

Medieval Greece	Ancient Greece
39a. Thermopylae was mentioned in description of Duke Jean La Roche's expedition in 1275 A.D. General Senadenos (Xerxes' analogue) invaded Thessaly with extremely large army supported by fleet. Byzantine (= PRS) and Turkish (= TRK) forces attacked Greece	39b. Thermopylae was mentioned in Xerxes' expedition supported by large Persian (= PRS) fleet [67]. Xerxes is probably Senadenos, and Spartan king Leonidas is Duke Jean La Roche. Well-known episode with 300 Spartans followed
40a. Duke Jean La Roche with 300 well-armed knights was engaged in battle with enormous army of Turks, Greeks and Cumaeans, defeating them [45]	40b. Spartan king Leonidas with 300 Spartans was engaged in battle with enormous Persian army ([283], p. 190), number of troops coinciding with that of knights in left column. In fierce fighting, Xerxes defeated Spartans, though he paid dearly for his victory [67]

This parallel is strongly confirmed by the following episode. In view of the multitude of enemies, the duke exclaimed in the words of one of the ancients, "Too many men, but too few he-men!" [45]. F. Gregorovius supplied this report of a medieval chronicle with the comment that "these words were taken from Herodotus' *Histories*, where Xerxes (!—A. F.) had seen at Thermopylae that his hordes πολλοὶ μὲν ἄνθρωποι εἶεν ὀλίγοι δὲ ἄνδρες, though the expression could have occurred to the duke simply after he had realized the situation (probably, knowing Herodotus' *Histories* well!—A. F.)" ([45*], p. 188(18)). The difference between 1275 A.D. and 480 B.C. is 1,755 years, which is close to 1,778 years, or a variant of the shift by c. 1,800 years. Thus, the parallel indicated by F. Gregorovius corresponds exactly to our GCD.

11.5. The war in medieval Greece and the Peloponnesian war in ancient Greece

Medieval Greece	Ancient Greece
40a. War in medieval Greece lasted for 13 years in 1374–1387 A.D., principal forces opposing each other being Navarrese and Athens [45]	40b. Peloponnesian war in ancient Greece. Lasted for 27 years in 431–404 B.C., two principal forces opposing each other being Sparta and Athens ([283], p. 267)

The astronomical dating of Thucydides leads to two solutions, i.e., the 12th and 11th cc. A.D., with the eclipse of 1039 A.D. (second solution) and the beginning of the war in 1374 A.D. being 335 years apart, which is the first basic chronological shift in the GCD.