Augustus' army and his popularity in Rome, is forced to negotiate and make peace with Octavian. The end of the *Second Triumvirate*: Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a *sea battle* and became the *sole ruler* of the Second Empire.

■ 9.3b. *Third Empire*. Galerius, "considering the strength of the Gallic army and Constantine's popularity among the Gallic aristocracy... was forced to recognize him as the Caesar" ([327], page 424). End of the *Second Tetrarchy*: in a *sea battle* of 324, Constantine crushes the fleet of his enemies, remaining the *sole emperor* of the Third Empire. It is possible that "Gaul" might have formerly been used to refer to both the territory of France and *Galiccia*.

9.4a. *Second Empire*. The duration of the strife and the reign of the triumvirs *equals 17 years*: 44-27 B.C. ([767], Volume 1, pages 346, 351-352, 424-425).

■ 9.4b. *Third Empire*. The duration of the strife and the tetrarchy *equals 18 years*: 306-324 A.D. ([327], pages 249-258, 289-291). The durations are similar.

10a. *Caius Julius Caesar Octavian Augustus. Conqueror of the Second Triumvirate.*

■ 10b. *Caius Flavius Valerius Constantine Augustus. Conqueror of the Second Tetrarchy.*

10.1a. *Second Empire*. In the *sea battle* of Accium, Octavian Augustus defeats Antony, his *last enemy*, completely. With this victory, "the period of civil wars in the history of Rome ends" ([327], page 259). Octavian Augustus is one of the *most widely known* emperors of Rome in its entire history. First name, *Caius*.

- 10.1b. *Third Empire*. In the *sea battle* of Adriano-
polis, Constantine I finally defeats Licinius,
his *last* competitor. This victory marks the
end of the civil war epoch of the alleged III
century A.D. ([327], page 429). Constantine
I Augustus is one of the *most famous* rulers
in the history of Rome. First name, *Caius*.
Thus, the names of the doubles coincide.
- 10.2a. *Second Empire*. Antony, defeated by Octa-
vian, had been his close *friend and co-ruler*
initially, subsequently becoming Octavian’s
worst *enemy*. Before his coronation, Octavian
served in the troops in the *East*.
- 10.2b. *Third Empire*. Defeated by Constantine I,
Licinius, who had earlier been his *compan-
ion-in-arms and co-ruler*, later became
Constantine’s *enemy*. Before his corona-
tion, Constantine I served in the troops in
the *East*.
- 10.3a. *Second Empire*. At the beginning of the ca-
reer of Octavian Augustus, the key position
of power was occupied by the *Second Trium-
virate* whose members plotted against him.
Then Octavian Augustus became *canonized*
([579], page 339). A *new stage* in the history
of Rome is considered to begin with
Augustus. It is often written that “this mo-
ment [27 B.C. – A.F.] marks the beginning of
the Roman Empire” ([579], page 339).
- 10.3b. *Third Empire*. In the biography of Constan-
tine I Augustus (the *Second Tetrarchy*), a po-
litical struggle ensues between its partici-
pants, and takes an important place at the
beginning of his rule. Constantine I was
pronounced a son of the God of the Sun
([767], Volume 1, page 674). Everything re-
lated to the person of the emperor in some
way was declared divine. The Christian
Church is considered to have recognized
Constantine I to be a *Saint* equal to the
Apostles in his rank ([767], Volume 2,
page 674). Constantine I is also believed to
have started a *new stage* in the history of “the
revived empire”, sometimes called “the holy
period”. Christianity has obtained the state
support and grown considerably stronger –
presumably, for the first time.
- 10.4a. *Second Empire*. Octavian Augustus concen-
trated all the important functions of military,
civil and religious power in his hands ([579],
page 339). Augustus’s legislative activity was
highly popular. Not only were new laws is-
sued, but the former Roman codices also got
“revised” ([767], Volume 2, page 408).
- 10.4b. *Third Empire*. Constantine I is considered
to have got hold of all military, civil and re-
ligious power ([767], Volume 2, page 668).
Constantine’s legislative activity enjoys a
particular renown. He published new laws,
and also restored the codices of the “pre-
Diocletian epoch” ([767], Volume 2, page
669).
- 10.5a. *Second Empire*. Initially, Octavian Augustus
doesn’t have any permanent residence of any
sort. After the end of the civil war, Augustus
settles down in Rome and “transforms Rome
into a *new city*”. Rome is considered to have
become a highly urbanized central city of
paramount importance under Octavian
Augustus ([767], Volume 2, page 408).
- 10.5b. *Third Empire*. In the first years of his rule,
Constantine I *has got no permanent capital*.
He later transfers the capital of the Roman
Empire from Rome to the *New Rome* on
the Bosphorus. “New Rome” is the official
name of the new capital of Constantine I.
The city received the name of Constan-
tinople some years later ([327], page 436,
[240], page 26).
- 10.6a. *Second Empire*. Chronicles especially empha-
size that Augustus transformed Rome
(allegedly in Italy) into a rich city. “Under
Augustus, Rome was rebuilt in marble in-
stead of wood and brick, having undergone
a radical reorganization” ([767], Volume 2,
page 408). Under Augustus, 82 temples were
erected and restored ([767], Volume 2).
The foundation of the New Rome on the
Bosphorus gets mentioned as follows:

“Byzantium, with its seven hills, looked very much like Rome” ([240], page 225). However, the question would arise: which city really did resemble the other? The conclusions ensuing from the decomposition of the global chronological map into a sum of four chronicles, qv in CHRON1, Chapter 6, suggest that it was most likely the Italian Rome that had been built in the XIII-XV century A.D. in the image of Tsar-Grad on the Bosphorus.

- 10.6b. *Third Empire*. Constantine I transforms the New Rome into a luxurious capital city ([240], page 26). The city was built as a “capital of stone” and a powerful sea fortress. The settlement of Byzantium located at that site underwent a radical reconstruction. A specific administrative structure was introduced, known today to have existed in the Italian Rome. A large number of palaces, a hippodrome, and many temples were built under Constantine ([327], page 436).

10.7a. *Second Empire*. In the 27th year of the rule of Octavian Augustus, Jesus Christ is born. It is from his birth that we count “the new era” nowadays.

- 10.7b. *Third Empire*. In the 27th year of the rule of Constantine I, the famous Saint Basil the Great is born, apparently a reflection of Jesus Christ. The parallelism between Jesus and Basil was first pointed out by N.A. Morozov ([544]).

10.8a. *Second Empire*. Augustus ruled for 41 or 37 years. Mark that there are two versions of the beginning of his reign – either the year 27 or 23 B.C. Let us note that the year 23 B.C. marks the beginning of the period of absolute power for Augustus: he was granted dictatorship, a lifelong consulate, and unlimited legislative powers ([327] and [579], page 304).

- 10.8b. *Third Empire*. Constantine I ruled for 31 years. For him we have three reign duration versions. We consider the basic version here: 306-337 A.D. Reign durations are similar.

COMMENTARY. Fig.1.5 shows a triumphal statue of Emperor Octavian Augustus, located in Rome. On fig.1.6 we see an enormous “ancient” statue of Constantine I, the double of Octavian Augustus, in a portico of the Lutheran basilica in Rome ([304], Volume 1, page 572). We shall repeat what we have said about the statues of Pompey and Diocletian. Most likely, the statues of Augustus and Constantine, as well as every similar sculptural image of “antiquity”, are not lifetime representations at all, but rather were made in the XVII-XVIII century, the epoch of Reformation, as “visual aids” illustrating Scaligerian history introduced en masse at that time.



Fig. 1.5. The triumphal statue of emperor Octavian Augustus made of bronze (Rome, Via dei Fori Imperiali). Nowadays it is considered to be a copy from an “ancient” marble original which is kept in the Vatican Museum (see photograph in CHRON1, Chapter 7). However, a comparison between the “original” and the “copy” demonstrates the two to be ostensibly different from each other. Apparently, in the XVII-XVIII century the manufacture of such “visual aids to the Scaligerian history textbook” assumed the character of mass production, and there was little care about such trifles as similarity between copies and originals. A possible reason may be that the creators were well aware of the fact that there hadn’t been any originals anymore – most of them faced destruction in the Reformation epoch of the XVI-XVII century. Taken from [1242], page 60.



Fig. 1.6. The “ancient” statue of Constantine I, the double of Octavian Augustus, from the portico of the Lateran Basilica in Rome ([304], Volume 1, page 572).

11a. *Tiberius.*

■ 11b. *Constantius II.*

11.1a. *Second Empire.* “Right after the death of Augustus, who had left *no direct heir*... the issue of his successor arose immediately” ([767], Volume 2, page 412). A struggle for power begins. In face of the uncertainty concerning succession, Tiberius, having acceded to the throne, had to fight other pretenders, Germanicus in particular, “on equal terms”.

■ 11.1b. *Third Empire.* Constantine I left *no direct heir*, but “divided the empire between his three sons and two nephews” ([327],

page 438). Naturally, after the death of Constantine I, a furious power struggle had flared up. Constantine I initiated major confusion since he had specified no single successor to the throne. Constantius II, having captured “Constantinople, exterminated the families of the two stepbrothers of Constantine” ([327], page 438).

11.2a. *Second Empire.* A while ago Tiberius was *adopted* by Octavian Augustus ([767], Volume 2, page 412). Tiberius is known to have died being “strangled with blankets” [767], Volume 2, page 423. In a sense, this death may be considered *unexpected*.

■ 11.2b. *Third Empire.* Constantius II is the *son* of Constantine I ([327], page 438). Constantius II, as historians tell us, “died *unexpectedly*” ([327], page 440).

11.3a. *Second Empire.* Tiberius ruled for 23 years: 14-37 A.D.

■ 11.3b. *Third Empire.* Constantius II ruled for 24 years: 337-361 A.D.

The reign durations of the duplicates are similar.

12a. *Struggle between Tiberius and Germanicus. The assassination of Germanicus.*

■ 12b. *Struggle between Constantius II and Constans. The assassination of Constans.*

12.1a. *Second Empire.* Tiberius and Germanicus appear on the political scene simultaneously, as of 6 A.D. ([767], Volume 2, page 414). Both come from royal families. Germanicus is Tiberius’ *nephew* ([767], Volume 2, page 414). Their destinies are inseparable, with Tiberius playing the *key part*.

■ 12.1b. *Third Empire.* Constantius II and Constans appear in the political life of the empire virtually at the same time, namely, in 337 A.D. Constans is the co-ruler of his *brother* Constantius II in the West ([327], page 439). Constantius II had always been *dominant* in this pair ([327]).

12.2a. *Second Empire*. At the beginning of his career, Germanicus had accomplished several great victories over barbarians ([767], Volume 2, page 414). He fought in the West. Ensuing competition and struggle between Tiberius and Germanicus lead Tiberius to accusing Germanicus of plotting against him ([767], Volume 2, page 417).

- 12.2b. *Third Empire*. At the beginning of his political career, Constans defeats the barbarians several times ([327]). Same as Germanicus, those victories are gained in the West. Then a great discord flares up in the empire, allegedly of a religious nature. As a result, Constantius II and Constans find themselves in *different camps* ([327], page 439).

12.3a. *Second Empire*. Germanicus was soon *assassinated* by Piso, governor-general in Syria. Tiberius, presumably wishing to ward off suspicions of Germanicus' assassination, arranged a trial over Piso and *executed* him.

- 12.3b. *Third Empire*. Constans was soon *assassinated* by Magnentius the impostor ([327]). Constantius II launched a campaign against Magnentius in retribution against the assassin of Constans. He took him prisoner and *executed* him ([327]).

12.4a. *Second Empire*. The joint rule of Tiberius and Germanicus *lasted for 13 years*: 6-19 A.D.

- 12.4b. *Third Empire*. The joint rule of Constantius II and Constans *lasted for 13 years*: 337-350 A.D. The lengths of the duplicates' reigns coincide.

13a. *Caius Caesar Caligula*.

- 13b. *Caesar Julian*.

13.1a. *Second Empire*. Information about Caligula is scarce ([767], Volume 2). It is known, though, that he had suffered from some mental disease, imagined himself to be a *deity incarnate*, and pursued correspondent behaviour by extremely insalubrious means ([327], page 300, [767], Volume 2, pages 423-422).

- 13.1b. *Third Empire*. Information about Julian, on the contrary, is plentiful. He is considered to have been an important reformer of religion. However, the actual data concerning the nature of his reforms are rather contradictory. Some Byzantine historians even called him "*The God Incarnate*" ([327]). Julian is considered to have been the "restorer of pagan worship". His reforms ended in a failure.

13.2a. *Second Empire*. Caligula is *assassinated* as a result of a plot ([327], page 301). The details of the plot are unknown. Legend has it that Caligula received his name – "Caligula", or, allegedly, "*Soldier's Boot*", for having worn *soldier's boots* as a child.

- 13.2b. *Third Empire*. Julian is *assassinated* on a march, allegedly with a dart. The assassin remains unknown. By and large, there are many legends about his death ([327], page 441). Julian is considered to have been an ardent worshipper of Mithras, and a priest of this god. One of important distinguishing features of a Mithraist priest was that he was to wear red *soldier's (!) boots*, or *caligulae* ([260], page 69).

13.3a. *Second Empire*. Caligula *ruled for 4 years*: 37-41 A.D.

- 13.3b. *Third Empire*. Julian *ruled for 2 years*: 361-363 A.D. Similar reign durations.

14a. *Strife after Caligula's death*. Short strife under the emperor.

- 14b. *Strife after Julian's death*. Short strife under the emperor.

14.1a. *Second Empire*. In 41 A.D., *after Caligula's death*, strife begins in the Second Roman Empire. The troops elect Claudius as emperor ([327], page 301).

- 14.1b. *Third Empire*. In 363 A.D., *after Julian's death*, strife begins in the Third Roman Empire. The legionaries elect Jovian as emperor ([327], page 441).

14.2a. *Second Empire*. The strife lasts for *several months only*. The senate fails to resist the decision of the troops ([327], page 301).

- 14.2b. *Third Empire*. Jovian “ruled” for *not more than 7 months*, and only in the East, as he had had no time to make it back to the capital of the empire. We shall recall that at the moment of the election he was on a march ([327], page 441, [76], table 16). The reign durations are thus similar.

15a. *Claudius*.

- 15b. *Valentinian I*.

15.1a. *Second Empire*. During the *strife* that lasted for several months, the troops pronounce Claudius emperor. *One year after* Claudius’ accession, the *uprising* of Scribonianus flares up in the *northern provinces* of the empire ([327], page 301). This uprising is one of the *best known* ones in the history of the Second Empire. Scribonianus is a governor-general in Illyria ([327], page 301).

- 15.1b. *Third Empire*. After the *strife* related to the actions of Jovian in the East, far from the capital, legions pronounce Valentinian I emperor. *One year after* the accession of Valentinian I, the *uprising* of Procopius begins in the *northern and eastern provinces* of the empire ([327], page 442). This mutiny is one of the *most notorious* events in the history of the Third Empire. Procopius is a relative of Julian ([327], page 442).

15.2a. *Second Empire*. *Simultaneously* with the uprising of Scribonianus, a *plot organized by his supporters is uncovered in Rome* ([327], page 301). The troops of Scribonianus and the conspirators were *crushed*.

- 15.2b. *Third Empire*. *Simultaneously* with the mutiny of Procopius, a *plot organized by his supporters was uncovered in Rome* ([327], page 442). The troops of Procopius and the conspirators were also *defeated*.

15.3a. *Second Empire*. Claudius begins mass repressions against the residents and the former ad-

ministration of Rome ([327]). The repressions encounter serious opposition in the troops. The praetorians and the legionaries rebel. The Roman nobility, too, rises against Claudius ([327]). Claudius is *poisoned* ([327]).

- 15.3b. *Third Empire*. Valentinian I launches the prosecution of large groups of the supporters of Procopius. As a response to the repressions, discontent in the troops flares up, involving “wide strata of the society” ([327], page 442). The only report on the death of Valentinian I is that “he *died unexpectedly*” ([327], page 442).

15.4a. *Second Empire*. Claudius *ruled for 13 years*: 41-54 A.D.

- 15.4b. *Third Empire*. Valentinian I *ruled for 11 years*: 364-375 A.D. Reign durations are similar.

16a. “*Joint rule*” of Claudius and Pallas within the “*Triumvirate*”: Claudius, Pallas, Narcissus.

- 16b. “*Joint rule*” of Valentinian I and Valens within the “*Triumvirate*”: Valentinian I, Valens, Gratian.

16.1a. *Second Empire*. The three characters mentioned above are normally ranked by their influence in this empire as follows: 1) Claudius, 2) Pallas, 3) Narcissus. Under Claudius, the “*triumvirate*” comes to power, namely: Claudius himself and his two influential minions – Pallas (Valens?) and Narcissus (Gratian?). They exert a great influence upon the policy of the empire ([767], Volume 2, page 426).

