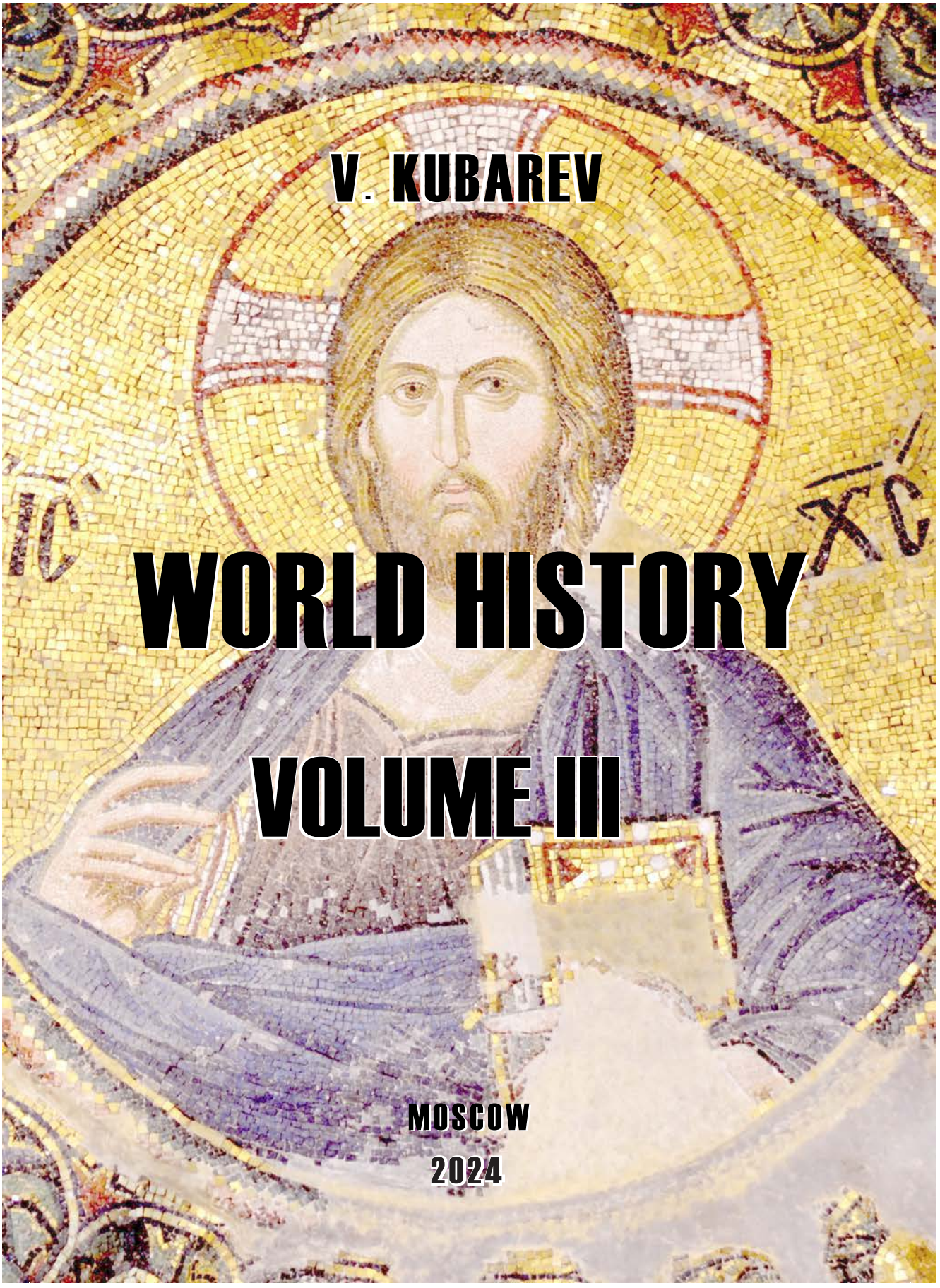

V. KUBAREV

WORLD HISTORY

VOLUME III

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Prof. Kubarev Valeriy Viktorovich, the book World History in 3 volumes

This book is the result of the author's twenty-year work to restore historical justice in relation to the most ancient family of the Rus' – Flavians. In 2009, the book Vedas of Rus' was published, which outlined the reconstruction of world history and the history of religions. It was based on the author's assumptions and hypotheses, formulated in the form of a unique scientific paradigm.

As part of the research, the true history and chronology were generally restored. The book included two sections: the first was called A Short Course in World History, the second was called The General History of Christianity. History and religion are closely interconnected. It is impossible to consider historical processes outside the context of religious narratives. However, over the past few centuries they have become a bargaining chip in the political games of those in power. Therefore, history and religion are the quintessence of politics. An impartial reconstruction of human experience is the most powerful political weapon.

The new monograph clarifies and develops the provisions of the author's paradigm. The peculiarity of the book is that in the past the author put forward hypotheses based on assumptions, and now the guesses have received scientific confirmation through instrumentally provable facts – chronicles, astronomical phenomena and DNA genealogy. In addition, the paradigm of world history and the history of religions is based on the scientist's independent view of a series of events that were often interpreted by the winners, decorating reality and humiliating the losers. The author interprets the facts over the battle and gives the reader the right to find his own opinion. The essence of the paradigm is to substantiate the uniqueness of Rus' as the cradle of humanity, from the territory of which the founders of Western and Eastern civilizations emerged. Russia is represented in the work as a unique culture that occupies a special place on Earth. Recent history is practically not touched upon in the book.

Restoring history and chronology allowed the author to predict the future. Humanity is facing a series of severe tests – the transformation of humanity in 2010–2054. However, there is light at the end of the tunnel.

The book has an extensive bibliography – more than 1850 sources. To explain the materials, illustrations from the repository of free media files of the network resource – "Wikipedia" www.vikipedia.org, images from the catalog "Hagia Sophia", images by Antoine Helbert, as well as photos, diagrams and schemes made by the author were used.

The author hopes that the book will be of interest to lovers of history, religion, philosophy and politics.

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FROM THE AUTHOR

Dear readers,

We present to your attention a book that has restored, in general, world history and the history of religions. The mysteries and secrets of bygone civilizations turn into an open secret. There is only conspiracy and fraud of unworthy people, brazenly striving to maintain global and local power.

