

and Saturn. The sun moves rapidly and makes a complete zodiacal revolution in a year. Therefore it is only useful in determining the month. Mercury is usually poorly visible. (See above.) Therefore, errors were frequently made in determining its position in the Middle Ages.

• **THE ASSERTION OF N. A. MOROZOV** ([542] and [544], Volume 1, pages 48–50)

N. A. Morozov asserted that the three basic planets of Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn were sufficient for dating the Apocalypse to not earlier than the fourth century A.D., because the indicated horoscope, that is, the arrangement of planets, was only true for 395, 632, 1249, and 1486 A.D.

N. A. Morozov thought that 395 A.D. was the best solution, but in this solution Mars is located above Aries, which, as we have noted, is not very fitting. Morozov was satisfied with this answer, because he thought the Apocalypse could not have been written after the fourth century A.D. But his result was cautiously formulated in this manner: “If the Apocalypse was written during the first four centuries of the Christian era, this happened in 395 A.D.” ([542]).

However, nowadays, after the new research into the chronology of antiquity, we understand that Morozov had no real point in limiting himself to the first four centuries of the new era.

After freeing ourselves from these limitations, we can see two additional solutions: a 1249 solution and 1 October, 1486. The solution of 1249 is worse because Mercury, which in this case is in Virgo, is nearer to Leo in that year.

• **MAIN ASSERTION** (A. T. Fomenko and G. V. Nosovskiy)

The solution of 1 October 1486 ideally satisfies all conditions, as indicated in the Apocalypse:

- Jupiter is in Sagittarius,
- Saturn is in Scorpio,
- Mars is in Gemini, close to the boundary with Aries, and directly at the feet of Perseus,
- Mercury is in Libra,
- The sun is in Virgo,
- The moon is under the feet of Virgo, and
- Venus is in Leo.

The arrangement of the planets on 1 October 1486 (shown in figure 3.32) provides clear evidence that all planets are found exactly in the constellations indi-

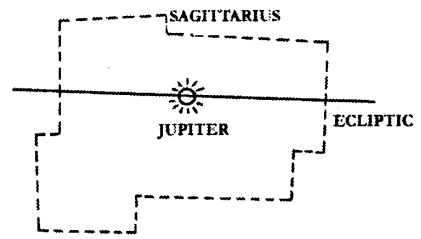


Fig. 3.33. On 1 October 1486 Jupiter was actually in Sagittarius.

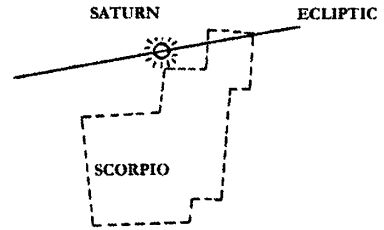


Fig. 3.34. On 1 October 1486 Saturn was actually in Scorpio.

cated in the Apocalypse. We verified this astronomical result, using the Turbo-Sky software, which is modern, simple, and convenient for those approximated calculations. The result is shown in figures 3.33 to 3.39. We can see the application give us the year 1486 as the astronomical solution. See also fig. 3.40.

The visibility conditions of the planets on the night of 1–2 October 1486 was verified for the Mediterranean by using an observation point in the vicinity of the Bosphorus as an example.

It turns out that on 1 October 1486 the sun set at 17:30 local time, that is, at 15:30 GMT.

The crescent of the new moon was visible after sunset until 19:00 local time, after which the Moon set at the local horizon.

Saturn was visible until 20:00 local time.

Jupiter was visible until 21:45 local time.

Mars did not become visible immediately, because it was located below the horizon. It ascended at 21:05 local time and was visible the entire night.

At this time Mercury was located at almost the maximum distance from the sun for the terrestrial observer, almost in the maximum elongation, and had a brightness of $M = +0.7$. Consequently, it was located in almost the best visibility conditions from the Earth.