- 16.1b. *Third Empire*. The ranking of these characters by their influence is as follows: 1) Valentinian I, 2) Valens, 3) Gratian. Valentinian I organized the “*triumvirate*” in the following way: he appoints Valens his co-ruler, while Gratian assists him in the West, starting from 367 ([327], pages 441-442). One cannot but note the likeness of the names of the duplicates: *Pallas* and *Valens*. The names of Gratian and Narcissus may also possess a similarity.

16.2a. *Second Empire*. “Joint rule” of Claudius and Pallas *lasts for no more than 13 years*.

- 16.2b. *Third Empire*. “Joint rule” of Valentinian I and Valens *lasts for 11 years*. The reign durations are similar.

17a. *Nero (Tiberius Claudius Nero)*.

- 17b. *Valens*.

17.1a. *Second Empire*. After the *poisoning* of Claudius, Nero, the stepson of Claudius, becomes emperor ([767], Volume 2, page 789). Nero is known for confiscations, persecutions and numerous murders that took place during his reign ([767], Volume 2, page 431). This notably distinguished Nero among the emperors of the Second Empire. He repeatedly replenished the treasury by means of mass expropriations.

- 17.1b. *Third Empire*. After the “*unexpected death*” of Valentinian I in 375, Valens, Valentinian’s brother, remains the sole ruler. In the history of the Third Empire, he stands out for terrorizing the country: murders, persecutions and “political purges”. Like Nero, he would often use mass confiscations to replenish the state treasury ([327]). Valens was also called *Valens the Goth* ([269], page 7).

17.2a. *Second Empire*. Nero’s policy causes resentment in the Second Empire and results in the so-called “plot of 65”. The *plot* is headed by the representatives of the empire’s *supreme nobility* ([767], Volume 2, page 437). However, the plot is *uncovered*, and the would-be uprising suppressed. After this, Nero launches major repressions. This initiates mass denunciations ([767], Volume 2).

- 17.2b. *Third Empire*. The cruel actions of Valens increased tension in the Third Empire. A *plot* was planned against Valens causing the uprising of Procopius to flare up. The plot was headed by the *supreme nobility* of the empire ([327], page 442). However, the plot was *uncovered* and the rebellion of Procopius was suppressed

ruthlessly. As a consequence, repressions began. Mass denunciations were encouraged [327].

17.3a. *Second Empire*. Nero is known to have been a vehement *persecutor of Christians*. They describe the ill-famed burnings of Christians - the so-called “Nero’s torches of tar” ([767], Volume 2). Anti-Christian repressions were especially widespread in Rome. At the end of Nero’s rule, the position of the Second Empire is noted to have seriously worsened.

- 17.3b. *Third Empire*. Valens persistently *persecutes Christians*. Certain sources consider him to have been an Aryan. Under him, the famous Saint Basil the Great is persecuted (the “Passions” of St. Basil the Great, qv in [544], Volume 1). Since Basil the Great appears to be a phantom reflection of Jesus Christ ([544]), it is possible that these events are a reflection of Evangelical ones. Then, “vicious Valens” is a reflection of the Evangelical “vicious King Herod”.

17.4a. *Second Empire*. The *uprising* of Julius Vindex became the culmination of this troubled period ([327], page 306). It flared up in Aquitania, *on the border of the empire*. Let us note that there was no plot in Rome. The rebels sought help in the *western provinces* of the empire calling out to dethrone Nero ([767], Volume 2, page 438). Governor-generals of the Pyrenean peninsula provinces joined the uprising ([327], page 306).

- 17.4b. *Third Empire*. The *uprising* of the Goths on the river Danube in 376 is regarded as a special event of that unquiet epoch ([327], page 443). The uprising took place *on the borders of the empire*. However, there was no plot in Rome. The Goth rebels sought help in the *western provinces* of the empire, calling for the dethronement of Valens ([767], Volume 2, page 443). Moesia and Thracia joined the uprising ([767], Volume 2).

17.5a. *Second Empire*. Upper-German legions destroyed Vindex, but turned against Nero

right away and demanded a new emperor ([327], page 306). Nero *attempts to escape*, but *perishes* during the pursuit.

Let us note that the full names of Nero and his predecessor, Claudius, are *alike*, qv above. The full names both contain *the same* formula: Claudius Tiberius Nero Drusus Germanicus ([72]).

- 17.5b. *Third Empire*. The rebels crushed the troops sent against them by the government ([767], Volume 2, page 443). Valens also *attempts to escape*, but *perishes* ([767], Volume 2, page 443). The names of Valens and his predecessor – Valentinian I – are very similar: *VALENS* and *VALENTINIAN*.
-
- 17.6a. *Second Empire*. Nero rules for 14 years: 54-68 A.D.
- 17.6b. *Third Empire*. Valens rules for 14 years: 364-378 A.D.
The durations of administrations coincide.
-
- 18a. *Joint rule of Nero with Burrus and Seneca*.
Death of Burrus.
- 18b. *Joint rule of Valens with Valentinian I and Gratian*. *Death of Valentinian I*.
- 18.1a. *Second Empire*. In this empire, the three indicated characters are ranked by their influence as follows: 1) Nero, 2) Burrus, 3) Seneca. “Policy management in the first half of Nero’s rule was in the hands of philosopher Seneca and praetor prefect Burrus” ([767], Volume 2, page 430). At this time, Burrus was even holding the key position in this “triumvirate”, since he educated Nero ([327], page 305). But in reality Nero, the emperor, had the authority.
- 18.1b. *Third Empire*. The ranking of these characters is as follows: 1) Valens, 2) Valentinian I, 3) Gratian. Only in the beginning of the rule of Valens, Valentinian I managed the policy as the eldest one. He is similar to Burrus in this respect. Thus, Valentinian I was the first in the “triumvirate” during this period ([76], table 16). Gratian took the

third place after Valens. But, of course, it is actually Valens the emperor who was the first one there. Therefore, we list him in the first place.

- 18.2a. *Second Empire*. Nero ruled together with Burrus for 8 years, 54-62 ([327], page 305). Seneca jointly ruled with Nero for most of his term as emperor, that is, 54 to 65 A.D.
 - 18.2b. *Third Empire*. Valens ruled together with Valentinian I for 11 years: 364-375 ([327]). Gratian, the double of Seneca, ruled together with Valens virtually throughout the entire term of Valens as emperor, 367 to 378. The reign durations are similar.
-
- 19a. “*Joint rule*” of Nero and Seneca: 54-65 A.D.
- 19b. *Joint rule of Valens and Gratian*: 367-378 A.D.
Both joint rules last for 11 years. Durations coincide.
-
- 20a. *Servius Sulpicius Galba*.
- 20b. *Jovian*.
- 20.1a. *Second Empire*. Galba was pronounced emperor by the troops. He abolished virtually all orders and decisions of his predecessor (767], Volume 2).
- 20.1b. *Third Empire*. Jovian was pronounced emperor by the troops. He decisively “broke with the past” and abolished the orders and decisions of his predecessor (767], Volume 2).
- 20.2a. *Second Empire*. Galba ruled for about 1 year: 68-69 ([767], Volume 2, page 789, [327], page 208).
- 20.2b. *Third Empire*. Jovian ruled for about 1 year: 363-364 A.D.([767], Volume 2, page 793).
The durations are similar.
-
- 21a. *Strife*.
- 21b. *Strife*.
- 21.1a. *Second Empire*. In the year of 69, after the death of Galba, a *civil war* breaks out. It lasts *not more than 1 year* ([327], page 309).

- 21.1b. *Third Empire*. In the year 378, after the death of Valens, a *civil war* breaks out. Its duration does not exceed *1 year* ([327], page 443). Strife periods have similar durations.

22a. *Two Titus Flavius Vespasians*: Titus Flavius Vespasian and his successor, another Titus Flavius Vespasian.

- 22b. *Gratian* – after the death of Valens;
Valentinian II – also after the death of Valens.

22.1a. *Second Empire*. The names of these two rulers coincide. They are considered to be father and son ([767], Volume 2, page 789; also [327], pages 309-310). This “double Titus” had ruled for a total of 12 years, 69-81, *in the West*.

- 22.1b. *Third Empire*. After the death of Valens in 378, Gratian and Valentinian II remain the only rulers of the empire. Both *rule in the west*. The duration of the rule of the pair (Gratian and Valentinian) equals 13 years: 379-392 (see [767], Volume 2, page 793). Duplicate reigns have similar durations.

23a. *Titus Flavius Domitian*.

- 23b. *Theodosius I the Great*.

23.1a. *Second Empire*. Domitian becomes emperor after the “double Titus”. Chronicles ([327], page 313) emphasize in particular that he had concentrated enormous power in his hands. Domitian demanded that “he, when addressed, was to be called Lord and God” ([327], page 319).

- 23.1b. *Third Empire*. Theodosius I the Great comes to power in the east of the empire whilst the pair of emperors – Gratian and Valentinian II – rule in the west. He acquires enormous influence throughout the empire, and considerably enhances its influence in the east ([327], page 444, and [767], Volume 2, page 793). Theodosius I was an extremely pious ruler, also in full control of the ecclesiastical power in the empire [327].

23.2a. *Second Empire*. Under Domitian, “the Roman provinces of the *Balkan Peninsula* found

themselves threatened” ([327], page 314). A Dacian rebellion made the frontier troops of Domitian suffer bitter defeat ([327]). The Second Empire enters a lengthy and hard war against Dacians thereafter.

- 23.2b. *Third Empire*. Under Theodosius I, the uprising of the Visigoths flared up in the Roman provinces of the *Balkan Peninsula*. The troops dispatched by Theodosius I were put to rout ([327]). The Third Empire began an arduous and prolonged war against the Visigoths.

23.3a. *Second Empire*. Domitian negotiates a *truce* with the Dacians which is considered to be an unfavourable one for the Second Empire. Although the Dacians were considered “allies” at that time, relations with them remained extremely strained ([327], page 316). Nevertheless, this peace pact with the Dacians is regarded as one of the *most important* ones ever signed by the Second Empire ([327]). The truce in question was signed in the *eighth year* of Domitian’s rule.

- 23.3b. *Third Empire*. Theodosius I, having bribed the Goths, signed a *peace treaty* with them ([327], page 444). The treaty is considered unsuccessful for the Third Empire, since the Goths “have formed a semi-independent state within the Roman Empire” thereafter ([327], page 444). The treaty with the Goths is also regarded to be among the *key treaties* of the Third Empire ([327]). The treaty was signed in the *seventh year* of the rule of Theodosius I ([327], page 444). Thus, if we impose the Second Empire over the Third, we shall see that a very important treaty had been signed the same year. This, among other things, identifies the *Dacians* as the *Visigoths*.

23.4a. *Second Empire*. The war of the Second Empire against the Dacians was followed by a domestic uprising – the plot of Saturninus etc. Severe repressions were Domitian’s response. The emperor died in the atmosphere

of discontent and confusion prevailing throughout the Second Empire ([327]).

- 23.4b. *Third Empire*. After the war against the Visigoths, unrest flares up in the Third Empire, allegedly of a religious origin; we see massacre, plunder, and arson ([327], page 444). Theodosius commences with sweeping repressions. He dies in the atmosphere of total strife and rumblings in the Third Empire ([327]).

23.5a. *Second Empire*. Domitian ruled for 15 years: 81-96 ([327], pages 444-445; also [767], Volume 2, page 793).

-
- 23.5b. *Third Empire*. Theodosius I ruled for 16 years: 379-395 ([76], table 16). The reign durations are similar.

24a. *Marcus Cocceus Nerva*.
24b. *Eugenius*.

24.1a. *Second Empire*. Immediately after the death of Domitian, Nerva becomes emperor in the west. His reign lasts for 2 years: 96-98 ([327], page 317).

- 24.1b. *Third Empire*. After Theodosius I, Eugenius becomes emperor in the West. He rules for 2 years: 392-394 ([767], Volume 2, page 793). The reign durations coincide.

25a. *Joint rule of Nerva*.

- 25b. *Joint rule of Eugenius*.

25.1a. *Second Empire*. Throughout his reign, Nerva ruled jointly with Trajan, and the famous emperor eventually “outshone” Nerva. The duration of this joint rule is 2 years: 96-98.

- 25.1b. *Third Empire*. Throughout his reign, Eugenius ruled jointly with Theodosius I the Great - the famous emperor that had “stolen Eugenius’ thunder”. This joint rule lasts for 2 years: 392-394. Durations coincide.

26a. *Marcus Ulpius Trajan*.

- 26b. *Arcadius*.

26.1a. *Second Empire*. Trajan’s rule is considered to have been the beginning of the “golden age” in the Second Empire ([327], page 317). While still in power, Trajan wages *three major wars*.

- 26.1b. *Third Empire*. In 395, Emperor Arcadius – the name translating as “joyful” – assumes power over “the rich and civilized East” ([327], page 445). Arcadius also wages *three major wars* during his reign.

26.2a. *Second Empire*. Trajan’s enemy in the Balkans is Decebalus, a well-known chieftain of the *Dacians* ([327]). The war against Decebalus is Trajan’s *first* one, begun virtually right after his accession – or, more precisely, in the third year of his rule. As we stated above, little is known about the first three years of Trajan’s rule. Decebalus is a well-known commander in the history of the Second Empire. His name may possibly hail back to “Daci-bella”, or the war with the Dacians.

- 26.2b. *Third Empire*. The famous Alaric, chief of the *Visigoths*, is Arcadius’ enemy in the Balkans. Again, *an identification of the Visigoths as the Dacians* occurs, as seen in paragraph 23 above. The war against Alaric is the first one waged by Arcadius, one that started immediately after his accession ([767], Volume 2). Alaric is a legendary commander in the history of the Third Empire. His name might possibly have been pronounced “Ala-Rex”. Thus, Decebalus and Alaric may have not been names in the contemporary sense – aliases, more likely.

26.3a. *Second Empire*. The Great Roman Army of Trajan starts an all-out war against Decebalus, which lasted for 2 years ([327] and [767], Volume 2). Finally, the Second Empire forged a truce with Decebalus ([767], Volume 2, page 789). Decebalus took advantage of this armistice to consolidate his army, and became the commander of a large body of troops in several years. Then he violated the truce, having launched the second war against the Dacians.

- 26.3b. *Third Empire*. A large Roman army, headed by Roman general Stilicho, had been fighting Alaric for *two years*. As a result, the Third Empire had signed a peace treaty with Alaric [767], Volume 2, page 793. During the armistice, Alaric built up his strength and formed a powerful army in several years. Afterwards, he also violates the truce. The *second* war of Rome against Goths begins.
 - 26.4a. *Second Empire*. The second war against the Dacians lasts for *several years*. The result of the war is rather uncertain. Rome arranges for another armistice. After a short lull, *the third* war begins, this time against Parthia, also lasting for several years.
 - 26.4b. *Third Empire*. The second war against the Visigoths lasts for *several years*. The result of the war is vague. The empire forges another truce with the Visigoths. After a fairly calm period, *the third* war against the Goths flares up, also lasting for several years.
 - 26.5a. *Second Empire*. The empire loses the third war. Rome suffers a bitter defeat ([767], Volume 2). We can conclude by saying that Trajan's main enemy had been Decebalus in *the Balkans*.
 - 26.5b. *Third Empire*. The empire, likewise, loses the third war. Moreover, this had been an actual defeat of Rome, since it was Stilicho, the Roman commander that loses the war. Thus, Arcadius's main enemy had been Alaric, who also came from *the Balkans*.
 - 26.6a. *Second Empire*. Trajan had ruled for either *19 years: 98-117, or 16 years: 101-117*. It has to be noted that very little is known about the first three years of his rule ([327], page 318; also [767], Volume 2).
 - 26.6b. *Third Empire*. Arcadius had ruled for *13 years: 395-408* ([767], Volume 2, page 793; also [76], tables 16-17). Reign durations are similar.
-
- 27a. *Publius Aelius Hadrian*.
 - 27b. *Honorius*.
 - 27.1a. *Second Empire*. Hadrian was adopted by Trajan, his predecessor. Let us also note that Adrian is a relation of the emperor Trajan's wife ([327], page 322).
 - 27.1b. *Third Empire*. Honorius and Arcadius, his predecessor, were *brothers* ([327]).
 - 27.2a. *Second Empire*. Under Hadrian, the Roman army falls into utter decline ([327], page 324). As one can see below, similar events take place under Honorius, the duplicate of Hadrian. Moreover, these two processes of armies sliding into decline – under both Hadrian and Honorius – are so similar that the contemporary books on the history of Rome describe them *in virtually the same words*. We shall cite two such descriptions to illustrate. This is how historians describe the decay of the Roman army in Hadrian's epoch: "In view of the fact that many Roman citizens would refuse to serve in the legions, Hadrian began to reinforce the ranks of legionaries not only with residents of provinces, who had the rights of Roman citizenship, but with common free provincials as well. Since that time, the legionaries have finally lost their "Roman" character, having turned into a multinational force, armed with Roman weapons and using Latin as their official language" ([327], page 324). Thus did the Roman army disintegrate under *Hadrian*.
 - 27.2b. *Third Empire*. Let us now cite the description of the disarray in the Roman army in the time of *Honorius*: "The Roman troops of the time looked nothing like the legions of early empires. Although they continued calling themselves legions, both the armament and the organization of the Roman army has completely changed after the massacre at *Adrianople*. They turned into troops that consisted of barbarian soldiers... Most of the military commanders were barbarian chieftains bearing Roman military ranks" ([327], page 324). Nowadays, the rout of the Roman troops near *Adrianople*, in the alleged year 378, is con-

sidered to be explained by this deterioration in the state of army affairs. Thus, the name of his duplicate *Hadrian* appears in the biography of Honorius precisely “in the right place”, known as “the massacre of Adrianople”. This is how a very demonstrative parallelism between the Second and Third Roman Empires appears on the pages of contemporary historical books, not recorded earlier as a system.