This book summarizes the information accumulated by humanity and expresses the opinion of the Russian clan about past events, clears away the rubble of lies of world history and gives a clear picture of the future of earthly civilization. The history book was created by a member of the Russian family who created this history. This three-volume History of the World is a continuation of the development of the book Vedas of Rus', written in 2009. When creating the books, the author took an unusual approach to the study of world history and the history of religion. The essence of the idea is that since ancient times there has been a dynasty founded by the Heavenly Father. The genus originates from the legendary Adam, the first homo sapiens. Members of the dynasty led nations and the first states. Particularly outstanding people were considered Alps, capable of controlling the forces of nature and animals. They were often famous figures of their eras and forever established themselves in world history. Information about the patriarchs was preserved in the chronicles of Rome, Egypt, Asia, Byzantium, Bulgar and Rus'. The remains of these people are in burials and family crypts, and DNA testing can establish the relationship of all members of the dynasty. Reconstruction and study of the family tree of Rus' allows us to restore the history of all mankind.

The author's approach was fully justified in the process of studying history and world chronicles. The main core of world history turned out to be the activities of the family of Rus', whose full name is Perunovich-Heraclides-Fabian-Flavians-Dulo-Rus'-Macedonians-Rurikovich-Monomashich. As a result, it was possible to almost completely restore world history for a period of more than 5,500 years from 3506 BC to present day.

The work carried out revealed numerous forgeries concocted by chroniclers, Christian theologians, members of anonymous power groups and Zionists. The official history of Rus' was not written by Russian people. All key works on controversial issues are written by opponents.

The sensational result of the author's research was proof of the origin of Homo sapiens on the territory of Russia. The first civilization of mankind – Atlantis – was located in the vastness of Eurasia – from the Carpathians, the Volga region and to Altai, where the second civilization – Daaria – was founded. Atlantis and Daaria perished during a flood caused by the displacement of the Earth's south pole towards the Urals. After a cataclysm called the Late Bronze Age collapse, the center of intelligent life moved to the Mediterranean, from where it returned to the Volga region. Ancient Egypt was located in two parts of the world. The author discovered a chronological shift in the history of Egypt lasting 1780 years, so Ancient Egypt is not so ancient. The original Lower Egypt was founded on the island and river Akhtuba, where the cities of Rome and Memphis were built in 753 BC. After the expulsion of kings and pharaohs in 509 BC. Place names of Lower Egypt moved to Africa. The Roman Empire began its expansion from the Volga region and occupied a vast territory – from Spain to India. After the Fire in 64, Rome was moved to the lands of the Etruscans – the city of Veii on the banks of the Tiber.

At the beginning of the I century, the idea of Christianity was born as a theoretical religion of the Living God. The great temples of Christianity were dedicated to Wisdom – Sophia, and not to Christ. The first millennium AD was Old Testament Christianity, only to become New Testament Christianity in 1010.

The New kingdom of Egypt is not at all as ancient as scientists believe. The pharaohs were descendants of the Roman Emperors of African origin, the Gordians, ethnic Germans. Therefore, all pharaohs of the New Kingdom belong to haplogroup R1b1. The famous pharaoh Tutankhamun was, respectively, a German and a contemporary of Attila.

At the beginning of our era, the center of civilization again moved from the Volga region to the Mediterranean. In 330, New Rome was founded – Constantinople on the Bosporus. The Byzantine Empire ruled vast territories and contributed to the cultural and economic development of the Mediterranean peoples. The rulers of the nomadic tribes of Eurasia controlled power in Constantinople for hundreds of years and became emperors. However, the dominant power in the Mediterranean in the VI–VII centuries was Egypt and Alexandria. Rome in the Apennines lost its importance in the middle of the V century. New Rome on the Bosporus gained strength only in the middle of the VII century, when Great Israel – Great Bulgaria was created by Khagan Kubrat and the power of Egypt was undermined.

Only in the VII century did Islam and Judaism appear in the East. In the second half of the X century, the Mother of God Mary/Maria Vladimirovna was born in Rus', then Jesus Christ Chrysostom was born immaculately. Exactly a thousand years after the birth of the author of the idea of Christianity, the Savior accomplished his feat, saving people from original sin. Then Christianity split into Eastern and Western churches, and the Crusades began. The XI century was accompanied by the flowering of religions, culture, art and economics throughout the world, wherever the divine grace of Jesus appeared.

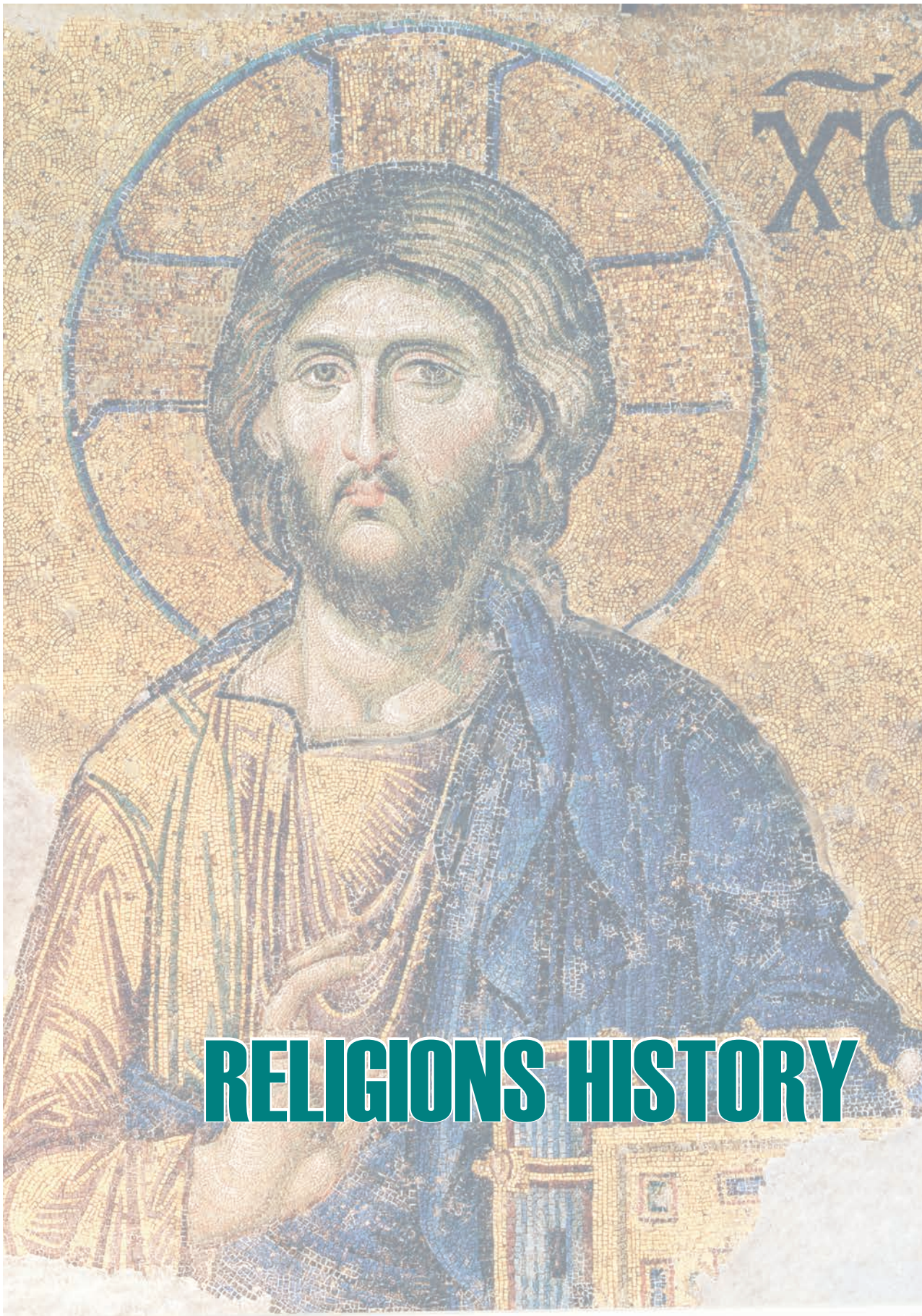
Against this background, Russian statehood was formed as part of Byzantine power and traditions. The founders of Ancient Rus' were the descendants of the emperors of Rome and relatives of the emperors of Constantinople. The Macedonian dynasty was intertwined with the Lekapenos – Rurikovichs.

