

Soldier emperors in Italy. Anarchy and Gothic war in 3rd c. A.D.	War in Italy in mid-13th c. A.D. Fall of medieval Troy, town in Italy	War with Tarquins in Rome. Greek tyrants. Expulsion of kings
Roman Empire in 3rd-6th cc. A.D. Fall of Western Empire. War with Persians. Capture of Rome	Hapsburg Empire in 13-16th cc. A.D. Fall of Byzantine Empire in 15th c. A.D. Ottoman Sultanate. Mahometans	Famous epoch in ancient classical Greek history in 5th-2nd cc. B.C. Capture of Byzantine Empire, Empire of Alexander the Great. Macedonians

In the present section, we only consider the first two columns of the table.

The overlapping of regal Rome seven kings and the Roman Empire in the 3rd-6th cc. A.D. was first suggested in [13], and substantiated in [18] and [21], due to the application of the dynastic parallel method. This overlapping is represented on the time axis "termwise" under the 1,053-year rigid shift in Fig. 56 (Table 11). The seven kings of Livy turn out to be collective terms for the seven epochs in the history of Rome in the 3rd-6th cc. A.D. Each of them was represented by Livy as the "biographies" of one or two emperors in the 3rd-6th cc. A.D. The total duration of regal Rome was 244 years [174], whereas that associated with 300-552 A.D. lasted 252 or 246 years if we count from the first year of the rule of Constantine I. This overlapping of numerical dynasties is supported by the independent biographical parallel discovered with the enquête-code method. We give here only a short final table and indicate only the parallel events, almost completely omitting the detailed spelling-out of parallels and the enquête-codes. The table may serve only as a guide for the reader interested in restoring the basic stages of the overlapping.

The left column refers to ancient Rome (described mainly by Livy), whereas the right column refers to medieval Rome (described on the basis of [44]); 1,053-year shift.

#### 4.2. The formula of the shift $X + 300$ . Parallels between the First Roman Empire (Regal Rome), the Third Roman Empire and the Bible. The first 250 years of Roman history

We start with the analysis of the global isomorphism *lasting for 1,300 years*. Doing so formally, we let Livy's "foundation of the City" coincide with 300 A.D., and see whether this does not lead to a contradiction in comparing the *History of Rome* and other "ancient" Roman sources with medieval events according to the universal formula  $X + 300$ , where  $X$  are years since the "foundation of the City", used by Livy and other authors for the purpose of dating.

The "uniformity of comparison" is important in the suggested algorithm. The medieval and ancient chronologies and events are suggested to be compared uniformly, in accordance with the same formula  $X + 300$ , irrespective of the value of  $X$ . From the standpoint of the formula, medieval and antique chronologies are regarded as two rigid blocks overlapped with the 1,053-year shift, which causes 300 A.D. to coincide with the classical date of the foundation of Rome, 753 B.C.