27.3a. *Second Empire*. Hadrian was afflicted by a *serious illness*. He was a very suspicious person, and had sired no children ([327], pages 322-325). A brief example of how he had treated his military leaders is as follows: having suddenly suspected a plot among his commanders, he inflicted a series of harsh repressions upon them. Chronicles give no names, speaking only about conspirators “among the supreme officers of the army” ([327], page 322).

■ 27.3b. *Third Empire*. Honorius had been known for having a *very weak health*, and also considered weak-minded. He had no children ([327], page 449; also [64], page 33). The attitude of Honorius to his commanders exposes his paranoid tendencies. In the alleged year of 408, he treacherously murdered his best military leader Stilicho, who had been accused of plotting against Honorius. All of this is supposed to have been slander ([767], Volume 2, page 793).

27.4a. *Second Empire*. Hadrian forged his most important *truce* with Parthia. Let us recall that the war against Parthia is identified as the war against *Alaric* in the Third Empire, qv above.

■ 27.4b. *Third Empire*. During his rule Honorius signed a very important *peace treaty* (by the order of Arcadius), namely, the treaty with *Alaric*.

27.5a. *Second Empire*. Hadrian had ruled for 21 years: 117-138 A.D.

■ 27.5b. *Third Empire*. Honorius had ruled for 28 years: 395-423.

Reign durations are fairly similar. The above data are taken from [327], page 325, [767] (Volume 2, page 793), and [76]. Let us note that old chronicles would normally preserve nothing but a number of scraps of the rulers' biographies. Therefore, sometimes even minor facts that managed to survive by sheer accident acquire great importance as the only evidence of the past, and thus should by no means remain neglected.

28a. *Antoninus Pius*.

■ 28b. *Aetius*.

28.1a. *Second Empire*. Emperor Antoninus Pius succeeds Hadrian: 138-161 ([767], Volume 2, page 789).

■ 28.1b. *Third Empire*. After Honorius, the 6-year-old Valentinian III is proclaimed Emperor in the west. However, he did not actually rule at all, having been in the custody of Placidia, his mother, who, in turn, would obey the will of Aetius. It is said that Placidia “had fallen under the influence... of commander Aetius, a barbarian by birth” ([64], pages 33 and 40). Aetius thus becomes acknowledged as *the official custodian* of Valentinian III ([767], Volume 2, page 757). For many years Aetius remained *the autocrat* of the Third Empire. Theodosius II, his co-ruler in the east, is considered to have been an insignificant figure without any actual influence on the policy of the empire ([64], page 35).

28.2a. *Second Empire*. The reign of Antoninus Pius was virtually a raging storm. Numerous chaotic wars – against the Dacians, the Germans, and in the east of the Empire ([327], page 326) – raged all over the land during his reign. Antoninus Pius is known to have been a most successful general indeed. In spite of his enemies being numerous, he managed to guard the borders of the empire with a great deal of efficiency.

■ 28.2b. *Third Empire*. The epoch of Aetius was also filled with wars and conflicts. Waves of

“barbarian hordes” had repeatedly attacked the Third Empire over that period ([767], Volume 2). Chronicles also describe Aetius as an excellent professional commander. He had been the triumphant leader of the Empire’s numerous military campaigns ([64], page 34).

28.3a. *Second Empire*. Antoninus Pius was extremely resourceful in his domestic policy considering the general instability of the Second Empire. In particular, he would make advances to the lowest strata of society, give away stocks of food, and curb the rights of masters over their slaves ([327], page 325; also [767], Volume 2, page 789).

■ 28.3b. *Third Empire*. Due to his barbarian origin, Aetius had been under pressure to keep fortifying his position in Rome. His domestic policy was very flexible. He had also won the sympathies of the most diverse strata of the Roman populace. He is known to have been a prominent Roman politician in an epoch of civil unrest ([64]).

28.4a. *Second Empire*. Antoninus Pius had ruled for 23 years: 138-161 ([767], Volume 2, page 789).

■ 28.4b. *Third Empire*. Aetius had ruled for 21 years: 423-444 (or 14 years: 423-437, according to another version). Mark the fact that in 437 the authority of Aetius was dealt a heavy blow by Valentinian III, whose custody had then come to its end, and who had become a de facto ruler ([64], page 486). Nevertheless, Aetius had enjoyed a formal influence until the year 444; however, after the loss of several important battles in 444, his falling out of grace became irreversible ([64], page 486).

29a. *Marcus Aurelius*.

■ 29b. *Valentinian III*.

29.1a. *Second Empire*. After Antoninus Pius, the power passes on to Aurelius – *the adopted son* of Antoninus Pius ([327], page 326). Marcus Aurelius *rules jointly* with Lucius

Verus ([327]). Moreover, Lucius Verus is *younger* than Marcus Aurelius [327].

■ 29.1b. *Third Empire*. After Aetius, the power goes to Valentinian III – the “adopted son” of Aetius. Let us recall that Aetius was *the custodian* of Valentinian III. Valentinian III *rules jointly* with Theodosius II who governs over the east of the empire. Although Theodosius II had been older than Valentinian III (qv in [327]), it was Theodosius II who was usually referred to as “the youngster” ([76]).

29.2a. *Second Empire*. Lucius Verus is *subordinate* to Marcus Aurelius. They say that “the empire had actually been ruled by the elder – Marcus Aurelius” ([327], page 326). Lucius Verus, his younger age notwithstanding, had died *before* the end of Aurelius’s reign ([327], pages 326-327).

■ 29.2b. *Third Empire*. Initially, Valentinian III had been dependent on Theodosius II, but their roles became reversed subsequently ([327]). We see the situation from the Second Empire repeating. Furthermore, Theodosius II had also died *before* the rule of Valentinian III came to its end.

29.3a. *Second Empire*. Marcus Aurelius faces a number of major difficulties that “transformed almost the entire period of their [co-rulers’ – A.F.] principate... into a time of bloody wars and economic depression” ([327], page 326).

■ 29.3b. *Third Empire*. Valentinian III is also forced to face a number of serious challenges. His reign in the Third Empire is marked by truculent wars and economic troubles. The empire begins to slide into decline ([327] and [64]).

29.4a. *Second Empire*. Under Marcus Aurelius, a ferocious military campaign against the well-known King Vologaeses ([327]) begins – a long-drawn war with varying success. Finally, a peace treaty with Vologaeses is reached, in no way implying security for the Second Empire. Immediately after the signing of the

treaty, a war against nomadic tribes, which broke through the Roman frontier fortifications, begins on the Danube ([327], page 280).

- 29.4b. *Third Empire*. Under Valentinian III, a bloody war against King Attila ([327]) begins – a protracted one, with success favouring both sides unevenly. The empire arranged a truce with Attila, which brought no real peace. Right after the truce, barbarians invade the empire, which subsequently becomes involved in a series of exhausting wars – in the west and in the east, at different periods ([767], Volume 2, page 38).

This is where we encounter the final phase of parallelism between the Second and the Third Roman Empire. In both empires, the hard and troubled times set in *simultaneously*. As we proceed, we will mainly follow the events in the west of the Third Empire. The ties between the east and the west are considered to have gradually weakened, from Theodosius II and on.

30a. *Commodus*.

- 30b. *Recimer*.

30.1a. *Second Empire*. After the death of Marcus Aurelius, his son Commodus becomes enthroned. The rule of Commodus *stands out* against others, since several *influential minions* appear in his time ([579], pages 405-406).

- 30.1b. *Third Empire*. In 455, after the death of Valentinian III, a talented commander-in-chief by the name of Recimer works his way up to the very top of the Third Empire's hierarchy. He acquires enormous influence in Rome and becomes its actual ruler for several years. According to his contemporaries, “Recimer has by now become *the most powerful person in Western Rome*” ([579], page 487). The rule of Recimer has a *notable feature*: during his reign, there were several *influential imperial minions*, all of them being the de facto pawns of the Emperor ([579], pages 487-490). The comparison of the two influen-

tial minion groups in the Second and the Third Empires exposes an almost complete identification of one as the other.

30.2a. *Second Empire*. The *first* proxy ruler under Commodus was called Perennis. He had soon been killed, likewise his Third Empire double Petronius, qv below ([579], pages 405-406).

- 30.2b. *Third Empire*. The *first* proxy emperor under Recimer had been Petronius Maximus. He was killed three months later ([579], page 487). The two names (Petronius and Perennis) may stem from the same root.

30.3a. *Second Empire*. The *second* proxy ruler under Commodus bore the name of Cleander, who is withdrawn from power by Commodus a short while later ([579], pages 405-406).

- 30.3b. *Third Empire*. The *second* proxy ruler under Recimer was called Mecilius Avitus. Recimer made him surrender the throne rather soon ([579], pages 486 and 488).

30.4a. *Second Empire*. The *third* proxy ruler under Commodus was named Eclectus; it doesn't take Commodus too long to strip him of his powers ([579]). Furthermore, we still have shreds of data telling us about other proxy rulers under Commodus – a certain Marcia, for instance ([579]). This proxy co-ruler shuffling ends with the death of Commodus.

- 30.4b. *Third Empire*. The *third* proxy emperor under Recimer was called Flavius Julian Majorian. Recimer made him a ruler, but soon revoked the rule of Majorian ([579]). We also have rather sparse data concerning other creatures of Recimer's – such as Libius Severus and Anthemius ([579]). This endless changing of proxy co-rulers also ended with the death of Recimer in the Third Empire.

30.5a. *Third Empire*. Commodus had either *ruled for 16 years* (176-192 A.D.) or *12 years* (180-192 A.D.). 180 A.D. is the year when his father died.

- 30.5b. *Third Empire*. Recimer ruled for 16 years (456-472 A.D.).
The durations coincide (for the first version of Commodus' reign).

31a. *Publius Helvius Pertinax*.

- 31b. *Olybrius*.

31.1a. *Second Empire*. Pertinax had ruled for less than a year, in 193 A.D. We know very little of him; the complex situation in the Second Empire is pointed out ([579], pages 406-407).

- 31.1b. *Third Empire*. Olybrius had reigned for less than a year in 472 A.D. There is hardly anything known about him. The Third Empire's situation is critical ([579], page 490). The reign durations all but coincide.

32a. *Marcus Didius Severus Julian*.

- 32b. *Glycerius*.

32.1a. *Second Empire*. The reign of Didius Julian is shorter than a year and falls on 193 A.D. There is a paucity of data concerning him. His rule is accompanied by a great embroilment ([579], page 407).

- 32.1b. *Third Empire*. Glycerius had reigned for less than a year in 473 A.D. We know little about him; his rule was accompanied by a great strife ([579], page 490). The reign durations in both cases are virtually identical.

33a. *Decimus Clodius Albinus*.

- 33b. *Julius Nepos*.

33.1a. *Second Empire*. Clodius Albin's reign lasted less than a year and falls over 193 A.D. We don't know much about him; his entire reign is accompanied by civil unrest ([579], p. 407).

- 33.1b. *Third Empire*. Julius Nepos had reigned for less than one year in 474 A.D. There is hardly anything that we know of his life nowadays. His reign is marked by embroilment ([579], page 490).
Reign durations are virtually identical.
-

34a. *Gaius Pescennius Niger*.

- 34b. *Romulus Augustulus*.

34.1a. *Second Empire*. Niger's reign lasts *one year* – 193-194 A.D. He was *defeated* by Severus and *overthrown* ([767], Volume 2, page 790; also [579], page 407).

- 34.1b. *Third Empire*. Romulus Augustulus had only reigned for *one year* in 475-476 A.D. Odoacer *defeated* and *deposed* him ([767], Volume 2, page 794; also [579], page 490).
Reign durations coincide.

35a. *Lucius Septimius Severus*.

- 35b. *Odoacer*.

35.1a. *Second Empire*. Severus was proclaimed emperor after Niger, and is related to *Germany*, where had been crowned ([579], page 408). Severus defeated Pescennius Niger, the double of Romulus Augustulus from the Third Empire. Niger was *killed* after the battle – cf. Orestes, the father of Romulus, from the Third Empire.

- 35.1b. *Third Empire*. Odoacer, leader of the *German* Heruls in the Roman army, was declared emperor after Romulus Augustulus. Constantinople recognizes his authority ([767], Volume 2, page 760). Odoacer crushed the troops of Romulus Augustulus led by Orestes, the father of Romulus. Orestes was *murdered*. Odoacer deposed Romulus ([579], page 493).

35.2a. *Second Empire*. Severus had been “a strong ruler... this leader was prudent and earnest” ([579], page 409). The rule of Severus “is an important breakpoint in many regards” ([579], page 409). We are approaching the end of the Second Empire.

- 35.2b. *Third Empire*. Odoacer is known to have been a sensible and modest ruler. He tried to restore the unity of the Third Empire that had been falling apart ([579]). The reign of Odoacer is also considered to be a *breakpoint* in Roman history marking the end of the “purely Roman” dynasty. We see the be-

ginning of the Third Empire’s decline. Its last two rulers had been foreign – Odoacer the German and Theodoric the Goth.

35.3a. *Second Empire*. Severus waged a single war, albeit an arduous one – against the Parthian king Vologaeses IV. The course of the war kept on changing: “The North was forced to suppress the Northern peoples that lived close to the border, which had also been a formidable task” ([579], page 410).

■ 35.3b. *Third Empire*. Odoacer’s only war against Theodoric the Goth had been a prolonged and hard one. Success would favour both parties unevenly. Finally the Goths led by Theodoric invaded the Empire from the North. Odoacer was defeated and surrendered in one of the battles. He had been made a co-ruler initially, but his assassination followed shortly ([579], page 493).

35.4a. *Second Empire*. Severus had *reigned for 18 years* between 193 and 211.

■ 35.4b. *Third Empire*. Odoacer had *reigned for 17 years* (476–493 A.D.). Reign durations are similar.

36a. *Caracalla*.

■ 36b. *Theodoric the Goth (the Great)*.

36.1a. *Second Empire*. Caracalla had been a *co-ruler* of Severus and reigned in the *West*. He would constantly have to struggle against his co-ruler Publius Septimius Geta. Both brothers “had hated one another and sown permanent discord amidst the troops, likewise in the court; they even thought of *dividing the state*” ([579], page 410).

■ 36.1b. *Third Empire*. Theodoric had been the *co-ruler* of Odoacer reigning in the *West*. The reign of Theodoric is accompanied by very abrasive relations between himself and his eastern co-ruler Anastasius. This opposition would often manifest as military conflicts ([579], pages 495–496). Both co-rulers already rule in the *divided* Third Empire – the Western and the Eastern.

36.2a. *Second Empire*. The domestic policy of Caracalla is characterized by the chronicles as rather lenient. His efforts to make the army obedient resulted in the *corruption* of the latter due to bribes, which impaired the discipline, according to [579]. Caracalla “granted *full civil rights* to each and every imperial community” ([579], page 410).

■ 36.2b. *Third Empire*. Theodoric’s domestic policy was also known for its great flexibility and religious tolerance. He was a patron of the arts and also widely practised *bribery* of the troops due to his being a foreigner in Rome and striving to secure support for himself amongst wider society strata ([579]). Theodoric made foreigners *equal to Romans in rights* and initiated large-scale migrations on imperial territory.

36.3a. *Second Empire*. In 217 A.D. Caracalla had been *preparing a campaign* against the Parthians, yet died at the peak of the preparations ([579]).

■ 36.3b. *Third Empire*. In 526 Theodoric *launches a campaign* against the barbarians but dies before the preparations are over ([579], page 495).