The Flavian–Rus' dynasty founded almost all modern religions and actually created modern civilization. Let us list the patriarchs of humanity who were members of the Russian dynasty and the ancestors of the Russian people. What scientists and readers know about them are the emperors Titus Vespasian Flavius, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine the Great, Valens, Theodosius the Great, Theodosius II, Phocas, Heraclius I, Justinian Rhinotmetus, Constantine the Blind, Macedonians, Lekapenos, Anna Porphyrogenita, Basil the Bulgar Slayer and Constantine Monomachos? What do the names of great historical figures tell modern people – Tash Bash, Aga Ruzha, Kubar, Budimir, Arbat, Attila, Yurgan, Kubrat, Sulabi, Karadjar, Ugyr Urus Aidar, Lachin, Almush, Khin Kubar, Chrysostom and Muhammad?

All the author's hypotheses and dating of the history of the world have been confirmed through biblical astronomical phenomena reflected in the chronicles and scriptures, which indicates the truth of the conclusions.

Modern power in most countries is in the hands of ordinary people, who are driven by greed, godlessness, vices and the desire to retain power at any cost. The author is convinced that from March 20, 2010 to mid 2054, the world is in the midst of a transformation of humanity, the completion of which awaits us in the coming decades.

Happy reading to you,
Professor Valeriy Viktorovich Kubarev
04/16/2024



RELIGIONS HISTORY

5. Timeline of monotheism

In the presented paragraph, the author will formulate and justify a refined and short chronology of monotheistic religions. It has become a common place among historians and theologians that the chronology of the Abrahamic religions has been studied perfectly, there are no gaps or errors in it, and attempts to correct the absurdities of this subject are declared heresy and ignorance.

To achieve this task, the author uses the paradigm of the emergence of modern human civilization in the Volga region about 5500 years ago. This hypothesis was first put forward by Marija Gimbutas in 1956 [891–894]. In the author's research in 2009 (the book "Vedas of Rus'"), this theory was confirmed, it was tied to the outline of historical events of the past, and the chronology and localization of Ancient Egypt and Ancient Rome were also clarified. As part of the author's reconstruction, the Flood corresponds to the period of the Late Bronze Age collapse of 1250–1200 BC (The flood happened around 1244 BC), and the dating of the birth of Patriarch Abraham, aka the Ugric Khagan Tash Bash, aka Emperor Titus Vespasian Flavius, is 7 or 9 AD (the 7th year follows from the identification of the emperor with the Ugric king Tash Bash [17], and the date of birth 11/17/9 is indicated in the Roman chronicles). From these premises and the information of the Septuagint [1511], by simple calculations it is possible to determine the dates of Adam's birth (3506 BC) and his death, like those of the other patriarchs.

Dating calculations are based on information from the Old Testament, the Bible [1], from which the years of birth and death of each person are scrupulously determined. At the same time, the author is not tied to the known and established dating of the creation of the world, which are based on the ideas and canons of various religions. The dating of Adam's birth is based on complex information about the appearance in earthly history of Homo sapiens sapiens, called by the author Homo sapiens spiritual.

Following the periods of life of the biblical patriarchs from the date of the Flood to the tribe of Abraham (calculated by the Septuagint birth 180 BC or in reality 9) leads in the author's reconstruction to the emergence of a chronological gap of 189 years. This phenomenon is caused by the presence of either one unaccounted generation, or underestimated dates of the birth of the children of the patriarchs Nahor and Terah.

The results of the author's reconstruction of ancient history and chronology of monotheistic religions are summarized in the table below. The first column is the serial number of historical figures, including patriarchs, pharaohs, kings and emperors of Rome, patriarchs of Islam and Ugric kings. The second column is the numbers of the pharaohs according to the Abydos list. This is followed by a column of famous pharaoh names. The fourth column is the Roman names of pharaohs, emperors or kings, as well as the years of their reign. The fifth column contains information about significant events that occurred during the reign of a given pharaoh or king. The sixth column lists the names of biblical and Islamic patriarchs along with their years of life. The last column contains the names of the Ugric kings, the current number, as well as the duration of their life and reign. With a light gray background in the fields of the table we mark the coinciding historical and biblical figures, and with a darker gray background we mark the identified personalities of pharaohs, kings, emperors and patriarchs.

