

18a. The war in Italy 1250-1268. The beginning of the 17-year anarchy in Germany, in 1256.

- 18b. In 1618 the well-known 30-year war starts in Germany.

The chronological shift between these two duplicate dynasties is 360 years. This is the first basic shift. The indicated parallelism is one of the basic ones. The dynasty of Habsburgs (Nov-gorodians?) is the original dynasty here. However, the Habsburgs of the XIII-XVI century should not be thought to have had their residence in the Western Europe, as it is believed nowadays. The parent state of the empire of Habsburgs of this period was in a completely different place. See more detail in CHRON7.

TABLE 8. EXAMPLE 8, see fig. 6.23, fig. 6.24.

*a* = the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire of allegedly 936-1273 A.D. The duration of this empire is 292 years, from 962 or 964 up to 1254. Versions of reigns for both duplicate dynasties are taken from [76], [1057], [196], [415], [72].

■ *b* = the "ancient" Second Roman Empire allegedly from 82 to 217 A.D. This empire lasts for 299 years, 82 to 217 year A.D. The chronological "distance" between the duplicate empires is approximately 1053 years.

1a. The beginning of the Empire, three great emperors allegedly of the Xth century A.D. These are:

- *Otto I the Great* (the anarchy and the war),
- *Otto II the Wild*,
- *Otto III the Red*, i.e., "*Chlorus*".

■ 1b. The beginning of the Empire, three great emperors allegedly of the I century B.C.:

- *Pompey the Great* (anarchy and war),
- *Sulla Lucius* (rearranged here with the first ruler),
- *Julius Caesar*, a duplicate of *Chlorus* from the Third Roman Empire.

2a. *Otto I* as the German king 936-973 (37 years). In his time – *Octavianus*, son of *Alberic*. Let us recall that *Julius Caesar* from the Second Roman Empire, is a duplicate of *Alberic*. *Octavianus* is very young and comes to power at the age of 16.

- 2b. *Octavianus Augustus* since 23 or 27 B.C. until 14 A.D. (37 years). *Octavianus* is consid-

ered to be a foster son of *Julius Caesar*, very young, and comes to power at the age of 19.

3a. *Otto II* 960 (the German coronation) – 983 (23 years).

- 3b. *Tiberius* 14-37 (23 years).

4a. The Emperors are Roman kaisers, or caesars. The Empire is officially called *Holy*. There are virtually no gold coins of the Empire of the X-XIII century. They may have "traveled downward" during Scaliger's chronological shift by 1053 years.

- 4b. The emperors are Roman caesars, i.e., kaisers; moreover, often with the additional name Germanicus. The emperors are called *Augustus*'s, i.e., *Sacred*. A sufficient number of gold coins of the "ancient" Rome of this Scaliger's epoch is available.

5a. *Henry II the Saint* + *Conrad the Salian* 1002-1039 (37 years). Let us note that the large number of "Henries" in this empire is probably explained by a simple circumstance that *Henry* is not a name in the contemporary sense but a title. *Henry* is most likely *Khan-Reich*, i.e., *Khan-Kingdom*, meaning Khan-Sovereign. Besides, the large number of "Conrads" in the same empire is also probably explained by the fact that the name *Con-Rad* is something like *Khan-Horde*, i.e., not a name in the contemporary sense but a title – King, Khan of the Horde.

- 5b. *Octavianus Augustus*, i.e., *Sacred*, *Saint*, 23 B.C. until 14 A.D. (37 years).

6a. *Conrad II the Salian* 1024-1039 (15 years). In his time, "*Pope Hildebrand*" 1053-1073-1085. The well-known church reform, the treachery of Cencius, "the passions of Hildebrand" ([196]). Probably, "the history of Pope Hildebrand" is a reflection of the actual biography of *Jesus Christ*, living in the same XI century A.D., though not in the Italian Rome, but in the New Rome, Constantinople. See details below.

- 6b. *Germanicus* 6-19 (13 years). In his time, *Jesus Christ* who lived allegedly in 1-33 A.D. The church reform, the treachery of Judas, "the Passions of Christ" described in the Gospel. When shifted by 1053 years upward, these events fall into the XI century A.D., traced in the form of the "history of