36.4a. *Second Empire*. Caracalla had *reigned for 24 years* (193–217 A.D.) or *6 years* (211–217 A.D.), 211 A.D. being the year of Severus’ demise.

■ 36.4b. *Third Empire*. Theodoric’s *reign lasts 29 years* (497–526 A.D.) or *33 years* (493–526 A.D.). Theodoric came to power in 493, the year of Odoacer’s death – however, it had only been in 497 A.D. that Zeno in Constantinople acknowledged his rule ([579], page 494). The durations are close enough (first versions).

This is where the dynastical currents of the Second and the Third Empire stop. However, it is amazing that the parallelism that binds them together can be traced further, spanning the epochs of the alleged years 217–235 A.D. and 526–536 A.D.

37a. *Second Empire* ceases to exist in a blaze of warfare and anarchy. The period of 217-270 A.D. is officially known as that of “political anarchy of the middle of the III century, or the time of ‘soldier emperors’” in Scaligerian history ([327], page 406). This prolonged period of anarchy is a unique phenomenon in the history of the Second Empire.

- 37b. The end of the *Third Empire* (in the West) comes accompanied by bloody wars and social discord. The period of 526-552 A.D. is officially known as one of “political anarchy of the middle of the III century. The Ostrogothic rule in Italy” ([579]). This epoch of the greatest embroilment is also unique for the history of the Third Empire. As we can see, these two periods (duplicates, as we understand it now) are characterized by the same words in Scaligerian history.

38a. *Julia Maesa*.

- 38b. *Amalasantha*.

38.1a. *Second Empire*. After the death of Caracalla, the power in the Second Empire is inherited by Julia Maesa in 217 (after a very brief reign of Macrinus, a former slave) – see [327], pages 404-406. Julia Maesa is a *relation* of Caracalla’s ([327]). Near Julia Maesa we see her *daughter* Mamea occupied with matters of secondary importance.

- 38.1b. *Third Empire*. After the death of Theodoric (the double of Caracalla), Amalasantha inherits the power in the Third empire ([579], pages 498-499). Amalasantha is one of the most famous women in the entire history of Rome ([196]). She is the *daughter* of Theodoric ([579]). Near Amalasantha we see her sister Matasantha playing a secondary part. Let us emphasize that the two duplicates (Julia Maesa and Amalasantha) are the most prominent female rulers in the history of both empires. They were the only ones to make Roman Emperors. Their unvocalized names (MSL for Maesa Julia and MLSNTH for Amalasantha) might be stemming from the same root.

38.2a. *Second Empire*. Julia Maesa enthrones her elder son – Varius Avitus Bassianus (Marcus Aurelius Atoninus) known as Heliogabalus ([327], pages 405-406), who *obeys her every word*. He *dies a violent death*. Heliogabalus had *reigned for 4 years* (218-222 A.D.; see [327]).

- 38.2b. *Third Empire*. Amalasantha enthrones her son Amalaric ([579], pages 405-406), who *obeys her every word*. He *dies a violent death*. Amalaric had *reigned for 5 years* between 526 and 531 A.D.
We observe similar reign durations.

38.3a. *Second Empire*. Julia Maesa transfers the power into the hand of Alexander Severus, a gentle and indecisive man who serves as an obedient creature of Julia Maesa ([327]). The reign length of Alexander Severus equals *13 years* (222-235 A.D.).

- 38.3b. *Third Empire*. In the Third Empire we observe Athalaric, the second minion of Amalasantha, come to power. He had been perfectly obedient to Amalasantha ([579]). Athalaric had *reigned for 8 years* (526-534 A.D.) – see [76], table 18.

Reign durations differ, but they don’t affect the general correlation of the entire current of events that characterize the Second and the Third Empire.

38.4a. *Second Empire*. Julia Maesa was killed in 234 A.D. The end of her reign is marked by the war with the *Persians* in the East of the Empire ([327]). 3 years after the death of Julia Maesa, a large-scale war against the *Goths* breaks out – the *Gothic war* of 238-251 A.D. ([64]).

- 38.4b. *Third Empire*. Amalasantha was killed in 535 A.D. At the end of Amalasantha’s reign, a war against the Orient breaks out – namely, with the *Persians* and with Constantinople. This is how the famous *Gothic war* of the VI century A.D. began ([579]).
-

Thus, in order to conclude the parallelism, we compare the period of the alleged years 217-234 A.D. at the end of the Second empire to that of the alleged years 526-535 A.D., when the Third Roman Empire ceased to exist in the West. The parallelism does in fact span subsequent epochs as well; however, it is rather difficult to relate since we enter parallel epoch of violent civil wars whose history is fragmentary and extremely vague; we shall therefore end our comparison table.

However, we must point out an important fact. Once we reach the last days of the Second Empire (the alleged year 270 A.D.), we discover having approached the first days of the Third Empire. Let us remind the reader that this is the very year where we discovered the superimposition of the Third Empire over the Second. The period of the alleged years 240-270 A.D. that separates the Second Empire from the Third is considered to be the heyday of political anarchy in Scaligerian history. It is written that “by the time Claudius II came to power [in 268 A.D. – A. F.] there had de facto been no united empire” ([327], page 410). Thus, 270 A.D., the year we discover to correspond to the beginning of the Third Empire, had to be referred to as one of the empire’s “reconstruction” after a presumed period of utter disarray. However, this very “disarray” is of a fictitious nature, and only became recorded in historical sources as a result of an erroneous chronology.

2.

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN TWO DIFFERENT DATING METHODS ILLUSTRATED BY THE EXAMPLE OF SUPERIMPOSING TWO EPOCHS FROM THE HISTORY OF ROMAN PAPACY ONE OVER THE OTHER. A BRIEF SCHEME

The dating method based on the principles of frequency damping and duplication was applied to the dynastic current of the Roman Popes beginning in the alleged I century A.D. with Paul the Apostle, and existing until the present day. We have used the chronological tables of J. Blair ([76]) and the list of popes given in [544].

The time interval in question (amounting to some 1900 years) was divided into short 10-year intervals. Then we compiled an exhaustive list of all the names

of Popes who occupied the Holy See between the alleged I century A.D. and 1700 A.D. 89 different papal names were ordered in accordance with the sequence of their first appearance in papal currents. After that, a rectangular matrix sized 89×170 was constructed by the author of the present book aided by A. Markarov. Each row of the matrix possesses the length of 170 units and represents the frequency evolution of a single name out of the list of 89. The matrix contains 89 rows and 170 columns altogether. Each papal name is marked as corresponding to the decade of said pope’s ascension. The row numbered 53, for instance, lists all the decades when the Holy See was occupied by a pope named *John*. They fall on the following years: 523-526, 532-535, 560-573, 640-642, 685-686, 704-707, 872-882, 898-900, 914-928, 931-936, 956-963, 965-972, 983-984, 985-996, 997-998, 1003, 1003-1009, 1024-1033, 1285-1287, 1316-1334, 1410-1415.

Afterwards, the duplicate localization method based on the calculation and processing of frequencies $K(Q, T)$ was applied to the resultant rectangular frequency matrix. As a result, a square frequency matrix sized 170×170 was built. Each of its rows numbered Q contains the values of $K(Q, T)$ demonstrating the manifestation frequency of names that first appeared in decade Q in the subsequent decade T as well as the exact amount of times a certain name is manifest. The value of $K(Q, Q)$ stands for the papal names from decade Q that we haven’t come across in the papal list as to yet.

A study of the papal name frequency matrix immediately reveals several circumstances of the greatest interest. For example, we learn that the names of the I century popes (such as Linus, Anacletus, Clement and Evaristus) are unexpectedly “revived” in the XI century A.D., which corresponds perfectly well to the chronological shift of 1000-1050 years.

Similarly, other duplicates spawned by the chronological shift of 333 years approximately are also manifest in the frequency matrix. Higher concentrations of the name John, for instance (qv above) fall on the middle of the VI century A.D., the end of the VII century, the X century and the end of the XIII century. As we shall demonstrate below, this corresponds excellently to how the phantom duplicates of the T series that we discovered in the “Scaligerian history textbook” are distributed along the time axis, qv in fig. 1.7. The mat-

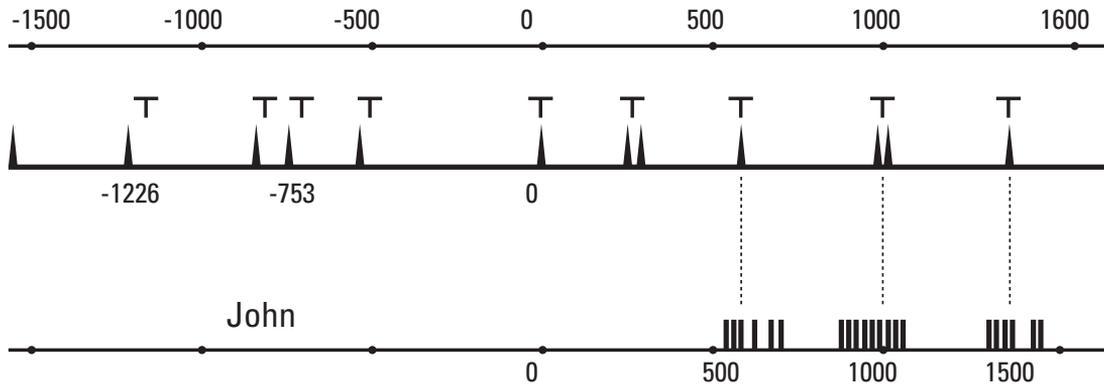


Fig. 1.7. Phantom duplicates of the T series and the duplication of the name John in Papal Rome between the I and the XVI century. Let us point out that higher concentrations of the name fall directly over the duplicates of the T series.

ter is that *John* happens to be one of the key names in history of the XIII century war and its duplicates.

Further studies of name frequency matrices (as built for lists containing the names of Popes, Byzantine Pontifices, Roman and Byzantine emperors etc) were subsequently carried out by the author together with G. V. Nosovskiy. These results are related in our scientific publications ([593], [594], [595], [596] and [597]), in particular; see also the Annexes to CHRON7. These works contain a great body of numerical material as well as frequency matrices, and also a modification of the frequency damping principle formulated in terms of a “card deck shuffling” problem.

All of our results correspond to the facts discovered with the use of the dynastical parallelism method. In Chapter 6 of CHRON1 we indicate two isomorphic “parallel” Papal dynasties that we discovered. Bear in mind that the list of the Pope, likewise the Imperial list, is considered to be the “spinal column” of Roman and European chronology. The modern list of Popes is based upon the *Book of the Pontifices* whose origins cannot be traced further back than the XIII century A.D. ([196]).

The biography of the first pope (Peter the Apostle) and his seven successors up until St. Hyginus (137-141 A.D.) is considered quite vague in the modern “Scaligerian textbook”. S. G. Lozinskiy, for instance, wrote that “in reality, we only encounter veracious information about the Bishops of Rome [as the Popes were called in the alleged first centuries of the new era – A. E.] starting with III A.D. – and even this

information contains many gaps... the mythical character of pre-120 A.D. pontifices is also recognized by the Protestant theologians” ([492], page 312).

Our method of dynastic parallelisms led us to the discovery that the Roman Episcopate period of 140-314 A.D. duplicates that of 314-532 A.D., qv in CHRON1, Chapter 6. VSSD coefficient here equals 8.66×10^{-8} . In particular, they turn out to be phantom reflections of a later mediaeval list of popes. Out of the 47 popes that we find in the period of 141-532 A.D., 43 are covered by the parallelism, leaving just 4 short-term popes beyond it ([76]). Both duplicates are therefore extremely representative.

It is important that this collation of ecclesiastical Roman chronicles concurs perfectly well with the independent secular collation of imperial chronicles that we mention above.

3. THE SUPERIMPOSITION OF THE ISRAELITE (THEOMACHIST) KINGDOM OVER THE THIRD ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST. A SHIFT OF CIRCA 1230 YEARS

This parallelism was also discovered with the VSSD calculation method, confirming the claim made in [544] that the “ancient” kingdoms of Israel and Judea can be identified as the “early mediaeval” Roman empire. VSSD here equals $c(a, b) = 1.3 \times 10^{-12}$.

It is expedient to be aware of the fact that the name Israel simply translates as Theomachist ([544], Vol-

ume 1, pages 416 and 437) – God’s warrior, in other words, or a fighter against foreign gods. Therefore, the word “Israelite” can also be translated as “Theomachist”, which we shall be doing occasionally. The word Judean translates as “Theocratic” ([544]); it may have been used to refer to priests. There is hardly any point in delving deep into translation details, since they are of no importance to us.

In the Scaligerian chronology, the Israelite kingdom between Jeroboam I and Uzziah was dated to the alleged years X-VII B.C., or 922-724 B.C. ([72], page 192). Since the Third Roman Empire is dated to the alleged IV-V century B.C. by the Scaligerites (don’t forget that the dynastical current from this empire that is of interest to us presently dates to the alleged years 306-476 A.D.), the chronological shift (or superimposition) that we discovered between the Biblical and Roman kingdoms roughly equals 1230 years here. In other words, “ancient” history of Israel and Judea needs to be moved forward in time by 1230 years at the very least – and even this result will be far from final, as we already saw in CHRON1, Chapter 6. Biblical history needs to be moved forward by another 600 years at the very least.

According to the Bible, the kingdoms of Israel and Judea are two dynastical branches of a state that had initially been united, which is similar to the division of the formerly united Roman Empire into the Western and the Eastern parts. The first three Biblical kings (Saul, David and Solomon) had ruled a united state, which became divided immediately after Solomon. Jeroboam I becomes the first independent Theomachist king, and Rehoboam – the first independent king of the Theocrats.

We already mentioned the fact that the Bible contains a “double entry system” that allows for easy conversions between respective Israelite and Judaic reigns, qv in CHRON1, Annex 6.4. These data shall be used in the present section as well. Bear in mind that the parallelism between the Israelite Kingdom and the Third Roman Empire is of a secondary nature, being but a reflection of more fundamental parallelisms that we shall relate in the chapters to follow.

Thus, let us cite two parallel dynastic currents of a secondary nature, using a single number to indicate two “parallel rulers”, qv in fig. 1.8.

- 1a. *Jeroboam I* – reigned for 22 years.
- 1b. *Constantine I* had reigned for 24 after his victory over Maxentius – 313-337 A.D.
- 2a. *Nadab* – 2 years.
- 2b. *Constantine II* – 3 years (337-340 A.D.)
- 3a. *Baasha* – 24 years.
- 3b. *Constantius II* – 21 years (340-361 A.D.)
- 4a. *Ilas* – 2 years.
- 4b. *Julian* – 2 years (361-363 A.D.)
- 5a. *Zimri* – less than 1 year.
- 5b. *Jovian* – less than 1 year in 363 A.D.
- 6a. *Omri* – 12 years.
- 6b. *Valentinian* – 11 years (364-373 A.D.)
- 7a. *Achab* (and *Elijah the Great Prophet*) – 22 years.
- 7b. *Valens* (and the famous *St. Basil the Great*) – 14 years (364-378 A.D.)
- 8a. *Achaziah* – 2 years.
- 8b. *Gratian* – 4 years (379-383 A.D.)
- 9a. *Joram of Israel* – 12 years.
- 9b. *Valentinian II* – 13 years (379-392 A.D.)
- 10a. *Jehu* and *Elijah the Prophet* (28 years).
- 10b. A lacuna (or, according to another version – *Alaric* and *John Chrysostom* the prophet (25 years – 378-403 A.D.)
- 11a. *Jehoahaz* – 17 years
- 11b. *Theodosius* – 16 years (379-395 A.D.)
- 12a. *Jehoash of Israel* – 16 years.
- 12b. *Arcadius* – 13 years: 395-408 A.D.
- 13a. *Jeroboam II* – 14 years.
- 13b. *Honorius* – 28 years (395-423 A.D.)
- 14a. *Zechariah* – less than 1 year (6 months).
- 14b. *Constantius III* – less than 1 year (7 months) – 421 A.D. or 423 A.D.