No.	No. Abydos	Pharaohs (board)	Kings and Emperors (board)	Events of histories	Patriarchs of monotheism's (year of life)	Ugric gods and kings, (No.), (life, board)
1					Adam, 3506–2576 BC	Adam–Tarh–Uranus (1), 3506–2576 BC
2					Seth, 3276–2364	Seth (2), 3276–2364
3					Enos, 3071–2166	Enos (3), 3071–2166
4					Kenan, 2881 – 1971	Kenan (4), 2881–1971
5					Mahalalel, 2711–1816	Mahalalel (5), 2711–1816
6					Jared, 2546–1584	Jared (6), 2546–1584
7					Enoch, 2384–2019	Enoch (7), 2384–2019
8				Flood, 1244 BC Trojan War 1184 BC	Methuselah, 2219–1250	Methuselah (8), 2219–1250
9					Lamech, 2032–1279	Lamech (9), 2032–1279
10	1	Menes, Meni 1219–1172 BC	Aeneas, 1179–1176 BC		Noah 1850/1844 – 900/894 Wife Naamah	Cronus–Nij–Nuh (10) 1850–900 Wife Rhea
11	2	Teti, Atothis I, ? – 1172				
12	3	Iti, Djer, Atothis II 1172–1149	Ascanius, Iulus, Julus 1176–1138	Alba Longa, Inbu–Hedj	Shem, Japheth 1350–750	Jupiter–Zeus (11), 1350–750 Wife – Hera (daught. – Hebe), Wife Alcmene (son – Heracles)
13	4	Itia, Djet, Atothis III, 1172–1149				
14	5	Septi, Den			Arpachshad, 1250–685	Hercules – Heracles (12), live 565 years, 1250–685 Wife Hebe
15	6	Meribiap, 1145–1100	Silvius, 1138–1109			
16	7	Semsu, 1100–1090				
17	8	Qebeh Horus, Qaa, 1090				
18	9	Bedjau, 1090–1060	Aeneas Silvius 1109–1078		Cainan, 1115–655	Cainan (13), Heracleidae 1115–655
19	10	Kakau, Nebre, 1060–1020	Latinus Silvius, 1078–1028			
20	11	Banetjer, 1020–973	Alba Silvius, 1028–989		Salah, 985–525	Hyllus (14), Heracleidae 985–955/525
21	12	Wadjnas, 987–960	Atys Silvius, 989–965			
22	13	Senedj, 971–930	Capys Silvius, 965–937			

No.	No. Abydos	Pharaohs (board)	Kings and Emperors (board)	Events of histories	Patriarchs of monotheism's (year of life)	Ugric gods and kings, (No.), (life, board)
23	14	Djadjay, 936 – 906	Agrippa Silvius, 916 – 876		Salah, 985–525	Hyllus (14), Heracleidae 985–955/525
24	15	Nebka, Sanakht, 906 – 888	Romulus Silvius, 876 – 857			
25	16	Djeser–za, Djoser, 855 – 831	Aventius Silvius, 857–820		Eber, 855–351	Fabius Caeson Vibulan (15), Fabia ? – 477 Heracleidae
26	17	Teti, 831–823				
27	18	Sedjes, 823 – 819				
28	19	Neferkara, 819 – 795				
29	20	Sneferu, 833 – 809				
30	21	Cheops, 824 – 801	Proca Silvius, 820 – 797	Pyramid at Giza		
31	22	Djedefre, 776 – 768				
32	23	Khafra, Khefren, 768 – 742	Amulius Silvius, 797 – 753	Pyramid at Giza		
33	24	Menkaura, 765–731				
34	25	Shepseskaf, 731 – 726				
35	26	Userkaf, 733 – 726	Romulus, 753 – 716	Founding of Rome		
36	27	Sahure, 726 – 713			Peleg, 721 – 382	Peleg (16), Fabia 721 – 382
37	28	Kakai, Neferirkare, 703 – 683	Numa Pompilius, 715 – 674			
38	29	Neferefre, 680 – 678				
39	30	Neuserre, Ini 678 – 642	Tullus Hostilius 673 – 642			
40	31	Menkauhor, 642 – 634	Ancus Marcius 642 – 617			
41	32	Djedkare, Isesi, 634 – 595	Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, 617 – 579			

No.	No. Abydos	Pharaohs (board)	Kings and Emperors (board)	Events of histories	Patriarchs of monotheism's (year of life)	Ugric gods and kings, (No.), (life, board)
42	33	Unis, 595 – 565	Servius Tull-ius, 578 – 535		Reu, 591 – 252	Reu (17), Fabia 591 – 252
43	34	Teti, 565 – 555				
44	35	Userkare, 555 – 553				
45	36	Meryre, Pepi I, 553 – 505	Lucius Tarqui-nius Superbus 535 – 509		Serug, 459 – 129	Serug (18), Fabia 459 – 129
46	37	Merenre I, 505 – 499		Republic in Rome		
47	38	Pepi II, 499 – 439				
48	39	Merenre II, 439 – 438				
49	40	Netjerikare, 436 – 434				
50	41	Menkare				
51	42	Neferkare II				
52	43	Neferkare				
53	44	Djedkare				
54	45	Neferkare				
55	46	Merenhor				
56	47	Neferkamin				
57	48	Nikare I				
58	49	Neferkare V				
59	50	Neferkafor				
60	51	Neferkare VI				
61	52	Neferkamin				
62	53	Kaukara				
63	54	Neferkaure				
64	55	Neferkauhor				
65	56	Neferirkare I				
66	57	Mentuhotep II, 275 – 224	Ptolemy II, 285 – 245		Nahor, 329 – 121	Fabius Quintus Maximus Cunctator (19), 329 – 121
67	58	Mentuhotep III, 224 – 212	Ptolemy III, 246 – 222			
68	–	Mentuhotep IV, 212 – 205	Ptolemy IV, 222 – 205			
69	59	Amenemhat I, 211 – 182	Ptolemy V, 205 – 180			

