

War with the Goths	History of the Nika riot
Described by Procopius of Caesarea	Described by Procopius of Caesarea
Large-scale war in empire's history	Large-scale mutiny in empire's history
Started in 534–535 A.D. "Principalking" was Justinian	Started in 532 A.D. "Principal king" was Justinian
Justinian was far from military arena	Justinian was far from military arena
Greeks' adversaries were Porsena (= PRSN), Goths (= Trojans)	Greeks' adversaries were Prasins (PRSN), Venets
Participants were Romaic Greeks, Franks (= Porsena = PRSN), Goths (= Trojans, Venets)	Taking part were Romaic Greeks, Prasinus (= PRSN), Goths (Trojans, Venets)
Emperor Justinian won	Emperor Justinian won
Greek army commander was Belisarius	Greek army commander was Belisarius
Mund commanded along with Belisarius	Mund commanded along with Belisarius
Non-trivial trick was used, involving aqueduct (= "horse")	Non-trivial trick was used when mutineers were deceitfully driven into hippodrome
Trick led to Trojans' defeat. Troy was stormed and taken	Trick led to mutineers' defeat. Hippodrome was stormed and taken

9. Egyptian Chronology

9.1. Difficulties in creating Egyptian chronology

The "convolution" of Roman history, i.e., the identification of the Second Empire with the Third-Empire jet, etc., automatically generates that of Egyptian chronology, and does not contradict any available and dated Egyptian documents.

Egyptology, thanks to which for the first time the dark was dispelled that previously covered Egyptian antiquity, was born only 80 years ago. This was written by P. Chantepie de la Saussaye in the late 19th c. [234]. In particular, the chronology of Egypt is one of the youngest historical sciences; it was formed on the basis of Greco-Roman chronology and, therefore, depends on it. The first Egyptologists and creators of chronology did not possess any objective criteria for testing their hypotheses, which led to large divergences between different chronologies of not less 3,000 years (see Part 1).

The rule durations are indicated in certain dynastic transcripts (preserved) for certain Pharaohs, but not at all for everyone of them; however, the figures differ sharply when we go from one list to another. E.g., the duration of Ammen-Emes reign is 26 years according to the second version of Eusebius, and 5 years according to Aphricanus, the difference being more than 5 times! A reign of 40 years was indicated by Eusebius for Amenophis, 20 years by Aphricanus and 8 years by Ophis. Eratosthenes allotted a whole century to A-Pappus, etc. The situation is typical for