

6a. Servius Tullius

6b. 476–526 A.D. Odoacer (476–493 A.D.)
and Theodoric (493 or 497–526 A.D.)

6.1. Name “Servius” close to “Severus”

6.1. Septimius Severus, Odoacer’s ana-
logue in Second Empire (see above)6.2. Characterized by Livy as rather rea-
sonable, clever and resolute politi-
cian [174]. Emperor Geta (209–
212 A.D.), Servius’ = Septimius
Severus’ co-ruler. Name “Geta”
rather close to “Goth” (or GTH if
freed of vowels)6.2. Both Odoacer and Theodoric well-
known in Third Empire’s history as
reasonable and resolute politicians
(see above isomorphisms). Theo-
doric’s Gothic origin

7a. Tarquinius the Proud

7b. 526–552 A.D. Gothic dynasty

There exists so explicit an isomorphism, very important for Roman and Greek history, between these two epochs that we devote a special section to its investigation (see below).

The question arises what percentage of the text by Livy is devoted to the events which turned out to be isomorphic in the Third Empire’s history, or how much information was left by him outside those isomorphisms whose rough skeleton was exhibited above (we omit the details). It is important that Livy’s text consists of separate stories devoted to one episode; having told it, Livy almost never repeated a story. It is easy to estimate the value $X = A/B$, where A is the volume (e.g., in pages) of those stories which turned out to be isomorphic to the Third Empire’s events, and B the total volume of that portion of Livy’s *History of Rome* which was compared with the Third Empire. We obtain that $X = 67\%$, which means that 67% of Livy’s text describing regal Rome turned out to be isomorphic to part of the Third Empire’s history. It is possible that some parallels remain undiscovered; we also cannot exclude the possibility that the remaining 33% of the text describe the events not covered by other chronicles which form the basis for the modern idea of the Third Empire.

4.3. War against the Tarquins and the Gothic war. The 1,053-year chronological shift and the formula $X + 300$. Comparison of the historical events of the 6th c. B.C. and the 6th c. A.D.

The action of the formula $X + 300$, which I used to describe the period from 300 to 500 A.D., is successfully extended also to the 6th c. A.D. We present the rough outline of the new isomorphism below.