No.	No. Abydos	Pharaohs (board)	Kings and Emperors (board)	Events of histories	Patriarchs of monotheism's (year of life)	Ugric gods and kings, (No.), (life, board)
70	60	Senusret I, 182 – 131	Ptolemy VI, 180 – 145	Republic in Rome	Terah, Thara 250 BC – 25 AD	Quintus Maximus Fabius (20), Kubar, III century BC – 25 AD
71	61	Amenemhat II, 144 – 96	Ptolemy X Alexander I, 107 – 88			
72	62	Kheperkare, Senusret II, 106 – 89	Ptolemy IX Soter II,116 – 107, 89 – 81			
73	63	Senusret III, 92 – 73	Ptolemy XII, 80 – 51			
74	64	Amenemhat III, 73 – 27	Ptolemy XIII Theos, 51–47	Empire in Rome		
75	65	Amenemhat IV, 28 – 18	Ptolemy XV 44 – 30			
76	–	Neferusobek, 18 – 14	Cleopatra Selene II			
77	–	–	Titus Vespasian Flavius, 69 – 96	The Era of Christianity I century	Abraham, ?180 – 5? BC	Tash Bash (21), son of Kubar, 7/9 – 163
78	–	Intef VII, 209 – 212	Lucius Marullus	Empire in Rome	Isaac, 126 – 306	Aga Ruja, Urus, Avitahol (22), 126 – 306 Prusias I, 224 – 272 Constantius Chlorus, 305 – 306
79	–	Tao I, 212 – 216	Cossonius Scipio			
80	–	Tao II, 221 – 236	Gordianus I, 238			
81	–	Kamose, 236 – 240	Gordianus II, 238			
82	66	Ahmose I, 240 – 265	Gordianus III, 238 – 244	New Kingdom of Egypt		
83	67	Amenhotep I, 265 – 286				
84	68	Thutmose I, 286 – 298				
85	69	Thutmose II, 298 – 301				
86	–	Hatshepsut, 301 – 322	Constantius Chlorus, 305 – 306			
87	70	Menkheperra, Thutmose III, 301/322–354	Constantine I the Great, 306 – 337	New Rome	Jacob, 250 – 337 Ya'qub (Islam)	Kubar (23), 250–337, Prusias II, 272 – 305
88	71	Amenhotep II 354 – 378	Flavius Valens, 364 – 378		Judah, 327 – 378	Balamber, Budimir (24), 363 – 378
89	72	Thutmose IV, 378 – 390	Theodosius I the Great, 379 – 402	Exodus	Moses, 342 – 402 Dux Moesiae	Arbat (25), 342 – 402, Khagan 378–402
90	73	Amenhotep III, 390 – 425	Flavius Arcadius, 395 – 408		Tarikh, (Islam)	Mundzuk (26), Khagan 402–414, live 377– 414
91	–	Akhenaten, 425 – 442				

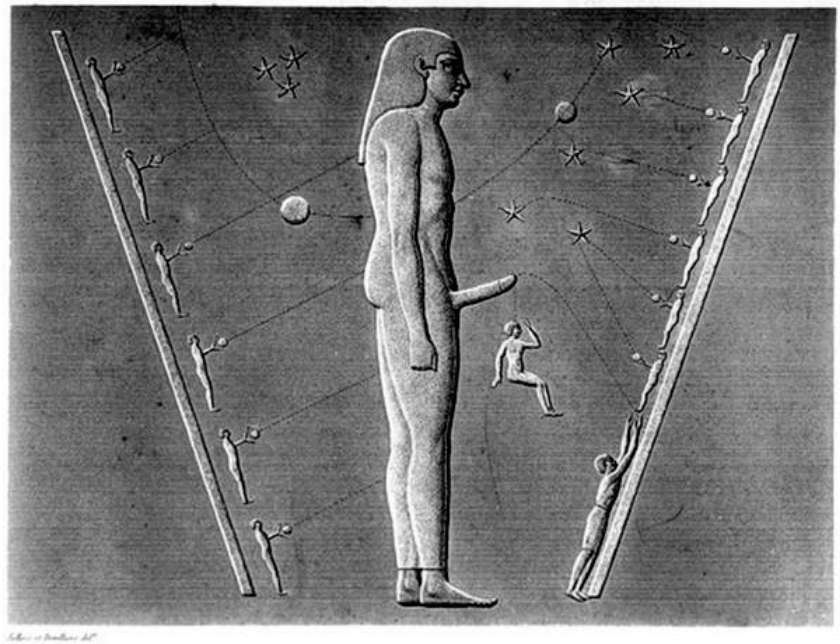
No.	No. Abydos	Pharaohs (board)	Kings and Emperors (board)	Events of histories	Patriarchs of monotheism's (year of life)	Ugric gods and kings, (No.), (life, board)
92	–	Smenkhkare, 442 – 445		Exodus	Tarikh, (Islam)	Mundzuk (26), Khagan 402–414, live 377– 414
93	–	Tutankhamen, 445 – 455	Theodosius II, 401 – 450		Joshua, Nahur (Islam) 401 – 454	Attila (27), Khagan 434–454, Flavius Aetius
94	–	Ay, 455–459				
95	74	Horemheb, 459 – 486			Mukavvim, (Islam)	Irnik (28), Khagan 463–489
96	75	Ramesses I, 486 – 488			Adad, (Islam)	Masgut (29), Khagan 489–505
97	76	Seti I, 488 – 500				
98	–	Ramesses II, 500 – 566		Zodiacs of Temple Hathor, 540 & 568	Adnan (Islam)	Mundo (30), Titra, Rean, Khagan 505–520
99	–	Merneptah, 566 – 586				
100	–	Amenmesse, 586 – 590				
101	–	Seti II, 590 – 596			Ma'ad (Islam)	Bayan (31), Khagan 535–590
102	–	Siptah, 596 – 602				
103	–	Twosret, 602 – 604				Alvar/Askal (32), Khagan 563–593
104	–	Setnakhte, 604 – 606			Nizar (Islam)	Alburi (33), Khagan 593–602
105	–	Ramesses III, 606 – 637	Heraclius I, Flavius Heraclius Augustus, 610 – 641	Great Israel = Great Bulgaria	DAD, King David 575 – 660 Mudar (Islam)	Kubrat (34), Kurbat, Kurt, live 575/593 – 660, Great Khagan 605 – 660, prototype of Prophet Mohammed, Heraclius I 610 – 641
106	–	Ramesses IV, 637 – 644				
107	–	Ramesses V, 644 – 648				
108	–	Ramesses VI, 648 – 655				
109	–	Ramesses VII, 655 – 661				
110	–	Ramesses VIII 661 – 663				
111	–	Ramesses IX, 663 – 681				
112	–	Ramesses X, 681 – 691	Justinian II Rhinotmetus, 685 – 695, 705 – 711		Elyas, (Islam)	Bat Bayan (35), Ilyat, 665 – 690
113	–	Ramesses XI, 691 – 712				Bu-Timer (36) Khag. 690–700, Emperor Leontius (695–698)
114	–	Smendes, 710 – 736		Temple of Solomon	Solomon, Mudrikah (Islam) 669 – 727	Sulabi (37), Khagan 700–727 Justinian II, 685–695,705–711
115	–	Amenemnisu, 736 – 740		Umayyads		
116	–	Psusennes I, 741 – 787	Leo III Isaurian 717 – 741		Khuzaimah (Islam)	Ayar, Avar (38), Khagan 727–759