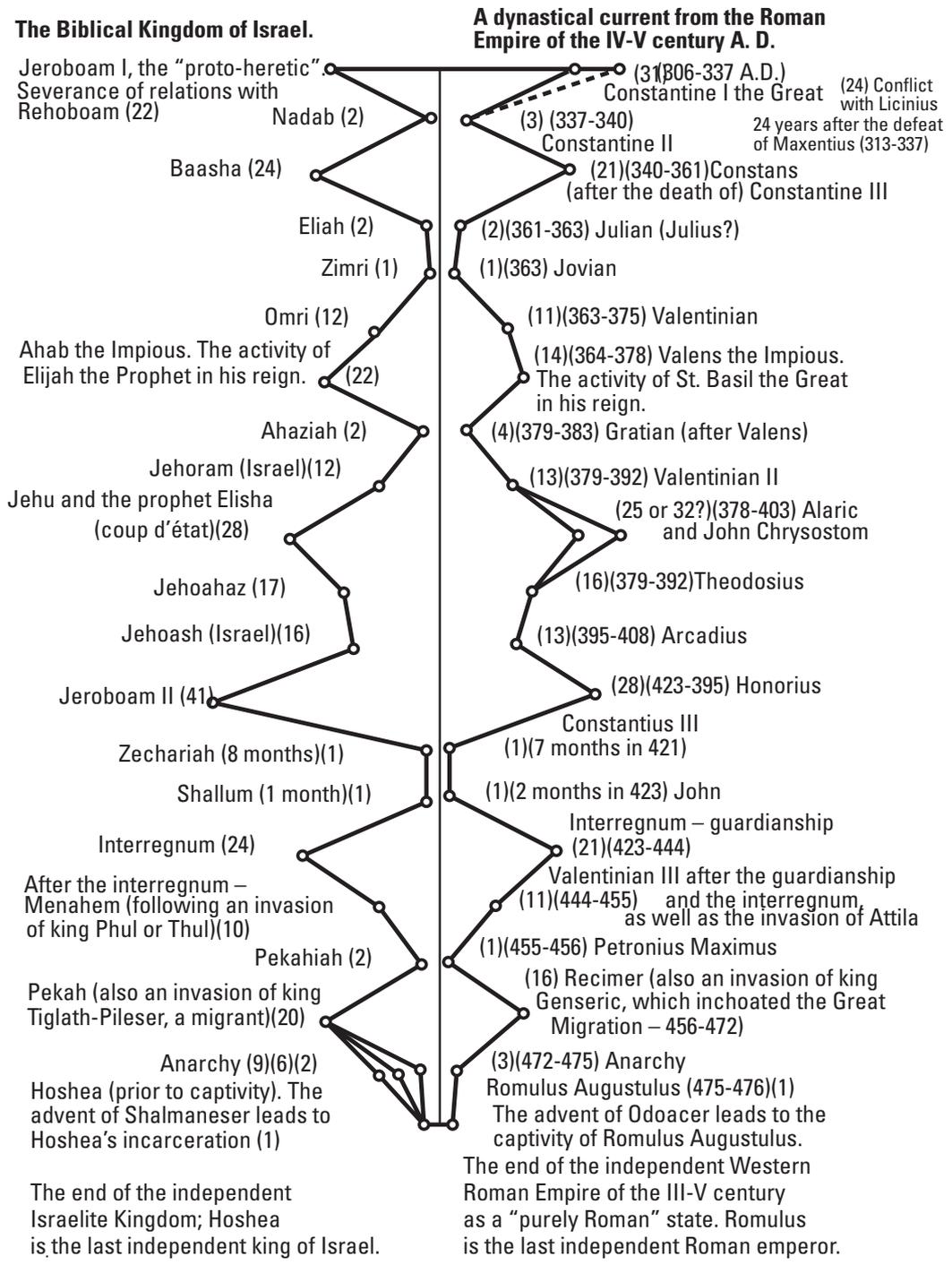


Fig. 1.8. The reign correlation of the "ancient" Biblical kingdom of Israel and the Third "ancient" Roman Empire.

15a. *Shallum* – less than 1 year (1 month).

■ 15b. *John* – less than 1 year (2 months) – 423 A.D.

16a. *Interregnum* – 24 years.

■ 16b. *Interregnum/custody* – 21 years (423-444 A.D.)

17a. *Menahem* – 10 years.

■ 17b. *Valentinian III* – 11 years (444-445 A.D.)

18a. *Pekahiah* – 2 years.

■ 18b. *Petronius Maximus* – 1 year (455-456 A.D.)

19a. *Pekah* – 20 years.

■ 19b. *Recimer* – 16 years (456-472 A.D.)

20a. *Anarchy* – 2, 6 or 9 years (three versions).

■ 20b. *Anarchy* – 3 years (472-475 A.D.)

21a. *Uzziah* (before falling captive to Shalmaneser) – 1 year or 3 years.

■ 21b. *Romulus Augustulus* (before falling captive to Odoacer) – 1 year (475-476 A.D.)

A) The emperors of the Third Roman Empire that ended up in this dynastical current have reigned in the West for the most part – presumably, in Italian Rome. Those of the emperors listed whose primary residence had been in Constantinople were so powerful that they played a dominant role in the West of the empire as well, often even with a Roman co-ruler present. Let us further point out that the kingdom of Israel is covered by this parallelism *completely*.

B) Both dynasties begin with prominent political and religious leaders. In particular, we have Jeroboam I, the famous progenitor of “Jeroboam’s heresy”. His double, Constantine I Augustus (or “Holy”) is presumed to be the first patron of Christianity. The naissance and the establishment of Arianism (a possible analogue of Jeroboam’s heresy) take place in his reign.

Jeroboam I struggled against Rehoboam of Judah, who had *broken away* from him, while Constantine I battled against Licinius, who had also *initiated a secession*.

Under Jeroboam I the formerly united Biblical kingdom becomes *divided in two* – the kingdoms of Judah and Israel. The same happens under Constantine I when the formerly united Roman empire be-

comes *divided* into two parts, the Western and the Eastern. Constantine I went so far as to move the imperial capital from Rome in Italy to New Rome on the Bosphorus.

The united Biblical kingdom had been ruled by *three prominent kings* – Saul, David and Solomon. The Third Roman Empire also has *three famous rulers* at its very beginning – Aurelian = Sulla, Diocletian = Pompey, and Constantius I Chlorus = Julius Caesar. They are the duplicates of the Biblical Saul, David and Solomon.

According to the Bible, the Israelites were *divided into 12 tribes*. Likewise, under Constantine I the Roman empire was divided into 12 dioceses, or regions. In the kingdom of Israel, a *thirteenth* tribe joined the other twelve eventually – the offspring of Dinah. The same thing happened in the Roman Empire under Constantius II, the son of Constantine I, when a *thirteenth* diocese became added to the above-mentioned twelve ([544], Volume 7).

C) Both dynasties end with rulers who fall under the power of a foreign king. In the kingdom of Israel it’s Uzziah who becomes Shalmaneser’s (Czar Solomon’s?) captive, whereas in the Third Roman Empire we have Romulus Augustulus under Odoacer, also a foreign king. Shalmaneser is King of *Assyria*, whereas Odoacer is a *German* king. What we have is the “ancient” Assyria superimposed over the mediaeval Germany (or Prussia, or White Russia). See more on this subject in CHRON5.

Both of the dynasties under comparison cease their existence under these duplicate kings. Bear in mind that the last two emperors of the Third Roman Empire (Odoacer and Theodoric) aren’t Roman anymore – they are foreigners. In particular, they are said to have practised a different religion. This circumstance may have played a certain role in how they became reflected on the pages of the Bible, which is a distinctly religious source.

D) The anarchy and interregnum periods coincide for both dynasties.

E) There are many stunning parallels in the “biographical” current of the Israelite and Roman rulers. The form-codes of these dynasties coincide. We must point out that we give the translations of the Biblical names according to [544].

1a. *Jeroboam I* (Protector of the People).

■ 1b. *Constantine I Augustus*.

1.1a. *Israel*. The name “Jeroboam” could have stood for “The *Holy* Clarion” in Greek pronunciation ([544], Volume 7, page 338). Jeroboam I came to power together with Rehoboam (1 Kings 11:43, 12:2-3 and 19-20). They shared the formerly united kingdom between the two of them.

■ 1.1b. *Third Empire*. The name “Augustus” of Constantine I also stands for “*Holy*”. Constantine I was declared a saint equal to the Apostles in rank. He and Licinius enjoy absolute power in the East and in the West, respectively ([327], page 429).

1.2a. *Israel*. Jeroboam I “*rebelled*” against Rehoboam in the first year of his reign, *severing all their ties* (1 Kings 12:19-20). The Bible proceeds to tell us that “*there was war* between Rehoboam and Jeroboam all their days” (1 Kings 14:30).

■ 1.2b. *Third Empire*. Constantine I *severs all ties* with Licinius at the very beginning of his reign, after the victory over Maxentius in 313. This led to a war between them ([327], page 429). Licinius “*was assaulted* by his co-ruler Constantine already in 314” (ibid). Constantine I wages constant wars against Licinius.

1.3a. *Israel*. Under Jeroboam, “Israel rebelled against the house of David unto this day” (1 Kings 12:19). Jeroboam I *transferred the capital* of the state to the city of Sechem (1 Kings 12:25). Let us point out that Jeroboam I is the *only* king of Israel who had moved the capital city as a result of the foundation of a new state.

■ 1.3b. *The Third Empire*. Around 330, Constantine I *moves the imperial capital* from Rome in Italy to New Rome on the Bosphorus. This important event signified the beginning of the Roman Empire’s division into two parts – the Eastern and the Western. Constantine I is the *only* emperor of the Third Empire

who transferred the capital at the foundation of the new Eastern Roman Empire.

1.4a. *Israel*. In order to prevent the restoration of Rehoboam’s rule, Jeroboam I also separated from him ecclesiastically. *He founded a new religious movement* known as “Jeroboam’s heresy” (1 Kings 12:28 and 12:31). This “heresy” was adhered to by all of the subsequent Israelite kings. It played a major part in the entire history of the Theomachist Israelites. Bible refers to “Jeroboam’s heresy” in the biography of each Israelite king after Jeroboam.

■ 1.4b. *Third Empire*. Constantine I Augustus (The Holy) is occasionally called the *founder of Orthodox Christianity* in Christian sources. Modern historians acknowledge the only fact out of the numerous legends about Constantine, namely, that he had founded a certain cult, possibly of a “heretical” nature. The fact that he was a Christian is often disputed. It was under Constantine I that Arius, the founder of *Arianism*, had first emerged with his teaching ([579], pages 466-467). Arianism is a well-known Christian “heresy” that made a significant impact on the entire history of the Third Roman Empire ([579]).

1.5a. *Israel*. The reign duration of Jeroboam I equals *22 years* (1 Kings 14:20).

■ 1.5b. *Third Empire*. Constantine I had reigned for *24 years* between 313 and 337, counting from the beginning of his joint rule and the struggle against Licinius, after the defeat of Maxentius. Other versions claim his reign duration to have equalled 13 or 31 years, qv above. The durations are rather close to each other.

2a. *Nadab* (The Generous).

2b. *Constantine II*.

2.1a. *Israel*. Nadab is the son of Jeroboam I (1 Kings 15:25). Nadab came to power immediately after the death of his father (ibid). The Bible emphasizes that King Nadab *adhered to*

Jeroboam’s heresy: “And he did evil in the sight of the Lord, and walked in the way of his father” (1 Kings 15:26).

- 2.1b. *Third Empire*. Constantine II was the son of Constantine I ([327]). Constantine II came to power *immediately after the death of his father* ([327]). He successfully *carried on with the religious policy of Constantine I* ([327]). The Biblical author may well have regarded this as “walking in the way of his father”.
- 2.2a. *Israel*. Nadab was killed by Baasha, who had seized the throne of Israel (1 Kings 15:28). Baasha becomes the next king. “Even in the third year of Asa king of Judah did Baasha slay him, and reigned in his stead” (1 Kings 15:28). Asa, king of Judah, might simply be a reflection of Jesus Christ.
- 2.2b. *Third Empire*. Constantine II launched a campaign against his brother Constans and was killed in a battle ([327], page 438). Constans, the killer of Constantine II, becomes the next Roman emperor, ruling jointly with the third brother – Constantius II ([327]). This happens immediately after the death of Constantine II in 340 ([767], Volume 2, page 468). The joint rule of the three brothers began in 337; Constantine II was killed in either the *fifth* or the *seventh* year of St. Basil the Great, or The Great King (basileus = king), who is most likely to be a reflection of Andronicus, or Jesus (Asa?) from the XII century A.D. Let us point out that there are two versions for the birth date of Basil the Great. The most common one cites the year 333; the other one insists on 335 ([544], Volume 1). We see a very good concurrence of these data with the Biblical indications.
- 2.3a. *Israel*. Nadab’s reign lasted 2 years (1 Kings 15:25).
- 2.3b. *Third Empire*. Constantine II had reigned for three years between 337 and 340 ([327], page 792; also [767], Volume 2, page 468). Reign durations are similar.

3a. *Baasha* (The Creator).

■ 3b. *Constantius II*.

- 3.1a. *Israel*. Baasha came to power as the killer of his predecessor Nadab, King of Israel. King Baasha was following *Jeroboam’s heresy*, or “walked in the way of Jeroboam” (1 Kings 15:34). Baasha *initiated a massacre* of his fellow tribesmen: “And it came to pass, when he reigned, that he smote all the house of Jeroboam; he left not to Jeroboam any that breathed, until he had destroyed him” (1 Kings 15:29). Baasha chose *Tirzah* as his capital; the name might actually refer to *Turkey*.
 - 3.1b. *Third Empire*. Constantius II came to power as one of the killers of his predecessor Constantine II. Historians report that “Constantius united the entire state under his rule once again. *Church disputes, which he took part in*, had played an important part in his reign” ([579], page 469). Constantius II had *massacred the kin* of Constantine I, the double of the Biblical Jeroboam I. He had *killed all the family members* of two half-brothers of Constantine ([327], page 438). Constantius II resided in Constantinople, and had lived in Asian provinces for a long time starting 335 – in *Turkey*, that is ([327]). This is basically what the Bible tells us, qv above.
 - 3.2a. *Israel*. Baasha’s reign duration equals 24 years (1 Kings 15:33).
 - 3.2b. *Third Empire*. Constantius II reigned for 21 years, between 340-361 (after the death of Constantine II). Another version dates his reign to 337-361 (24 years), from the moment that his joint rule with Constantine II began ([327]). Reign durations are similar.
-
- 4a. *Elah* (“The God”, or “The Sun”).
 - 4b. *Julian* (“The Lord”).
 - 4.1a. *Israel*. Elah was the *son* of Baasha (1 Kings 16:8). It has to be pointed out that the Biblical formula “son” often refers to religious succession and not actual kinship. The name Elah

(“The Lord”) concurs well with the name of his “Roman double” Julian.

- 4.1b. *Third Empire*. Julian is presumed to have been the *cousin* of Constantius II, the double of the Biblical Baasha. Constantius II had no children ([579]). Julian was *deified* while still alive; he is known as a religious reformer.

- 4.2a. *Israel*. Despite the fact that King Elah had possessed such a grandiloquent name (“The God”), the Bible hardly tells us anything about King Elah. This is all the more egregious when compared to the detailed “biographies” of the Israelite kings whose names were a great deal more “modest”. Let us remind the reader that the Bible is a religious source that paid a lot of attention to the religious policies of the rulers referred to therein.
- 4.2b. *Third Empire*. Julian (“The God”) became reflected in ecclesiastical history under the alias of “The Apostate”. He is considered to have been an enemy of Christianity and a restorer of paganism. The information on this emperor found in the Christian sources is extremely sparse and very negative. On the other hand, secular Roman historians (Marcellinus, for instance) dedicate voluminous exalted panegyrics to Emperor Julian, glorifying his deeds ([579]).

- 4.3a. *Israel*. King Elah was killed by Zimri, his *commander-in-chief* (1 Kings 16:10). The Bible gives us no details concerning the murder. Elah’s reign lasted for 2 years (1 Kings 16:8).
- 4.3b. *Third Empire*. Emperor Julian was killed during a campaign in the East under unclear circumstances. The next emperor is Jovian, who had been the *commander-in-chief* of Julian’s army ([579], page 472). Julian’s reign lasted for 2 years (361-363, see [767], Volume 2, page 793; also [579] and [327]). Reign durations coincide.

5a. *Zimri* (“Singer of hymns”).

- 5b. *Jovian*.

5.1a. *Israel*. Zimri was the *commander-in-chief* in the army of his predecessor Elah, whom he had killed (1 Kings 16:9-16:10). Zimri came to power *in the 27th year* of Asa (Jesus?), king of Judah (1 Kings 16:10).

- 5.1b. *Third Empire*. Jovian was the *commander-in-chief* in the army of Emperor Julian, his predecessor, and had accompanied him in the Persian campaign ([579], page 472). There are many legends about the murder of Julian. At any rate, Jovian is Julian’s successor. One of the versions claims Julian to have been a victim of a plot. Jovian ascended to the throne in 363, *in the 30th year* of St. Basil the Great – possibly a duplicate of Asa (Jesus). Bear in mind that Basil is presumed to have been “incarnated” in 333, which gives us 30 = 363 – 333.

