

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>41a. War of 14th c. A.D. was preceded by biggest congress in Greece in 1373 A.D., where delegates from all Greek regions gathered [45]</p> | <p>41b. Peloponnesian war was preceded by diplomatic preparation for “congress” of delegates of Peloponnesian League in 432 B.C. ([283], p. 279)</p> |
|---|--|
-

Under the 1,810-year shift, we obtain $1810 - 1373 = 437$ B.C., which is close to 432 B.C., when the ancient congress was called.

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>42a. War of 14th c. A.D. started approximately one year after congress, i.e., in 1374 A.D., being caused by Corinthians’ behaviour. Peloponnesus attacked Athens. At start of war in 1377–1378 A.D., Navarrese armies invaded Attica and conquered it [45]</p> | <p>42b. Peloponnesian war started approximately one year after congress, i.e., in 431 B.C., being caused by Corinthians’ declaration of war. Headed by Spartans, Peloponnesian League attacked Athens, invading Attica at start ([283], pp. 279–280, 283)</p> |
| <p>43a. War ended with Athens’ defeat (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>43b. War ended with Athens’ defeat (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> |
| <p>44a. Navarrese, originals of ancient Spartans, were characterized as war-hungry gang of tough men who organized military state in Elida, and were famous for magnificent war skills. Military Navarrese state and Catalonians’ state in Athens were involved</p> | <p>44b. According to ancient version, Sparta was war state with quite original “militarized” style of life. Sources noted magnificent war skills of Spartans and excellent organization of their army [283]. War state Sparta and democratic Athens were engaged in war</p> |
| <p>45a. After Athens’ defeat, political life of country changed sharply. Nerio, winner and Navarrese leader, popular army commander principal hero in this war, organized coup d’état in Athenian duchy (<i>ibid.</i>)</p> | <p>45b. After Athens’ fall, period of reaction leading to sharp changes in political life of country. Popular Spartan army commander Lysander destroyed Athenian state ([283], pp. 342–343, 338)</p> |
| <p>46a. Nerio established new political order, tyranny, and was called “tyrant of Athens” (<i>ibid.</i>). Navarrese were most of all noticeable in Greece, and concluded peace treaty with Turks (Persians’ analogue in right column) in 1392 A.D.</p> | <p>46b. Lysander introduced “tyranny of thirty” in Athens, this period just being called “tyranny of thirty” (<i>ibid.</i>, p. 344). Sparta became principal division of Greece, and Persian ally in 401 B.C. ([283], pp. 402–403)</p> |
-

Under the 1,810-year shift, we obtain $1810 - 401 = 1409$ A.D., which is very close to 1392 A.D. when the peace treaty with the Turks was concluded (see the left column).