

horse whose statue was erected in the city square, and revered as ‘politically’ sacred” [274].

Accounting for the events occurring during the 13th c. A.D., the Byzantine historian Pachymeres employed the terminology and images inspired by the Trojan war (in particular, by Helen = Manfred’s wife). Recall that Ramon Muntaner, a 13th-c. Catalanian historian and Dante’s contemporary, thought of Homer’s Menelaus as a duke of Athens! It was he who was telling about one of the Trojan frontier posts near the island of Tenedos in Atracia (= TRC) in Asia Minor. “Once, when Helen was going there for worship, accompanied by hundreds of knights, she was seen by the Trojan king’s son Paris, who killed her entire suite and abducted the beauty duchess” [45]. This story of Muntaner is given in 13th-c. terms and taken as a *medieval* event.

5. The Parallel between the Western Third Roman Empire and the Biblical Kings of Israel. Enquête-Codes of the Historical Periods of the 9–5th cc. B.C. and the 3rd–6th cc. A.D.

5.1. The complete table of both streams

The term “Israel” means “God-contending” ([13], V. 1, pp. 416, 437), the word “Judaean” means “God-praising” (*ibid.*). We do not give any details of the translation, because they are unimportant.

According to the Bible, the God-contending and God-praising kingdoms are two parts of a single state split into two factions, similar to the decomposition of the formerly united Roman Empire into Eastern and Western Empires. The first three kings Saul, David and Solomon still ruled one state; the secession occurred after Solomon: Jeroboam I was the first God-contending king who seceded, and Rehoboam the first God-praising king who seceded. Saul, David and Solomon are regarded to be legendary figures.

The Bible contains information regarding the duration of the reigns of all God-contending and God-praising kings. We have computed the complete table of both streams, thoroughly examining all related biblical data and figures (see below). (Fig. 89.)

(1) Jeroboam I reigned for 22 years = Constantine I for 24 years in 313–337 A.D. after the victory over Maxentius; (2) Nadab for 2 years = Constantine II for 3 years in 337–340 A.D.; (3) Baasha for 24 years = Constantine II for 21 years in 340–361 A.D.; (4) Elah for 2 years = Julian for 2 years in 361–363 A.D.; (5) Zimri for less than 1 year = Jovian for less than 1 year, too, in 363 A.D.; (6) Omri for 12 years = Valentinian for 11 years in 363–375 A.D.; (7) Ahab (the prophet Elijah along with him) for 22 years = Valens (Saint Basil the Great along with him) for 14 years in 363–378 A.D.; (8) Ahaziah for 2 years = Gratian for 4 years in 379–383 A.D.; (9) Jehoram God-contending for 12 years = Valentinian II for 13 years in 379–392 A.D.; (10) Jehu and the prophet Elisha for 28 years = (–) or Alaric and John Chrysostom for 25 years in 378–403 A.D. or 32 years in 378–410 A.D.);