5.2a. *Israel*. Zimri followed Jeroboam’s heresy: “For his sins which he sinned in doing evil in the sight of the Lord, in walking in the way of Jeroboam, and in his sin which he did, to make Israel to sin.” (1 Kings 16:19). Also: “In the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah did Zimri reign seven days in *Tirzah*.” (1 Kings 16:15). Thus, Zimri’s reign lasted 7 days.

- 5.2b. *Third Empire*. “Jovian was a Christian” ([579], page 472). This might be why the Bible mentions that he had “walked in the way of Jeroboam”. Jovian’s reign began in the East, near *Turkey*, during the campaign. He had reigned for *less than one year* ([767], Volume 2, page 793; also [327]). The entirety of this brief period was spent on the march when Jovian was returning to the imperial capital. According to some of the sources, he never reached it. Reign durations are similar.

6a. *Omri* (“The Head”).

- 6b. *Valentinian I*.

6.1a. *Israel*. Omri, the successor of Zimri, had been the *commander-in-chief* in the army of his predecessor (1 Kings 16:16). Omri’s reign

- began in the 31st year of Asa, King of Judah (Jesus?) (1 Kings 16:23).*
- 6.1b. *Third Empire.* Valentinian I, who became emperor after Jovian, had been *the commander-in-chief* in the army of the latter ([327], page 441. Having ascended to the throne in 364, Valentinian I *became emperor in the 31st year of St. Basil the Great, the reflection of Jesus Christ – or, possibly, Asa of Judah, considering how 364 – 333 = 31.* In both cases we see that the ascension to the throne takes place *in the 31st year.*
- 6.2a. *Israel.* Omri waged a violent war against Tibni who had claimed his right to the throne of Israel (1 Kings 16:21-22). Omri ends up *winning* the war (1 Kings 16:22). Tibni the claimant was *killed* (1 Kings 16:22).
- 6.2b. *Third Empire.* Valentinian I *battled* against Procopius, a relation of Julian who had claimed his right for the Roman throne. Valentinian I *won* this war ([327] and [767], Volume 2). Procopius was *killed* ([327], page 442).
- 6.3a. *Israel.* Omri *transfers* his residence to the city of Samaria which was located *on a hill or near a hill* (1 Kings 16:24). Omri was *cruel*: “But Omri wrought evil in the eyes of the Lord, and did worse than all that were before him” (1 Kings 16:25).
- 6.3b. *Third Empire.* Valentinian I *transferred* his residence to Rome in the west. One has to bear in mind that there is a famous *mountain* near Rome – the volcano Vesuvius. Valentinian I was *distrustful and cruel*. Together with his brother Valens they created a very tense political climate in Rome, especially after the defeat of Procopius. Valentinian I executed a large number of Romans ([327], page 442).
- 6.4a. *Israel.* Omri wasn’t killed, but rather “slept with his fathers” peacefully (1 Kings 16:26-28). His reign lasted 12 years (1 Kings 16:23).
- 6.4b. *Third Empire.* Valentinian I may have died a natural death rather than being killed; it is
- however reported that “his death came suddenly” ([327]). His reign duration equals 11 years (364-375, qv in [327] and [767], Volume 2; also [76]).
-
- 7a. *Ahab* (“The Uncle”). Elijah, the great prophet, was active during his reign.
- 7b. *Valens.* The famous prophet and saint (Basil the Great) was active in his reign.
- 7.1a. *Israel.* King Ahab is described in the Bible at length (3 Kings 17-22). He is one of the most notorious kings of Israel, and one of the most austere ones as well (1 Kings 22). The Bible characterizes Ahab as a particularly “impious king”. Apart from following “Jeroboam’s heresy” he also “went and served Baal, and worshipped him” (1 Kings 16:31-33). The term “Ahab the impious” became denominative in later literature.
- 7.1b. *Third Empire.* Valens is one of the most notorious Roman emperors. In particular, he is presumed to have been one of the cruellest rulers of the Empire. Bear in mind that his duplicate from the Second Empire is another notorious and cruel ruler – Nero. Valens is described very negatively in Christian sources. He was a “devout Arian” – a heretic, in a way ([579], page 674). The wickedness of Valens and his duplicate Nero is reflected in Christian literature as a classical negative example.
- 7.2a. *Israel.* The famous Biblical prophet Elijah begins his career under Ahab (1 Kings 21:17 ff). The name Elijah translates as “God” ([544], Volume 7). The relationships between Ahab and Elijah the prophet are hostile (1 Kings 21:17-29). Opposition between them soon leads to *direct confrontation* (1 Kings 21:20-23).
- 7.2b. *Third Empire.* Basil the Great, the famous Christian Saint, is active in the reign of Valens. Legends about him are identical to the ones told about Jesus Christ. The relationship between Basil and Valens is a very strained one, and eventually leads to an open conflict, qv in the *Menaion* ([544], Volume 1).

7.3a. *Israel*. The “biography” of Ahab as related in the Bible is the story of his interactions with the prophet Elijah for the most part (1 Kings 21:17-29). Bible, being a religious source, naturally pays attention to such facts. Ahab had been scared of Elijah, “and went softly” (1 Kings 21:27).

■ 7.3b. *Third Empire*. Fragments of the biography of Valens as presented in the *Menaion* are covered as the story of opposition between Valens and St. Basil the Great. Valens was “afraid of Basil”. Quotation given according to [544], Volume 1.

7.4a. *Israel*. Ahab wages war against “the King of Syria” (1 Kings 22). Ahab’s army is defeated. Ahab himself gets seriously wounded during his escape from the battlefield, and soon dies (1 Kings 22:37-38).

■ 7.4b. *Third Empire*. Valens fights the Goths ([327]). Once again we see the Biblical *Syrians*, or Assyrians, identified as the mediaeval *Goths*. The troops of Valens are crushed; he gets killed as he flees the battlefield, likewise his double Nero from the Second Roman Empire ([327] and [767], Volume 2).

7.5a. *Israel*. The Bible portrays the notorious Jezebel, Ahab’s wife, in the most unfavourable manner, saying that “the dogs shall eat Jezebel” (1 Kings 21:23). Ahab’s reign duration equals 22 years (1 Kings 16:29).

■ 7.5b. *Third Empire*. Since Basil the Great is most likely to be a phantom reflection of Jesus Christ from the XII century, Valens can probably be identified as “King Herod” from the Gospels. The Gospels describe him very negatively, likewise his wife Herodias. Valens reigned for 14 years (364-378, qv in [327]). A propos, the pair of emperors (Valens + Valentinian I) had reigned for 25 years (14 + 11 = 25). Reign durations are similar in the second version.

8a. *Ahaziah* (“The Lord’s Owner”).

8b. *Gratian*.

8.1a. *Israel*. Ahaziah is Ahab’s successor (1 Kings 22:51). Ahaziah had reigned in Samaria (1 Kings 22:51). His reign duration equals 2 years (1 Kings 22:51).

■ 8.1b. *Third Empire*. After the death of Valens in 378, his co-ruler Gratian remains regnant in the West of the empire until his death in 383 ([327]). Gratian rules in Rome; once again we see the city identified as the Biblical Samaria. Gratian’s reign duration equals 4 years (379-383) or 5 years (378-383, qv in [327], page 444). Their reign durations are similar. Let us point out that although formally Gratian remained the sole ruler of the empire from 378 and on, the entire year 378 was marked by embroilment after the death of Valens. Gratian’s stable reign begins in 379, after the end of the strife and the civil war, likewise the reign of Theodosius, who was appointed in 379.

9a. *Jehoram* (“The Lord’s Archer”).

■ 9b. *Valentinian II*.

9.1a. *Israel*. Jehoram had reigned for 12 years (2 Kings 3:1).

■ 9.1b. *Third Empire*. The reign of Valentinian II lasted 13 years after the death of Valens and the civil unrest of 379 (379-392, qv in [767], Volume 2, page 793). Reign durations are similar.

10a. *Jehu* and the prophet *Elisha*.

■ 10b. Lacuna. No duplicate emperor here. One could think that the parallelism is interrupted here; however, it has to be pointed out that the gap is instantly filled once we turn to the events of the alleged IV-V century that involve the famous warlord *Alaric*. Thus, we have *Alaric* and *John Chrysostom* the prophet.

10.1a. *Israel*. We see an unquiet period in history of the Israelite kingdom – the *invasion* of Jehu. Elijah’s successor in ecclesiastical power is the famous Biblical prophet Elisha (2 Kings 2:9). He is the inspirer and the organizer of a great religious upheaval in the kingdom of Israel.

- 10.1b. *Third Empire*. The famous strife in the Third Roman Empire – Alaric’s *invasion*. John Chrysostom inherits ecclesiastical power from Saint Basil the Great. He is a famous religious figure in the history of the Christian church of the alleged IV-V century and the initiator of a powerful religious movement in the Third Empire ([542]).
- 10.2a. *Israel*. Jehu the warlord is active in the epoch of the prophet Elisha (2 Kings 9). The name *Jehu* can be regarded as a distorted version of “*Jehovah*” ([544], Volume 7, page 344). The invasion of Jehu is described in the Bible as a barbaric invasion, likewise the rebellion that he leads. Jehu does not belong to the regnant dynasty of Israelite kings, and is summoned into the country by Elisha (2 Kings 9). Elisha and Jehu ruled in the Kingdom of Israel together (2 Kings 9-10).
- 10.2b. *Third Empire*. The military leader Alaric is active in the epoch of St. John Chrysostom ([327]). Some sources inform us of his mediaeval alias “*Wrath of Lord*”. His invasion was regarded as the advent of Jehovah angered by the sins of the people ([544], Volume 7, page 345; also [64]). Alaric’s rebellion, as well as his invasion, are barbaric in nature. Alaric was the military commander of the Roman Empire (likewise the Biblical Jehu), but not the formal leader of the empire ([327]). Apparently, the imperial policy was largely affected by John Chrysostom in 399-400; Emperor Arcadius is supposed to have acted in accordance with John’s advice ([544]).
- 10.3a. *Israel*. Elisha the prophet castigated Jezebel and finally destroyed her by proxy of Jehu (2 Kings 9). Jezebel was killed (2 Kings 9:30-33). She had been a king’s daughter (2 Kings 9:34). At the same time, several Christian authors (Eusebius, for instance) referred to the church as to a “wife”.
- 10.3b. *Third Empire*. John Chrysostom sharply criticised the official church; however, the parallel here isn’t quite clear.
- 10.4a. *Israel*. According to the Bible, Jehu “reigned over Israel” (2 Kings 10:36), anointed by Elisha the prophet (2 Kings 9:6). The allegedly *pagan cult of Baal is overthrown* under Elisha (2 Kings 10:28). “And they brought forth the images out of the house of Baal, and burned them. And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draught house unto this day” (2 Kings 10:26-27). This is where the Bible condemns and forbids the cult of Baal.
- 10.4b. *Third Empire*. The invasion of Alaric stunned the entire Roman Empire. He took Rome in 410. Alaric became *King* of the Goths in 396 ([327], page 446). The *pagan cult becomes dwnthrodden* in the empire under John Chrysostom. In the alleged year 391 the imperial edict comes out that forbids sacrifices. The last Olympic games take place in 393; all the Olympian temples are *destroyed* the same year ([327], page 444-445). The famous statue of Zeus is taken to Constantinople; pagan religious services are outlawed ([327]).
- 10.5a. *Israel*. Jehu took part in this religious struggle personally as the persecutor of Baal’s cult. Jehu’s reign duration equals *28 years* (2 Kings 10:36).
- 10.5b. *Third Empire*. Alaric also took part in the religious struggle of this period in the Roman Empire. He had been an Arian and persecuted Orthodox Christians ([327]). The “reign” of Alaric and John Chrysostom lasted for either *25 or 32 years*. It has to be explained that the activity of Chrysostom begins in the alleged year 378, after the death of Valens and Basil the Great, the double of the Biblical Elijah. The *rebellion of the Goths* takes place the same year ([327], p. 443). Chrysostom dies in the alleged year 403. Alaric becomes famous in the alleged year 385, and becomes King of the Goths in 398 ([327], p. 446). Alaric died in the alleged year 410 or 411. Thus, we get the 15 years as the period of 396-411 (Alaric), 32 years as

the period of 378-410 (the Gothic rebellion followed by Alaric's reign), or 30 years as the period of 378-407 (Chrysostom).

11a. *Jehoash* ("The Lord's Property")

■ 11b. *Theodosius I*.

11.1a. *Israel*. Jehoash followed Jeroboam's heresy, or "walked in the sins of Jeroboam" (2 Kings 13:2), likewise the previous kings of Israel excepting Jehu. His name can be translated as "the Lord's property". He may have been considered "the son of God" (Jehu, or Jehovah?). See [544], Volume 4.

■ 11.1b. *Third Empire*. Theodosius I was a *fanatical* Christian ([327], page 444). Furthermore, from the point of view of an ecclesiastical chronicler, he may have been called "the Lord's property", since the Goths led by Alaric ("Wrath of God") attacked him when they first rebelled in 378.

11.2a. *Israel*. The reign of Jehoash is marked by a single, yet arduous, war against Hazael, king of *Syria* (2 Kings 13:3). The Bible describes Hazael's invasion as barbaric (2 Kings 13). Jehoash lost the war (2 Kings 13:3), but signed a peace with Hazael (2 Kings 13:5). Jehoash *reigned for 17 years* (2 Kings 13:1).

■ 11.2b. *Third Empire*. The war against the *Goths* accompanies the entire rule of Theodosius I. This war was violent, bloody, and arduous. Roman chronicles regarded the invasion of the *Goths* as a barbaric intrusion. In 386, Theodosius I manages to negotiate a truce with the Goths ([327]; also [767], Volume 2). We see another identification of the biblical *Arameans* with the mediaeval *Goths*. *Theodosius I had reigned 16 years: 379-395* ([767], Volume 2, page 793). The reign durations are similar.

12a. *Jehoash* of Israel (God's Fire).

■ 12b. *Arcadius*.

12.1a. *Israel*. Jehoash is the *son* of Jehoahaz (2 Kings 13:10). Next to Jehoash we see the eminent

prophet St. Elisha, whose orders were good as law for Jehoash (2 Kings 13:14-20). "Elisha had died... *And now* Moabite raiders invaded the country" (2 Kings 13:20).

■ 12.1b. *Third Empire*. Arcadius is a *son* of Theodosius I ([327], page 445). Next to Arcadius we find a well-known saint, John Chrysostom, whose advice Emperor Arcadius allegedly followed in 400-401 ([542]). St. John Chrysostom *died* in 407. The *next* year, in 408, Alaric re-invaded the empire.

12.2a. *Israel*. Jehoash wages wars against *two* kings – Hazael and Ben-Hadad (2 Kings 13:3-7, 13:22-25). The Bible calls Hazael King of *Aram* (2 Kings 13:22). Ben-Hadad is his son (2 Kings 13:25). Jehoash *did not succeed* in destroying Hazael completely (2 Kings 13:19).

■ 12.2b. *Third Empire*. Arcadius wages wars against *two* kings – Alaric and Radagaisius. Arcadius *did not succeed* in destroying Alaric's troops completely ([327], page 447). Alaric and Radagaisius were the respective leaders of the *Goths* and the *Germans* [327]. Thus, we encounter another superimposition of the biblical *Arameans* over the medieval *Goths* and *Germans* – probably *Prussians*.

12.3a. *Israel*. Jehoash had continuously been at feud with the king of Judah, who ruled jointly with him (2 Kings 13). Eventually, a war between Jehoash and his co-ruler of Judah broke out (2 Kings 13:12). Jehoash dies in the capital and not on the battlefield. His reign duration equals *16 years* (2 Kings 13:10).

■ 12.3b. *Third Empire*. Arcadius had been at feud with his co-ruler Honorius; he'd also had a hated private fiend by the name of Stilicho, the personal commander of Honorius ([327], pages 446-447). In the epoch of the co-rulers Arcadius and Honorius, "a war between Western and Eastern Rome began" ([579], page 478). Arcadius doesn't die on the battlefield, but rather in the capital. His reign lasted for *13 years: 395-408* [327].

13a. *Jeroboam II* (Protector of People).

■ 13b. *Honorius*.

13.1a. *Israel*. Jeroboam II rules in Samaria (2 Kings 14:23) and fights against the *Arameans*, who attack the kingdom of Israel ceaselessly (2 Kings 14).

■ 13.1b. *Third Empire*. Honorius rules in Rome. Once again we see the already familiar identification of the biblical Samaria as the mediaeval Rome. The rule of Honorius, likewise that of his co-ruler Arcadius, is accompanied by continuous wars against the *Goths* and *Germans*. We observe yet another superimposition of the biblical *Arameans* over the medieval *Goths* and *Germans* (possibly *Prussians*).

