

army perished with ignominious death; horsemen, infantrymen, armour-bearers were taken ill and died, often unexpectedly, when riding or going along the streets ... In 7 days Frederick lost his best heroes ... A lot of noble and ordinary people were taken by death. Rome suffered from plague in the same way ... For many centuries did not the city did not experience so terrible disasters ... The Germans were seized with panic terror: they said that the Lord's punishing hand had struck them because of their attack of the Holy City ... Full of despair, the emperor got under way from his armed camp and set out with the remains of his army in which people were like shadows. On their way he lost no less than 2000 people more ([44*]; V. 4, p. 484). Of course, this "miraculous escape" of Rome from the siege had been (in our opinion) described in the biblical book of Kings. And the fact that medieval chroniclers mention here the obvious parallels with biblical history can be explained from the chronological shifts discovered in our work.

Moving from the left to the right along the biblical chronology we reach to the end of the Judaic kingdom, and we see here the "Babylonian captivity". The parallel (isomorphism) we mentioned above (according to the Global Chronological Diagram) shows that the biblical war with Nebuchadnezzar (whom we have earlier identified with Justinian) is just another version of description of the GTR-war in the middle of the 13th c. A.D. The black triangle on GCD depicting "the war with Nebuchadnezzar and the Sedekiah's captivity" (in the Bible) represents the GTR-war. Since the GTR-war (at least, its basic events) is discovered (according to our results) in the 13th c. A.D., the Babylonian captivity (described in the Bible) should also be at the end of the 13th c. A.D. and at the beginning of the 14th c. A.D. This conclusion (based on GCD) is corroborated by real medieval chronicles. The end of the Judah kingdom matches with 1300 A.D. In the entire Roman history for many centuries only once did the events take place which are identifiable with the biblical Babylonian captivity. This is the well-known "Avignon popes' captivity", which was called "Babylonian captivity" in Middle Ages (!). It turns out that this is exactly the parallel that ensued from our GCD.

S. Lozinsky writes: In 1305 A.D. an insipid, unknown prelate, a Frenchman named Bertrand de Got had become pope Clement V, thus beginning the notorious "Babylonian captivity of papacy" (!—A. F.) ([119], V. 1, p. 112). This election had been held under a pressure from France, and the town Avignon (France—A. F.) was chosen as the new pope's place of permanent residence ([119], V. 1, p. 112). As the archbishop of Bordeaux, he gained the favour of the French king Philip IV, who engineered electing him the pope. He settled (1309) in Avignon, thus beginning the long "captivity" of the papacy. After several hundreds years' residence at Rome, the pope's throne left the city and relocated to France for about 70 years. It returned back to Rome only on January 17, 1376 A.D., i.e., in about 70 years after leaving Italy (and exactly 70 years after 1305 A.D., the first year of Clement's reign) ([74], Table B. XIV, No. 26).

The well-known "Babylonian captivity", which is the end of the history of the Kingdom of Judah. The nation was	The well-known "Avignon captivity", which was called in medieval chronicles the "Babylonian captivity". This is the
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