No.	No. Abydos	Pharaohs (board)	Kings and Emperors (board)	Events of histories	Patriarchs of monotheism's (year of life)	Ugric gods and kings, (No.), (life, board)
117	–	Amenemope, 787 – 796	Leo IV Khazar 775 – 780	Abbasids		Tat–Utyak (39), Khagan 760–787
118	–	Osorkon and Siamun, 796 – 802	Constantine VI Blinded, 780 – 797		Kinana (Islam)	Karadjar (40), Khagan 787–805
119	–	Psusennes II, 820 – 835	Leo, son of Constantine VI		An–Nadr, Quraysh (Islam)	Leo, Urus Ugyr Aidar (41), live 797 – 855, Khagan 815–855
120	–	Shoshenq I, 837 – 858				
121	–	Osorkon I, 856 – 891	Constantine, 869 – 879		Malik (Islam)	Rurik (42), Lachin, Lekapen 822–879/882
122	–	Shoshenq II, 890	Romanos I Lekapenos, 920 – 944		Fihr (Islam)	Igor (43), Ugyr, 871 – 945 Romanos I Lekapenos, 920 – 944
123	–	Takelot I, 875 – 913				
124	–	Osorkon II, 908 – 943	Constantine Lekapenos, 924 – 945		Ghalib (Islam)	Gleb Igorevich (44), 904 – 945 Constantine Lekapenos, 924 – 945
125	–	Takelot II, 940 – 963	Basil II Bolgar Slayer, 985 – 1015		Lu'ayy + Ka'b (Islam)	Vladimir I (45), Basil, Khin Kubar live 940–1015 Basil II Bolgar Slayer, 985–1015 + wife Anna Porphyrogenita, live 940 – 1011
126	–	Shoshenq III, 943 – 982				
127	–	Pedubastis I, 963 – 987		Fatimids		
128	–	Osorkon III, 985 – 1013				
129	–	Takelot III, 1013 – 1025				
130	–	–			Virgin Mary, Murrah (46) (Islam)	Mary/Maria (46), daug. of Anna and Vladimir, 961–1060
131	–	–	Constantine IX Monomachos, 1042–1055	New Testament	Jesus Christ Chrysostom (47), 979/980–1054, Kilab (Islam), Zoroaster, Buddha, Confucius, Quetzalcoatl	Yaroslav (46) the Wise, 978 – 1054
132	–	–				Isa ibn Jaffar, Emir of Mecca, 980 – 994
133	–	–		Fatimids	Qusayy (48), XI century	
134	–	–			Abd Manaf (49) XI century	
135	–	–			Hashim (50), Emir of Mecca 1069 – 1094	Abu Hashim Ibn Jaffar, 1040 – 1094
136	–	–			Abdul – Muttalib (51), I century	Muttalib ibn Manaf, (Islam), XI century
137	–	–			Abdullah (52), XI century	
138	–	–		Quran, 1130–1152	Prophet Muhammad (53) 1090–1152	**Abu Bakr**, life 573–634, prototype of Prophet Muhammad

According to the author's reconstruction, the patriarchs and kings from Titus Flavius Vespasinus are ethnic Ugrians, haplogroup N1. Consequently, the earlier patriarchs up to Adam are ethnic Ugrians, including the Fabians and Heraclides, as links in one chain of the family tree. The history of mankind before the Flood of the XIII century BC is covered in darkness, and before the beginning of the Christian era it is legendary. More or less confidently we can analyze events and facts over the past two millennia.

The biblical patriarchs of the early period were gods for the human race. They created their own harems, where dozens, or even hundreds of children were born, who lived an ordinary life lasting several decades. Sometimes in the family of patriarchs another person was born with pure genes and special abilities, who lived for many hundreds of years. After the Flood, for the peoples of the Mediterranean, the Caucasus and the Volga region, the gods of the Olympic pantheon became incarnations of the Almighty. In our work on Ancient Rome, we showed that the names of the gods of the Etruscans, Romans and Greeks originate from the Volga region. We are talking about the gods and goddesses Tin, Uni, Quirin, Turan and others. Indeed, the first Ugrians created their civilization in the area of the Yamnaya culture (Volga region and Southern Urals), so it is natural to consider the biblical patriarchs as Ugrians, not Semites.

According to the author's reconstruction, God the Father created his harem in the Volga region, consisting of 7 wives, who gave birth to 12 children – 10 boys and 2 girls. The wives were female hominids without souls from different regions of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. This hypothesis is confirmed by genetic research by Brian Sykes about the origin of humanity from one forefather and seven foremothers [18]. The Egyptians depicted a similar scheme for the formation of humanity on the bas-relief of Aten with seven foremothers in the tomb of Ramesses VI in the Valley of the Kings.



Aten and the Seven Mothers of Humanity, bas-relief in the tomb of Ramesses VI

Different peoples called the mothers of the first people differently – Pleiades, Beregini, Freyja, Subaru, etc. The first couple of humanity was formed by Adam and Eve, also known as Tarkh and Tara, Uranus and Gaia. The original men formed ten royal families and their own tribes, which were formed from the children of harems of female hominids. Males without a soul were destroyed or taken into service. Hominids without a soul in the Bulgarian chronicles were called Ubyrs [17]. As a result of the mixing of people and hominids on Earth, modern humanity appeared, consisting of the royal families of the Ugrians and other ethnic groups that survived the conquest of the planet by the children of God the Father. All new people from mixed marriages began to have a soul and innate religiosity.

The most advanced ethnic group of people after the Flood were the ancestors of the Germans – Europeans, haplogroup R1b, place of origin – the Volga region and the Southern Urals. One of them is the Dardanian king Aeneas – Menes after the defeat in the Trojan War in 1184 BC created a unique civilization in two remote regions – Upper Egypt in Africa on the Nile and Lower Egypt on Akhtuba. The White Walls fortress (Alba Longa, Inebu Hedj) was built in the Volga region. At the same time, Latin – Roman civilization was formed in the area of the Volga, Akhtuba and Don.