13.2a. *Israel*. Jeroboam II arranges for a short cease-fire in this protracted invasion (2 Kings 14:25-27). “He [Jeroboam – A. F.] had restored the boundaries of Israel” (2 Kings 14:25). It must have been the defeat of his enemies, Hazael and Ben-Hadad, described in the following passage of the Bible: “I will send fire upon the house of Hazael [Alaric? – A. F.] that will consume the fortresses of Ben-Hadad [Radagaisius? – A. F.]” (Amos 1:4).

■ 13.2b. *Third Empire*. Honorius manages to stop the invasion, arranging for a truce with Alaric in 395 ([327] and [767], Volume 2). In spite of the short duration of the cease-fire, it had led to an *expansion* of the state. Stilicho, the military commander of Honorius, drove the *Goths* back, away from the original boundaries of the Roman Empire ([327], pages 446-447). The troops of Honorius, led by Stilicho, defeated Alaric once again in the alleged year 402. Radagaisius is supposed to have been killed in 405 A.D. Thus, the defeat had been temporary for Alaric and final for Radagaisius ([327]).

13.3a. *Israel*. The “biography” of Jeroboam II mentions Hazael, King of Aram, although according to the 2nd Book of Kings 13:24,

Hazael had died in the times of Jehoash of Israel – the predecessor of Jeroboam II. This probably indicates that Jeroboam II and Jehoash of Israel were *co-rulers*.

■ 13.3b. *Third Empire*. Honorius, the double of Jeroboam II, and Arcadius, the double of Jehoash the Israelite, are considered to have been *co-rulers* in Roman history. The reign of Arcadius covers the period of 395-408, and that of Honorius - 395-423 ([327] and [767], Volume 2).

13.4a. *Israel*. During the rule of Jeroboam II, the prophet St. Jonah gains prominence – an envoy of God who liberates the land from enemies (2 Kings 14:25-27). Most probably, *Jonah* is a slightly distorted version of the name *John*. Jonah is one of the key figures in the reign of Jeroboam II. It is through Jonah that God helps the kingdom of Israel (2 Kings 14:25). The reign of Jeroboam II lasts for 41 years (2 Kings 14:23).

■ 13.4b. *Third Empire*. St. John Chrysostom was active in the time of Honorius and his co-ruler Arcadius. Let us point out that Radagaisius, the duplicate of the Biblical Ben-Hadad, had died in the alleged year 405 A.D. Furthermore, Alaric, the duplicate of the Biblical Hazael, had perished in 410 A.D. Since both Radagaisius and Alaric had died in the epoch of Honorius (The Biblical Jeroboam II), the year 407, when *St. John Chrysostom*, the duplicate of the Biblical *Jonah*, had ceased his activity, actually coincides with the end of the invasion as described in the Bible. Honorius had reigned for 28 years: 395-423. Reign durations differ considerably, but it does not appear to influence the correlation of entire dynasties.

14a. *Zechariah* (The Lord’s Memory).

■ 14b. *Constantius II*.

14.1a. *Israel*. Little is known of Zachariah. *He is presumed to have reigned for 6 months* (2 Kings 15:8).

- 14.1b. *Third Empire*. There is virtually no information available about Constantius II. *He had reigned for 7 months* in either 421 or 423 A.D. ([767], Volume 2, page 793). He was proclaimed Augustus in 421, being a co-ruler of Honorius. Their respective reign durations are rather similar.

15a. *Shallum* or *Selom* (Peaceful).

- 15b. *John*.

15.1a. *Israel*. Very little is known of Shallum (2 Kings 15:10, 15:13). *He had reigned for 1 month* (2 Kings 15:13).

- 15.1b. *Third Empire*. We know virtually nothing of John, who had *reigned for 2 months* in 423 ([579], page 482). Reign durations are similar.

COMMENTARY: Available sources reflect the period of the downfall of the Western Roman Empire in an incomplete and contradictory manner, and this confusion is observable in contemporary monographs as well. For instance, [767], Volume 2, gives us the following years for Emperor John's reign: 423-425 A.D., without any comments whatsoever. Therefore we have been using an older text that was nevertheless a great deal more complete [579], which relates the events of this period (albeit briefly) specifies the duration of John's rule as equalling two months ([76]).

16a. *Interregnum* in the Kingdom of Israel.

16b. "*Interregnum-guardianship*" in the West of the Third Roman Empire.

- 16.1a. *Israel*. After the death of Jeroboam II, a 24-year long period of strife begins. Menahem accedes under unclear circumstances. The 2nd Book of Kings (15:17) indicates that Menahem had ascended the throne in the 39th year of Azariah, the king of Judah, and *reigned* for 10 years. On the other hand, Menahem is supposed to have "attacked Shallum, the son of Jabesh" (2 Kings 15:14). That is to say, Menahem replaced Shallum

(Selom). Shallum had *reigned* for 1 month, and his predecessor Zechariah - for 6 months only, qv below. Thus, Menahem ascended the throne 7 months after Zachariah's co-ruler or predecessor - Jeroboam II. In other words, no gap is indicated between these three kings. However, Jeroboam II had died in the 14th year of Azariah of Judah, as mentioned above, since: "In the twenty-seventh year of Jeroboam, king of Israel, Azariah, son of Amaziah, king of Judah, began his reign" (2 Kings 15:1). Moreover, Jeroboam II had *reigned* for 41 years, qv above. Thus, 24 years went missing between the end of Shallum's rule and the beginning of Menahem's rule. See also the "double entries" as described in CHRON1, Annex 6.4. Chronologists have long ago noted this fact and called it an interregnum. See also the survey in [544], Volume 7. Thus, the interregnum had *lasted for 24 years*.

- 16.1b. *Third Empire*. As we have noted earlier, the period of 423-444 A.D. had been the time of guardianship-interregnum in the Roman Empire. Young Valentinian III was formally under the guardianship of his mother, Placidia, but actually Aetius ([64], page 33). The guardianship had *lasted 21 years*. Durations are similar.

17a. *Menahem* (Gift to People).

- 17b. *Valentinian III*.

- 17.1a. *Israel*. During Menahem's rule, an important event takes place - the troops of Phul, king of Assyria, invade the Israeli kingdom (2 Kings 15:19) *near the end* of Menahem's rule (2 Kings 15:19, 15:21-22).

NOTE: In the Russian Bible used here by A. T. Fomenko (and in several other Slavonic Bibles), king of Assyria is called FUL. In the NIV, however, this king's name is PUL. Therefore, the next sentence is provided in two versions - translation of the actual sentence by A.T. Fomenko and a suggestion on how to deal with the varying spelling. This difference influences some of the further paragraphs, qv below.

A.T. FOMENKO: Since the sounds F (phita) and T were often subject to flexion, the name *Ful* might also have been pronounced as *Tul*.

SUGGESTION: Since the sounds P, F, and T were frequently subject to flexion, the name *Pul* might have also been pronounced as *Ful* or *Tul*.

- 17.1b. *Third Empire*. The rule of Valentinian III is marked by a major invasion. The troops of the famous *Attila* invade the Roman Empire ([64]) in the alleged year 452 – towards the end of the reign of Valentinian III. Let us recall that he had reigned between the alleged years 444 and 455. The name *Attila* is virtually identical with the biblical name *Tul*. What we get sans vocalizations is TTL – TL. Thus, by reporting the intrusion of *Ful* – *Tul*, the Bible explicitly indicates *Attila*. *Attila* is considered to have been the leader of the *Huns*.

COMMENTARY: The fact is that whenever the Bible reports a Syrian (occasionally also *Aramean*) or *Assyrian* invasion, we immediately see either *Germans* (*Prussians*), or *Goths*, or *Huns* invade the Third Roman Empire from the north. As for the word *Ashur* or *Ashr*, (“*Assyrian*”) in [544], Volume 2, the following translation was offered: leader-mentor. *Ashur* and *Ashri* means “to walk straight”, “to lead others”, similar to the German form “*Führer*” – leader. In the Biblical Books of Kings, *Assyrians* are described as a powerful militant nation. In CHRON5 we have formulated the hypothesis that the country described in the Bible under the name of *Assyria* is the medieval Russia, providing argumentation in its support. Thus, the biblical names:

Assiria or *Assur*, same as

Asur or *Syria*, same as

Ashur – being simply the reverse spelling of the three famous medieval names of the country:

Rossiya (modern name of Russia) = *Assiria* or *Assur*,

Russ (the archaic name of Russia) = *Asur* or *Syria*,
Russia = *Ashur*.

Let us point towards the fact that the English name for the country (*Russia*) is virtually identical to “*Ashur*” reversed phonetically. See also CHRON6.

17.2a. *Israel*. Under the threat of suffering a complete rout, Menahem gave Pul “a thousand silver talents... Menahem exacted this money from Israel. Every wealthy man had to contribute... to the king of Assyria. So the king of Assyria withdrew and stayed in the land no longer” (2 Kings 15:19-20). Menahem had *reigned* for 10 years (2 Kings 15:17).

- 17.2b. *Third Empire*. On the verge of a crushing military defeat, Valentinian III tempts Attila the Hun (Khan?) with a large sum of money, agreeing to pay a yearly levy. This event takes place in the alleged year 452 ([64], page 37). The sum of said levy is not specified, though it is said to have been large. Valentinian III had *reigned* for 14 years, qv above. Reign durations are similar.

18a. *Pekahiah* (The Lord’s Watchful One).

- 18b. *Petronius Maximus*.

18.1a. *Israel*. Pekahiah had replaced Menahem (2 Kings 15:23). He was *murdered by his minions* after a plot (2 Kings 15:25). He *had reigned* in Samaria (2 Kings 15:23). Menahem had *reigned* for 2 years (2 Kings 15:23).

- 18.1b. *Third Empire*. Petronius Maximus had replaced Valentinian III and was “murdered during a flight *by his own minions*” ([579], page 487). He *had reigned* in Rome ([579]). We see another identification of the biblical Samaria as the mediaeval Rome. However, this does not imply the Italian Rome bears any relation to the events in question at all. Petronius Maximus *had reigned* for less than 1 year ([579], pages 487-488). Reign durations are similar.

19a. *Pekah* or *Thahash* (The Watchful One).

- 19b. *Recimer*.

19.1a. *Israel*. Under Thahash, the kingdom of Israel (Theomachist) was attacked by Tilgath-Pilneser, king of *barbarians* (2 Kings 15:29) – or king of *Assyria* (2 Kings 15:29). N. A. Morozov noted that his name (Tilgath-Pilneser),

can be translated as “migrant monster” ([544], Volume 7, page 356).

- 19.1b. *Third Empire*. Under Recimer the Roman Empire had suffered from the invasion of Genzeric, the leader of *barbarians* ([579], pages 487-488). In Scaligerian history, the invasion of Genzeric is considered to have been the beginning of the “great migration” [579], pp.487-488. Several years later, another barbarian ruler, a “migrant monster”, will appear in the Third Empire – Theodoric king of Goths. He is believed to have performed massive relocations, shuffled the population of Italy and mixed it with Goths and Germans. We will see Theodoric described on the pages of the Bible as well, under the name “Tiglath-Pileser”.

19.2a. *Israel*. Thahash = Pekah *reigns* in Samaria (2 Kings 15:27). The duration of his reign equals 20 years (2 Kings 15:27).

- 19.2b. *Third Empire*. Recimer *reigns* in Rome. Again, we see that the biblical Samaria can be identified as medieval Rome. We have already mentioned that Recimer was the actual ruler who had replaced several “short-term” emperors on the Roman throne. Recimer’s reign lasted for 16 years: 456-472, qv above. The reign durations of the two are similar.

20a. *Anarchy* in the kingdom of the Israelites.

- 20b. *Anarchy* in the Third Roman Empire in the West.

20.1a. *Israel*. Different researchers of the Bible estimate the duration of this anarchy in the kingdom of Israel in different ways, to be equal to some value between 6 and 9 years ([544], Volume 7, page 303, table XVII). Our analysis of the Bible yields two versions: 2 and 9 years (2 Kings 15:30). See the “double entry” method as described in CHRON1, Appendix 6.4. We put all three versions down: 2, 6, 9 years.

- 20.1b. *Third Empire*. Recimer died in the alleged year 472 A.D. The country had been in an-

archy until the alleged year 475, when, after a lengthy struggle, the patrician Orestes enthroned his son Romulus Augustulus in Rome ([579], page 490). The duration of the anarchy period equals 3 years.

21a. *Uzziah* (the Saviour, or Son of God).

- 21b. *Romulus Augustulus*.

21.1a. *Israel*. After the anarchy, Uzziah ascends the throne of Israel in Samaria (2 Kings 17:1). The sacred title of the Saviour, of the Son of God was possibly given to Uzziah as a mockery. Indeed, virtually from the very beginning of his rule, Uzziah had been under the influence of a foreign king called Shalmaneser, remaining de facto deprived of real power himself (2 Kings 17:1-4).

- 21.1b. *Third Empire*. After the anarchy (again we see a superimposition of the biblical Samaria over the medieval Rome), the 15-year-old Romulus Augustulus ascends the Roman throne. His name “Augustulus” is derived from the famous name Augustus. Historians note: “The population of Italy gave to the adolescent “emperor” a mocking nickname ‘Augustulus’, which stands for ‘Little Augustus’ or ‘Augustus Junior’” [327], page 450.

21.1a. *Israel*. Almost immediately after the beginning of Uzziah’s rule, the state was attacked by Shalmaneser, a foreigner. “Uzziah had been his vassal and had paid him tribute” (2 Kings 17:3). Shalmaneser is a king of *Assyria* (2 Kings 17:3). Shalmaneser “had seized him [Uzziah - A. F.] ... and put him into prison” (2 Kings 17:4).

- 21.2b. *Third Empire*. In the alleged year 476, the foreigner Odoacer destroys the troops of Rome led by Orestes and claims the royal throne for himself, displacing Romulus Augustulus ([579]). This event concludes the “purely Roman” dynasty in the west of the Third Empire. Odoacer is a German military commander ([579], pages 490-

491). Again we see the Assyrians identified as Germans (Prussians, or P-Russians). Odoacer *banishes* Romulus Augustulus to his estate in Campagna, where the latter ends his days under house arrest ([579], pages 490-491).

21.3a. *Israel*. Uzziah had *reigned as an independent king for less than 1 year* (2 Kings 17). Although he formally *reigned* for 9 years (2 Kings 17:1), at the very beginning of Uzziah's story (2 Kings 17:3) the Bible tells us that Uzziah became subject to a king of Assyria.

■ 21.3b. *Third Empire*. Romulus Augustulus had *reigned for a single year as an independent emperor* in the alleged years 475-476 ([579], pages 490-491). Reign durations coincide.

21.4a. *Israel*. Shalmaneser arranges for a mass migration of the Israelites (2 Kings 17:6). Then the Bible describes radical changes – not only in the state system of the theomachist kingdom under the rule of a foreign king, but the religious cult as well. Uzziah's rule marks the end of the independent kingdom of Israel.

■ 21.4b. *Third Empire*. Odoacer had arranged for a major migration to Italy. German mercenaries settled throughout the country. They were given a third of the entire land. The Western Roman Empire ceased to exist as a “purely Roman” state; it was governed by two conqueror kings – the foreigners Odoacer and Theodoric. A German-Gothic kingdom emerges, and the country receives an infusion of new customs and new religion. In Scaligerian history, the Third Empire in the west is considered to have finally collapsed after Theodoric as a result of the Gothic War of the alleged VI century.

Thus ends the biblical history of the kingdom of Israel and the “royal purity period” in the history of the Third Roman Empire in the west.

4.

IDENTIFYING THE THEOCRATIC KINGDOM OF JUDAH AS THE THIRD ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE EAST. A SHIFT OF CIRCA 1230 YEARS (SHORT DIAGRAM)

Since the kingdom of Israel of the alleged years 922-724 B.C. can be identified as the Third Roman Empire of the alleged years 306-476 A.D. in the west, it is a natural assumption that the kingdom of Judah of the alleged years 928-587 B.C. should be superimposed over the Eastern Empire of the alleged years 306-700 A.D. This assumption is confirmed by the method of dynastic parallelisms as described in Chapter 6 of CHRON1. Let us reiterate that *these parallelisms* are actually of a *secondary* nature – that is, *they are but derivatives* of the *main* parallelisms with the German and the Roman coronations of the Sacred Empire of the X-XIII century A.D. and the empire of the Habsburgs (Nov-Gorod?) of the XIV-XVI century.

The Theomachist Kingdom of Israel duplicates the Roman coronation sequence of the Holy Roman Empire in the alleged X-XIII century A.D., qv in Chapter 6 of CHRON1.

