Jerusalem from one end to another" (2K 21:16), clearly meaning to suppress some mutiny in capital

- massive massacre ([121], pp. 282-297). Mutiny was suppressed by massive massacre with extreme cruelty (note overlapping of Jerusalem and New Rome, i.e., Constantinople, again)
- biography that he was captured by Assyrians, repented, and died virtuous (2Ch 33:10-16). This resembles "moral"
- 11.5a. It is reported at end of Manasseh's 11.5b. Justinian's biography was possibly completed with fragments from that of Justinian II, who was, in fact, taken prisoner (see similarity between biographies of Justinian I and Justinian II below)

Five emperors: Justin II, Tiberius II,

Maurice, Phocas and Heraclius al-

- Amon and 76-years insertion con- 12b. 12a. taining 4 kings: Ahaziah, Athaliah, Joash and Amaziah
- together ruling for 76 years 12.1a. Five God-praising kings (includ- 12.1b. Five Byzantine emperors altogether reigning 76 years in 565-641 A.D. ing Amon) altogether ruling for 78 [70], [121] years: Amon for 2, and insertion lasting for 76 years
- ing him with continuation of Manasseh's policy (2K 21:19-24)
- 12.2a. Bible treated Amon harshly, charg- 12.2b. Possibly all of them, except Heraclius, continued Justinian's policy of persecuting Monophysites ([121], p. 363)
- 12.3a. Athaliah was usurper included in 12.3b. Phocas was usurper included in group of four kings (2K)
  - group of four emperors ([121], pp. 355-363)
- as confusion (conspiracies, overthrows, etc., mentioned) (2K)
- 12.4a. Amon's and 4 kings' rule described 12.4b. Five emperors' rule was confusion period. Throne usurped by Phocas, Maurice's murderer, etc. (ibid.)
- 12.5a. Athaliah was usurper replaced by Joash ruling for 40 years (2K 11:20-21, 12:1). Bible treated him quite favourably (2K 12:2). It should be expected that his Byzantine analogue favoured Monophysites
- 12.5b. Phocas was usurper and replaced by Heraclius, who ruled in 610-641 A.D. for 31 years. "Being unable to suppress the separatists' movement by force, it being related to the Monophysites, the Byzantine government had to seek reconciliation with the former" ([121], p. 369)

We now enter the final phase of the parallel, and are going to consider the three great God-praising kings Josiah, Jehoiakim, Zedekiah and three great Byzantine emperors Constans II, Constantine IV, Justinian II.