The ancient Ugrians remained Patriarchs and gods for people, and the descendants of Aeneas–Menes became kings and pharaohs, equating themselves with earthly gods. At the same time, the ancient Ugrians lived for hundreds of years, and the kings and pharaohs only for tens of years. Over time, the Ugrians intervened in the rule of the Latin Germans, when Romulus created Rome and became the first Roman King and Egyptian Pharaoh Userkaf. One of the patricians of Rome were representatives of the Heraclides from the Fabian family. According to the testimony of Plutarch and Pliny [1512], Fabii were previously called Fodia or wolf catchers in the pits. Fabii were called differently – Fabii, Fovius, Favius, Fodius. The Romans called the pits Fovea, hence the origin of the family name. In fact, historians who lived later than the Fabievs were mistaken about the purpose of the pits. The Ugrians built (digged) Yams – fortified fortresses and forts, making up a network structure of settlements for the development of new terrain. Communication was established between the pits by horse messengers for the transmission of letters and parcels, which was an early form of postal service. In the east, Fabius was called Nahor, hence the expression – Naharin's country or Mitanni – the territory around the Caspian Sea and the Southern Volga region.

The most influential branch of the Fabians were the Flavius, emperors of Ancient and New Rome. Fabii and Flavii were related to Romulus and considered themselves Heraclids. The patriarchs of the Fabian and Flavian families lived for many hundreds of years until the IV century, when their descendants began to die at the age of ordinary people. Confusion into the life expectancy of the Patriarchs was brought about by the explanations of later historians that in Roman families it was customary to call grandfather, father, son and grandson by the same name, the same rule applied to women. The author is convinced that the biblical long-livers of the Roman era included the Fabian, Cato and Flavian families.

In the previous paragraph, the author made a thorough attribution of the Flavians as Ugric kings, of which the Rurikovichs were a branch. The identification of historical and biblical characters was carried out according to information from the Bible, the Quran, the Name Book of the Bulgarian Khans, the list of khans of the Saklan dynasty, as well as Roman, Bulgarian, Arabic and Russian chronicles.

Titus Vespasianus Flavius (officially 9–79) is identified by us with the king of the Ugrians Tash Bash (7/9–163), son of Kubar, and Abraham (according to the table above, allegedly 180–5 BC). The Bulgarian name of the deity Kubar means Cube/Kub (Sun God) – Ar (head) [17]. Titus Flavius was one in three persons – himself and his children, possibly his grandson, and was emperor in the years 69–96. The Romans elected a candidate as emperor every calendar year. His wife Flavia Domitilla had the same name as her daughter, but we are talking about one woman who we identify with Sarah. Titus's friend or concubine was Agrippa's daughter named Berenice, who is identified as the biblical Hagar.

Titus Vespasian Flavius supported Nero's idea of transferring Ancient Rome to the site of Veii in Italy after the great fire of 64, when the city of wooden buildings burned to the ground in the Volga region (see the first volume of the book History of the World). During the life of Titus in 79, Vesuvius erupted, when Stabia and Herculaneum or the biblical Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed. Vespasian spent most of his life in the Middle East, however, he was proclaimed Emperor of Rome more than 20 times. Titus Vespasian became a Patriarch in the full sense of the word – he was Emperor, Great Pontiff, Leader of Youth, etc. He demanded to call himself lord and god (dominus et deus). We believe that Titus Vespasian is the author of the idea of Christianity, which was theoretical in nature. However, in honor of Titus Vespasian Flavius, the Romans called the new era the era of Christianity, which has nothing to do with the birth of Jesus Christ, but Titus Vespasian. The author calls the speculative and theoretical monotheism of the first millennium Old Testament Christianity.

The Bulgarian chronicles say that Tash Bash at the end of his life became unbearable for people – he gave different advice on who should trade and how, and interfered in all religious and economic affairs. According to the author's reconstruction, Tash Bash with his late son Agha Ruzha/Ruja built the first Christian church in Arabia in 150 – the Kub or Kaaba. They revered the Cube as God the Father and God of the Sun. As a result, Aga Ruja (Red Aga, 126–306), identified by the author with Constantius Chlorus and Isaac, challenged his father to a duel on the Rock of Cube, also known as the Temple Mount, in the 37th year of his life (according to the Septuagint and our hypothesis) in 163. In the fight, the son defeated the father [17], whose hand was taken away by the angel. This episode was embellished and ended up on the pages of the Bible as the story of Abraham sacrificing his son Isaac to God. The Bulgarian chronicles report that Tash Bash lived more than 150 years (that's 156 years).

According to the author's reconstruction of history, Emperor Constantius Chlorus (Flavius Valerius Constantius) turned out to be the last long-liver in the family of Ugric kings. In the chronicles of the Danube Bulgarians he was called Avitahol – the legendary forefather of the Bulgarian kings, who lived for three centuries. In the annals of the Volga Bulgars he is called Agar-Jay or Aga Ruzha (Red Aga), the first Urus (Great) and the first ruler of the Khon (Hun) dynasty Dulo, volume III, p. 90 [17]. Emperor Constantius Chlorus (yellow-green) and Khagan Aga Ruja were brightly red-haired people and lived at the same time, which confirms the identification. The date of death of Constantius is known (306), and according to the Bible he lived 180 years, so the date of birth is 126. If we subtract the date of birth of his father – 7/9, it turns out that Abraham gave birth to Isaac at the age of 117, and did not become a father at 100 years old.

Thus, Constantius Chlorus–Aga Ruja–Isaac was born around 126 and died in the British campaign in 306. The patriarch managed to live through three centuries of the Christian era. Aga Ruzha's wife was Boyar-Kyz, who gave birth to a son, Barys-Kubar Tukhchi. In the first half of the 3rd century, Constantius became king of the city of Prusa and received the name Prusias I (Prusius), ruler of Bithynia. We believe that the traditional dating of the reign of Prusias in 230–182 BC is erroneous, since in reality it is 224–272 AD. The name of the city Prusa literally means Throne of Rus' or Throne of the Great. Since then, the city of Prusa remained the property of the Flavian family of Rus' until the time of Rurik. 35 km from Prus is Mount Lesser Olympus, where, as we believe, the Olympic pantheon of gods of Ancient Greece lived. Therefore, the throne of Rus' was at the foot of Mount Olympus.