The Theocratic Kingdom of Judah duplicates the German coronations in the Holy Roman Empire of the alleged X-XIII century A.D., qv in Chapter 6 of CHRON1. Ergo, both kingdoms of Israel and Judah are, to a substantial extent, phantom *reflections of the Habsburg Empire* of XIV-XVI century A.D., qv in CHRON1, Chapter 6.

Thus, a general diagram of these triple reflections is as follows:

1 DUPLICATE: The *Roman* coronation sequence of the Holy Roman Empire in the alleged X-XIII century A.D., which is a partial reflection of the XIV-XVI century Habsburg (Nov-Gorod?) Empire.

2 DUPLICATE: The Biblical Theomachist (Israelite) kingdom of the alleged years 922-724 B.C. ([72], p. 192).

3 DUPLICATE: The Third Roman Empire in the West (the alleged years 306-476 A.D.).

1 DUPLICATE: The *German* coronation sequence of the Holy Roman Empire in the alleged X-XIII cen-

tury A.D., which is a partial reflection of the XIV-XVI century Habsburg (Nov-Gorod?) Empire.

2 **DUPLICATE:** The Biblical Theocratic = Judaic kingdom of the alleged years 928-587 B.C. ([72], page 192).

3 **DUPLICATE:** Third Roman Empire in the East. The alleged years 306-700 A.D.

Biographical parallelisms between the Theocratic = Judaic kingdom of the alleged years 928-587 B.C. and the phantom Third Roman Empire in the east dating to the alleged years 306-700 A.D. are related in greater detail in CHRON2, Chapter 4, as a part of our analysis of the Bible.

5. SAINT BASIL THE GREAT IN THE ALLEGED IV CENTURY A.D. AND HIS PROTOTYPE IN THE XII CENTURY A.D. – JESUS CHRIST. THE RESULTING SHIFT OF 820 YEARS

Let us relate an interesting parallelism between the respective biographies of Saint Basil the Great (The Great King), who had lived in the alleged IV century A.D., and Jesus Christ, who had lived in the alleged first century A.D. According to our research, qv in our book entitled *The King of the Slavs*, the Emperor Andronicus (Christ) is most likely to have lived in the XII century A.D. His reflection is Pope Gregory VII Hildebrand from the alleged XI century.

In Greek, the word *Christ* means “the anointed one”, or “the initiate” ([544], Volume 1, page 109). People initiated into the mysteries of sciences are presumed to have been named Christ after a ceremonial anointment with holy oil. The Hebraic translation of the Greek *Christ* is *Nazarene* ([544], Volume 1, page 109). The Gospel does occasionally refer to the Saviour as Jesus the *Nazarene* (Matthew 2:23). Joshua (Jesus) – allegedly Joshua, son of Nun ([240]), is buried upon the Beykos mountain near the outskirts of Istanbul, which is also named *Hazreti*, or “Holy” in Turkish ([1181]). The words *Nazarene* and *Hazreti* may have the same meaning, qv in CHRON5.

A propos, let us recall that the famous Orthodox Apostolic Creed had first been adopted by the Nicaean Council in the alleged year 325 A.D. (the edicts of the

council haven’t reached our age), but later edited and supplemented by the Constantinople Council in the alleged year 381 A.D. (the of that council did not survive until our day, either). This is exactly the epoch over which Jesus Christ of the XII century A.D. becomes superimposed, likewise his reflection – Gregory Hildebrand, (shift value equalling 820 years, qv in CHRON1, Chapter 6).

Stories collected in *The General Menaion* (Monthly Readings hagiography) are of a certain interest if we study the history of the cult. We quote them after [544], Volume 1.

Let us recollect which saint’s holy day the European New Year begins with. The first page reads, “January 1st. Saint *Basil The Great*.” *Basil* is the Greek for “King” (*Basileus*). That is to say, the Christian year begins with a Saint Great King. Who is he? Why does he occupy this honorary position? Why is he considered to have been “the great father of the church”? ([849], page 176). Basil was born in the alleged year 333 A.D.; N. A. Morozov collected intriguing material to demonstrate parallels between St. Basil the Great and Jesus Christ ([544], Volume 1). We have composed a short table of this parallel’s form-codes.

1a. *Jesus Christ*. Jesus is the King of the Jews, according to the Gospels (Matthew 27:11) and (John 19:21). He is also the founder of a new religion. Christian crucifixes are often adorned with the letters INRI, which stand for “Jesus Nazarene Rex Iudaeorum” (Jesus Nazarene, King of the Jews).

■ 1b. *St. Basil The Great*. Basil the Great = The Great King. Basil, or Basileus, translates as “king”. He is one of the most important Christian saints.

On fig. 1.9 we can see an image of St. Basil the Great on the iconostasis of the Annunciation Cathedral in the Muscovite Kremlin ([114], page 253). On fig. 1.10 we see an icon from the first half of the XVII century depicting St. Basil the Great.

2a. *Jesus Christ*. A famous legend from the Gospel according to Luke: “After three days they found

Him in the temple courts, sitting among the teachers, listening to them and asking them questions. Everyone who heard Him was amazed at His understanding and His answers” (Luke 2:46-47).

- **2b. St. Basil The Great.** At the age of 5, St. Basil could comprehend the entire body of philosophical works available at that epoch; since 12, he had been taught by scribes, amazing them with the profundity of his understanding. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.

- 3a. *Jesus Christ.* The wanderings of Jesus before He began his ministrations. See, in particular, the time Jesus had spent in the desert (Matthew 4:1-11), (Mark 1:12).
- **3b. St. Basil The Great.** St. Basil had also left for Egypt and lived there, “feeding on water and vegetables.” Quoted according to [544], Volume 1.

- 4a. *Jesus Christ.* Jesus returns from his wanderings with a group of twelve followers known as the Apostles (Matthew 10:1-5).
- **4b. St. Basil The Great.** The Great King also returns from his travels surrounded by students. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.

- 5a. *Jesus Christ.* Jesus and his disciples (the Apostles) enter Jerusalem preaching asceticism and poverty, (Matthew 21:10).
- **5b. St. Basil The Great.** St. Basil and his disciples do likewise. They are said to have “given their property away to the indigent and gone to Jerusalem dressed in white”. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.

- 6a. *Jesus Christ.* The famous scene of Jesus baptized by his Precursor – Prophet St. John the Baptist (Matthew 3:13-16). In the Orthodox tradition, St. John the Baptist is usually called “Saint John the Great”.
- **6b. St. Basil The Great.** Here, Maximus, or “The Greatest” baptises St. Basil the Great = The Great King in the Jordan. This version may have called St. John the Baptist Maximus, or “the Greatest”. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.



Fig. 1.9. St. Basil the Great. Icon from the iconostasis of the Blagoveshchensky Cathedral of the Muscovite Kremlin ([114], page 253).



Fig. 1.10. St. Basil the Great. An icon. The Andrei Roublyov Central Museum of Art. First half of the XVII century ([114], page 460).

- 7a. *Jesus Christ.* The scene of the baptism of Jesus is described as follows:
 “At that time Jesus came... and was baptized by John in the Jordan. As Jesus was coming up out of the water, he saw heaven being torn open and the Spirit descending on Him like a dove. And a voice came from heaven” (Mark 1:9-11).
- **7b. St. Basil The Great.** We see the exact same scenario repeated! During the baptism of The Great King, “a kind of fiery lightning came down on him, and a dove flew out of it, which descended upon the Jordan, troubled the water and flew back to heaven. And those standing on the shore, upon seeing this, were frightened with a great fear and glorifying God”. Quoted after [544], Volume 1. The lightning must have been accompanied by “a voice like thunder”.

- 8a. *Jesus Christ.* The key elements of the plot are as follows: baptism, the Jordan, a dove and a voice from heaven.

- 8b. *St. Basil The Great*. This myth is based on the same elements: baptism, the Jordan, a dove and a lightning (possibly, a voice from heaven).
- 9a. *Jesus Christ*. The scene of the transfiguration of Jesus: “After six days Jesus took with Him, Peter, James and John... and led them up a high mountain by themselves. There he was transfigured before them. His face shone like the sun... Just then there appeared before them Moses and Elijah, talking with Jesus... When the disciples heard this, they fell facedown to the ground, terrified” (Matthew 17:1-3, 17:6).
- 9b. *St. Basil The Great*. The scene of the transfiguration of the Great King is just the same: the King prayed the God to bestow His grace upon him. He had made a sacrifice: he was calling upon the Lord for six days, and “all the high clergy saw the celestial light shed upon the altar, and men in bright garments surrounding the Great King. Those who saw it fell facedown”. Quoted after [544], Volume 1, page 125.
- 10a. *Jesus Christ*. Thus, the essence of the myth is as follows: six days, prayer, transfiguration, celestial light, prophets appearing and the disciples in fear (“falling facedown”).
- 10b. *St. Basil the Great*. The essentials of the myth are absolutely the same: six days, prayer, celestial light, men appearing and spectators in fear (“falling facedown” as well).
- 11a. *Jesus Christ*. A close companion of Jesus – Simon Peter, who is said to have been older than Jesus.
- 11b. *St Basil The Great*. Next to the Great King we see his close companion Eubulus, whose name translates as “Good Advice”, who is the Great King’s senior. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.
- 12a. *Jesus Christ*. Next to Jesus we see *St. Peter* the Apostle. He is a married man (Mark 1:29), (Luke 4:38).
- 12b. *St. Basil The Great*. Next to the Great King, we also see *Peter*, a high priest. He is married and has children (possibly, a double of Eubulus). Quoted after [544], Volume 1. The names of the doubles coincide.
- 13a. *Jesus Christ*. Jesus performs many miracles (such as exorcising malignant spirits, healing lepers, and raising the dead).
- 13b. *St. Basil the Great*. Virtually the same list of miracles is attributed to the Great King [544], Volume 1.
- 14a. *Jesus Christ*. The devil tempts Jesus (Luke 4:1-13).
- 14b. *St. Basil the Great*. We learn of a similar temptation of the Great King by the devil. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.
- 15a. *Jesus Christ*. The famous Mary Magdalene had been living a life of sin for a long time; however, when she had met Jesus, she was absolved of her sins and accompanied him as an ardent worshipper (Luke 7:36-50, 8:1-2).
- 15b. *St. Basil The Great*. Here, a certain rich widow had been living a dissolute life for a long time - however, when she’d met the Great King, she begged him for an absolution. She received the absolution and became a worshipper of the King. Quoted after [544], Volume 1. The plot is very similar.
- 16a. *Jesus Christ*. Jesus is said to have known the secret thoughts of people: when he had met an unfamiliar Samaritan woman, he told her that she’d had five husbands, and that the man she had been with when they met wasn’t in fact her husband (John 4:15-19).
- 16b. *St. Basil the Great*. A virtually identical plot: upon meeting a stranger by the name of Theognia, the Great King had told her that the man who was accompanying her as a husband hadn’t been such. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.
- 17a. *Jesus Christ*. State authorities begin repressions against Jesus, willing to make him adhere to the previous cult. Jesus, aided by a number of the Apostles, heads an oppositional religious movement.

- 17b. *St. Basil the Great*. Valens the Roman Emperor, goes against the Great King, willing to make him adhere to Aryanism. The Great King resists and, accompanied by his followers, heads the opposition. Quoted after [544], Volume 1. We see an evident parallelism: both Jesus and the Great King step up against the Roman authorities.

- 18a. *Jesus Christ*. The Pharisees, sworn enemies of Jesus, form a group supported by the state (John 7:32).
- 18b. *St. Basil The Great*. Aryanists are sworn enemies of the Great King. They also enjoy the support of the emperor’s authority. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.

- 19a. *Jesus Christ*. The trial over Jesus and His Crucifixion (John 18-19).
- 19b. *St. Basil the Great*. In the alleged year 368 A.D. Valens initiates a trial over the Great King, willing to sentence him to exile. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.

- 20a. *Jesus Christ*. Jesus is crucified at the age of 33. He began his ministration when he had been about thirty years of age (Luke 3:23).
- 20b. *St. Basil The Great*. The Great King was born in the alleged year 333 A.D.; therefore, at the time of Valens’ trial, in the alleged year 368, he had been 35 [544], Volume 1.

- 21a. *Jesus Christ*. Pontius Pilate, the chief Roman magistrate, refuses to judge Jesus and “washes his hands”. “When Pilate saw that he was getting nowhere, but that instead an uproar was starting, he took water and washed his hands in front of the crowd” (Matthew 27:24).
- 21b. *St. Basil The Great*. Roman emperor, Valens wants to sign the sentence, but the cane “breaks in his hand” and he, frightened, tears his decree to pieces. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.

- 22a. *Jesus Christ*. The trial over Jesus takes place at the place of Pontius Pilate, that is, Pilate of Pontus. The word “pilat” used to mean “hang-
- man, tormentor”, in the old Russian language - hence Russian word “pilatit – to torture, tyrannize” (V. Dal – [223], see “pilatit”). Thus, Pontius Pilate is the Hangman from Pontus, or the Tormentor from Pontus. It is therefore possible that, rather than being a name, the word “Pilate” stands for occupation in the Gospels. Pilate of Pontus is merely the judge of Pontus, or the state official who administers justice and manages hangmen. According to the Gospels, there are two rulers on the historical scene: King Herod and the judge Pontius Pilate, a Roman governor.
- 22b. *St. Basil the Great*. The trial over the Great King takes place at the residence of the high priest of Pontus. Here we also see two influential rulers: Emperor Valens and a judge – the high priest of Pontus. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.

- 23a. *Jesus Christ*. King Herod hands Jesus over to Pontius Pilate (Luke 23:8-11).
- 23b. *St. Basil the Great*. Emperor Valens hands the Great King to the high priest of Pontus. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.

- 24a. *Jesus Christ*. The court sentences Jesus to death (Luke 23:13-5).
- 24b. *St. Basil the Great*. The Great King is also sentenced to death according to [544], Volume 1.

- 25a. *Jesus Christ*. After the execution, or the Crucifixion, a miracle takes place, namely, the Resurrection of Jesus Christ (Matthew 28:5-20).
- 25b. *St. Basil the Great*. A miracle saves the Great King from death (see [544], Volume 1). It is interesting that neither the “biography” of the Great King, nor that of Hildebrand (another reflection of Jesus Christ) should mention the execution itself – that is, the crucifixion *is not actually described at all*.

- 26a. *Jesus Christ*. After His Resurrection, Jesus “appears before many” - his disciples in particular (Matthew 28:16-17). The Gospel tells us nothing of the further fate of Jesus Christ.

- 26b. *St. Basil the Great*. After the “resurrection” (having been on the verge of death, but not executed), the Great King had lived for 10 years and died in the alleged year 378 A.D., vested in the great authority of being a religious leader ([544], Volume 1).
 - 27a. *Jesus Christ*. Before the “death”, or the Crucifixion, Jesus points out his youngest and most beloved disciple during the Last Supper – St. John the Apostle (John 13:23 and on).
 - 27b. *St. Basil the Great*. Before his death, the Great King transfers his authority to his disciple *John*. He is said to have baptized his disciple and “communicated to him the divine Mysteries... Only then... has he committed his soul into the hands of God”. Quoted after [544], Volume 1.
 - 28a. *Jesus Christ*. Jesus is considered to have been the founder of Christianity.
 - 28b. *St. Basil the Great*. The Great King is the progenitor of the Christian mysteries ([544], Volume 1). The most important element of the cult is the so-called *Liturgy of St. Basil the Great* ([544], Volume 1).
 - 29a. *Jesus Christ*. Jesus is the head of the Holy Family, a group of Christian saints.
 - 29b. *St. Basil the Great*. The Great King was canonized as a Christian saint together with his brothers and sisters.
 - 30a. *Jesus Christ*. There are two traditional points of view on how old Jesus was at the moment of his “death”: 33 years, according to the most common version (Luke 3:23), and approaching 50 – “You are not yet fifty years of age” (John 8:57).
 - 30b. *St. Basil the Great*. The “ecclesiastical age” of the Great King, who was born in the alleged year 333 A.D., can be calculated in two ways: 1) either 35 years, up to Valens’ trial that allegedly took place around 368 A.D., or 2) 45 years, up to his death allegedly in 378 A.D. [544], Volume 1. We see sufficient conformity.
 - 31a. *Jesus Christ*. The feast of the Nativity of Christ (Christmas) is the most important Christian holy day.
 - 31b. *St. Basil the Great*. The feast of the Nativity of Christ is considered to have appeared among the followers of the famous Christian sect of *Basilidians* ([744], page 47). Today they are presumed to have been the followers of the notorious heretic Basilides ([744], page 47). It is however possible that the tale of “Basilides the Heretic” was just another version of the legend about St. Basil the Great.
-
- Thus, St. Basil the Great appears to have been a phantom reflection of Jesus Christ, or Emperor Andronicus from the XII century A.D.