

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1.10.Sudden descension from Heaven. Appearance before Proculus Julius (<i>ibid.</i> , Bk. 1, 26) | 1.10.Return to earth after Crucifixion of Jesus: "Some time later, Jesus showed himself to his disciples again ..." (Jn 21:1) | 1.10.No such data in Book of Kings (see New Testament for Jesus) |
| 1.11."Lecture" to his disciples. Eventual ascension again (<i>ibid.</i> , Bk. 1, 16) | 1.11."Lecture" of Jesus to his disciples. Eventual ascension again: "... and in the act of blessing he parted from them and was carried into heaven" (Lk 24:51) | 1.11.(see New Testament) |
-

In my opinion, Livy placed the Christian legends both of Constantine I and Jesus at the end of Romulus' "biography". We now give a comparison of the legends of the Rape of the Sabines and the capture of the girls of Shiloh (cf. 1.7a and 1.7b).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.7a(1). Event occurred under Romulus in newly founded Rome, i.e., during foundation of First Empire (regal Rome) | 1.7b(1). Event occurred immediately before foundation of God-contending state: "In those days there was no king in Israel ..." (Jgs 21:25). Start of kingdom of Israel soon afterwards (according to Book of Judges and Kings) |
| 1.7a(2). Few women in Rome. Threat to continuation of race (<i>ibid.</i>) | 1.7b(2). Murder of all women in war. Threat to very existence of Benjamites (Jgs 21:16-21) |
| 1.7a(3). Romulus sent ambassadors to neighbouring tribes, asking for their women (<i>ibid.</i>) | 1.7b(3). Meeting of all elders of community to decide what to do for wives for those who remain, and asking for women of other tribes (Jgs 21:16-17) |
| 1.7a(4). Welcome by neighbouring tribes of Romulus' ambassadors. Refusal to give women (<i>ibid.</i>) | 1.7b(4). "... and the elders of the community said ... 'We cannot give them our own daughters in marriage because we have sworn that there shall be a curse on the man who gives a wife to a Benjamite'" (Jgs 21:16-25) |