

- 56a. Greece vanished from political arena as independent force, and Mahomet II ascended throne in 1451 A.D. [45]
- 56b. Greece vanished from scene as independent force, and Philip II ascended throne in 359 B.C. (*ibid.*)
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Under the 1,810-year shift, we derive the ideal coincidence, viz., 1810 – 1451 = 359 B.C. The dates on the right and left become precisely coincident.

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- 57a. Mahomet II was crowned at age of 21 and reigned 30 years. Starting with Osman I (Ottoman I) in 1298 A.D., all rulers (including Mahomet II) were Osmans, or Ottomans (= TMN) [45], [74]
- 57b. Philip II was crowned at age of 23 and ruled for 24 years in 359–336 B.C. ([283], p. 476). He was Aminta's son (*ibid.*, p. 462). Among his predecessors, there were several kings with name Amyntas (= MNT) [74]
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The terms TMN and MNT are different only in the order of their consonants, which we have already repeatedly encountered when analyzing Herodotus.

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- 58a. History of Ottoman Sultanate until Mahomet II embraced 1298 (when Empire was founded) to 1451 A.D. (coronation of Mahomet II), lasting for 153 years [74]
- 58b. Macedon's history until Philip II embraced 540–359 B.C. (when he mounted throne). Thus, duration of this period is c. 180 years
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The numbers 180 and 153 are sufficiently close.

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- 59a. Ottoman Sultanate's founder Ottoman I (= TTMN). Under 1,810-year shift, we obtain 1810–1298 = 512 B.C. (1298 A.D. = year when Sultanate was founded)
- 59b. Macedonian state's founder Aminta I (= MNT). 512 B.C. (year of its foundation) fits into second half of 6th c. B.C
- 60a. With Mahomet II, new epoch started, creation of great empire in Asia and Europe
- 60b. From Philip II, new epoch started, creation of enormous Macedonian Empire (including parts of Asia and Europe)
- 61a. In 1453 A.D., important event occurred, i.e., fall of Byzantine Empire, taking of Constantinople by Turks
- 61b. In 364 B.C., important event in Greek history occurred, i.e., separation of Byzantium ([110], p. 353)
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Under the 1,810-year shift, we obtain 1810 – 1453 = 357 B.C., which is extremely close to 364 B.C. Recall that the original name of Constantinople was Byzantium [40].