

4) the death of Alexander:	885–915 A.D.,
5) the beginning of the Chaldean era:	900–935 A.D.,
6) the beginning of the era of Dionysius:	915–945 A.D.,
7) the rule of Augustus:	1175–1205 A.D.,
8) the rule of Domitian:	1290–1320 A.D.,
9) the rule of Trajan:	1310–1340 A.D.,
10) the rule of Hadrian:	1310–1345 A.D.,
11) the rule of Antoninus:	1330–1365 A.D.

Summary

1) The reconstructed chronology of the *Almagest* (Fig. 127) ideally corresponds to the dating of the star catalogue of the *Almagest*: 600–1300 A.D. (where the most plausible time interval of the creation of the catalogue is the 10th century A.D.). According to this chronology, the following events (mentioned in the *Almagest*) took place during the 9–10th centuries A.D.:

- all observations of the star occultations by the planets;
- the most massive concentrations of the observations of the lunar eclipses;
- starting points of the most important chronological eras such as: the era of Philadelphus, the Callippic periods, the era of Alexander, the Chaldean era, the era of Dionysius,—5 eras in all of the 11 mentioned in the *Almagest*.

2) The time interval for the death of Alexander (885–915 A.D., according to the reconstructed chronology of the *Almagest*) practically coincides with the rule of the *unique* emperor Alexander 912–913 A.D. in the history of Byzantium (and Western Europe).

3) The time interval for the beginning of the Callippic periods covers the starting point of the Great Indiction in 877 A.D. Let us recall that the starting points of the Great Indictions are at a distance of 532 years one from one another. This is the time period after which the combinations of medieval calendar characteristics of the year (such as indict, moon's cycle, sun's cycle) are repeated. But a shorter period was used for cycles too. It is the so-called Callippic period (cycle), which is equal to 76 years. One Great Indiction consists of an integral number of Callippic periods. Consequently, it is natural to expect that the Callippic period is simply a subdivision of the Great Indiction and, hence, the beginning of the Great Indiction must coincide with the beginning of the 1st Callippic period. It turns out that this natural conjecture is completely confirmed in the reconstructed chronology of the *Almagest*: the 1st Callippic period started in 877 A.D.—exactly in the year marking the beginning of the Great Indiction.