12a. Carolingian Empire's dissolution [124]	12b. Western Roman Empire's dissolution. War between Western and Eastern Empires. Death of Theodoric in 526 A.D. Anarchy in empire

Calculations show that $\lambda(M, H) = 8.25 \times 10^{-9}$ for the whole stream from Pépin of Héristal to Charles the Fat.

Besides the isomorphism, it is interesting to see how these two streams overlap on the time scale, for which we let the start of Charlemagne's rule in 768 A.D. (it was Charlemagne who "culminated" in the Empire) coincide with that of his analogue, Theodosius II, in 408 A.D., or, which is the same, the reigns of Carloman, "Charlemagne", and Constantine III (see Figs. 43, 44, Table 4). We see that both streams are well consistent.

3. Chronological "Cut" in the Traditional Version of Ancient History

I discovered the chronological cut in the global analysis of the chronology of the Mediterranean, Europe and Asia, taking into account the listed isomorphisms.

Making use of [74] (to obtain the result, any sufficiently complete chronological tables are suitable), we succeeded in constructing a complete chronological diagram for all the kingdoms with preserved historical data. These tables are more convenient, since the 19th-c. chronological data are closer to the original conception dating from the 15–16 th cc.; therefore, analyzing [74], we investigate "rawer" material than that of the modern, "brushed-up" tables. All the kingdoms listed in [74] were divided into two groups: those possessing their own annual chronicles, and those whose data are known only from the documents of the first class. Especially much attention was paid to various ancient and medieval chronologies, eras, etc., because they form the chronological skeleton of the history (Fig. 88). It is important that the basic systems of chronology were not at all continuous: from the viewpoint of traditional chronology they had frequently been "forgotten" (sometimes for centuries) and were then "reintroduced" in the same shape.

1) In the basic eras, *dating based on the Olympiads* allegedly started in 776 B.C. ([74], Table 1). They were first introduced by Dactyl in 1453 B.C., forgotten and then assumingly reintroduced by Hercules in 1222 B.C.; they were forgotten again, and again reintroduced by Iphitus and Lycurgus in 884 B.C. However, they were used in chronology starting only with 776 B.C. The other games, e.g., the Isthmian, Nemean or Pythian games, were also forgotten and reintroduced many times. The year count by Olympiads stopped *c.* A.D. 1, lasting for about 776 years. The chronologists diverge by 500 years in their estimation of the year from which the Olympiads had been used in chronology. J. Blair asserts that it started at approximately the same time as the count since the foundation of the City (Rome?), traditionally believed to be the mid-8th c. B.C., whereas S. Lur'e claims that, in the epoch of Xenophon, i.e., 5–6th cc. B.C., the chronology based on the Olympiads