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| 43a. "Trojan cycle" distinguishes 11 great battles separated into large number of smaller military conflicts                                   | 43b. Describing GTR-war, Procopius counted tens of battles. Livy also described large number of battles grouped into two large episodes   |
| 44a. TR-war ended in fall and sack of capital. Winners' atrocities and "sack of the city up to the foundation" were mentioned ( <i>ibid.</i> ) | 44b. GTR-war led to marauding of Rome and Naples, and its citizens were massacred [44], ([44*], V. 1, p. 326)   |
| 45a. Greeks were responsible for sack of Troy, and put whole town to fire ( <i>ibid.</i> )   | 45b. Medieval authors supply different replies to question of who was responsible for sacking Rome and Naples, most authoritative version putting responsibility on Greeks ( <i>ibid.</i> ) |
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To 45b: According to F. Gregorovius, Rome fell victim to the siege and Greek usury ... The whole of Italy was covered with dead bodies and ruins of buildings from the Alps to Tarentum; hunger and plague followed the war and turned the country into a desert. At least one-third of the population died. The ancient forms of life both in Rome and the whole of Italy were destroyed by the Gothic war forever. The night of barbarism clothed the destroyed Latin world in darkness ([44], V. 1).

### 3. The "legend of a woman" and the start of war

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| 46a. Helen (Trojan version)   | 46b. Lucretia (Tullia, Amalasantha, Julia Maesa). Tarquins' version   |
| 46.1a. Dispute over which of goddesses is best ([250], p. 71)   | 46.1b. Dispute over which of wives is better ([174], Bk. 1, 57)   |
| 46.2a. Principal participant (judge) was Paris (Trojan = TRKVN) ( <i>ibid.</i> )  | 46.2b. Principal participant (judge) was Sextus Tarquinius (=TRQN) ( <i>ibid.</i> )   |
| 46.3a. Special contest between goddesses was arranged ( <i>ibid.</i> )  | 46.3b. Special contest of wives was arranged ( <i>ibid.</i> )   |
| 46.4a. Venus, goddess of love, held victory ( <i>ibid.</i> )  | 46.4b. Lucretia held victory ( <i>ibid.</i> )   |
| 46.5a. Paris was inflamed by Helen. Venus, goddess of love, promised "to give him queen Helen as wife ...", because of Paris' preference ( <i>ibid.</i> ) | 46.5b. Sextus was inflamed by Lucretia, and decided to violate her against her will ( <i>ibid.</i> )  |
| 46.6a. Helen was Menelaus' wife ( <i>ibid.</i> )  | 46.6b. Lucretia was Collatinus' wife ( <i>ibid.</i> )   |
| 46.7a. Paris came to Menelaus' house, and was cordially received ([250], pp. 71-72)   | 46.7b. Without Collatinus' (Menelaus' analogue—A. F.) knowledge, Sextus came to Collatinus' house. He was received cordially ( <i>ibid.</i> , 58) |