It is no coincidence that Constantius Chlorus met his common-law wife Helen (concubine) in a tavern in the suburb of Prusa. Soon Helen (230/250–330) gave birth to her first child – the future Emperor Flavius Constantine the Great, who became the second king of Prusa – Prusias II. Erroneous traditional dating states that Prusias II reigned from 182–149 BC, but in fact from 272–305. Helen and Constantine were recognized as Equal-to-the-Apostles Saints of Christianity. So, from the III century, the city of Prusa became the ancestral throne of Rus', and the province of Bithynia became the ancestral home of the Vikings and Varangians. In 1923, Ataturk's government renamed the city of Prusa to Bursa, removing the inconvenient historical name from the world map.

Further following the biblical chronology in our era, taking into account the discovered chronological shift for the period of Abraham's life of 1821 according to the Jewish tradition and 2183 according to the Septuagint, leads to significant errors and does not correspond to historical facts. Let us note that the author discovered a chronological shift of 1780 years in the chronology of Ancient Egypt (see the first volume of World History),

True Olympus in Bithynia, now Mount Uludag, Bursa/Prusa

which approximately coincides with the shift in the Jewish tradition. At the same time, we understand that the idea of the dominance of Jewish chronology is a priori erroneous, since Judaism, according to the truth and logic of events, arose later than Christianity and is, in fact, a radical branch of Christianity, and not an more ancient religion.

Constantine the Great (250/272–337) is identified by the author with the Ugric king Kubar–Barys of the Bulgarian family Dulo. Constantine was born from a concubine and was considered illegitimate. The followers of Constantine in the Bulgarian chronicles were called Kubanites or Kubarts [17]. The author is convinced that Constantine became the prototype of St. George the Victorious, since until 312 he was a tetrarch and lived in Anatolia. Constantine defeated the troops of Maxentius at the confluence of the Laba and Kuban rivers in the North Caucasus (Krasnodar Territory). Hence the name of the symbol Labarum (Laba – stick). Constantine proclaimed Christianity the state religion of Rome and held the first Ecumenical Council of Nicaea in 325. He moved the capital of Rome to the Golden Horn and Bosphorus from Akhtuba in 330.

Jacob, Israel, Yaqub, Nabit (Arabic) – Patriarch of the Abrahamic religions. Jews and Christians interpreted the name Jacob as a derivative of the word "heel, footprint," although the Arabs simply called it Cube/Kub/Qub. In fact, Jacob is a derivative of the name of God the Father Cube. For the fight with God in the river (the battle on Labe with Maxentius), he received the second name Israel (fighter of God). Revealed to the world the 12 tribes of Israel, the father of Judah. We identify Jacob – Israel with Constantine the Great – Kubar. The followers of Constantine–Kubar–Israel–Jacob were called Israelites or Kubanites in the "non-canonical" Holy Scripture of the Danube Bulgarians [605] from the time of the exodus of Moses:

"...Kubanite (Bulgarite)... 600,000 peshatsi less, osven detsata"

Budimir, Balamber, Bulumar-Şeke (reign 363–378). Became the first king of the II Khon dynasty III volume, p. 89 [17]. Initiated and carried out a major military reform of the Kubanite troops – the Bulgarians. The vanguard of the army was called the Urus (great) Saban. Balambert moved the capital of Idel from the Volga region to Kara-Saklan (Ukraine) to the Kan-Balyn headquarters he founded (future Bashtu, Kyiv). The Kiev hill on which he was buried received his nickname Sheke (Shchekovitsa – in the Ruthenian language).

Valens (Flavius Julius Valens), Roman emperor, life (328–378), reign (364–378). Paternity is attributed to Gratian the Elder. Valens is the son or nephew of Emperor Constantine the Great. He died in a battle with the troops of the Barbarian Huns under the leadership of Budimir/Balamber and Arbat on August 9, 378. The death of the emperor has not been confirmed, since the body was not found. In one battle, historians brought together two hypostases of one historical figure as opponents – a Roman and a Barbarian. We will discover several more similar tricks in the future.

In fact, in 378 there was a battle between the Huns (commanded by Balamber and Arbat) and the Visigoths (commanded by Fritigern). Khagan Balamber, called by history Emperor Valens, died in the battle. Let us remember that the Huns are the Eastern Romans from Rome on Akhtuba.

Judah is the fourth son of Patriarch Jacob. In the tree of the Prophet Muhammad it is called Yashjub. The author identifies Balamber/Budimir–Valens–Judah–Yashjub as one historical person who lived in the IV century AD.

Crimea, aka the true Sinai, Mount Ai-Petri

Hippodrome, Constantinople, Serpent Column and Obelisk of Thutmose IV

Arbat, Alyp-biy, Svyatogor (Khagan 378–402), Volume III, p. 90 [17] this is the eldest son of Balamber and Turan-bika, continued the Idel dynasty of Idzhi (Pharaoh Iti and King Askania) and the I–II Khon dynasty of Dulo, born in 361. Idel ruled for 24 years. Destroyed the Visigoth army that attacked Constantinople. Organized the first wave of the Exodus – the Great Migration of Peoples from the Volga region and the Caucasus to Eastern and Western Europe in the 380s.

Theodosius I the Great Flavius (Flavius Theodosius Magnus) last emperor of a unified Roman Empire, life (346–395), reign (379–395). At the same time, Socrates Scholasticus [1513] reported that Theodosius the Great lived 60 years, so he died in 405. On January 19, 379, he was declared Chief Moses (Dux Moesiae) and Emperor of the eastern part of the Roman Empire. Theodosius Flavius came to Constantinople for the first time in his life in 380, where he issued the edict De fide catholica on Christianity as the only state religion of the Roman Empire. In 381 he held the First Ecumenical Council in Constantinople. In 390, the obelisk of Thutmose III, brought to the embankment of Constantinople by the Egyptians in 355, was installed at the Hippodrome. On the base of the obelisk, marble bas-reliefs were placed depicting the fight of chariots, a diagram of the installation of the obelisk and portraits of Theodosius himself with his family and entourage. After which the emperor banned the Olympic Games and allowed only chariot races, symbolizing the pursuit and deliverance from pursuers. The Hippodrome also featured a copper Snake Column, composed of three bodies of writhing snakes. The Obelisk and the Snake Column have survived to this day. In 391–395 he adopted an edict banning paganism.

Moses is a Jewish prophet and legislator, the founder of Judaism, and led the Exodus of the Jews from Egypt. He lived 120 years allegedly in the XIII century BC. In Hebrew, Moshe means "taken out of the water." Musa among the Arabs, Moses in English. Nickname: Leader Moses. Moses sent 10 plagues on the Egyptians and led the Israelites out of Egypt through the Red Sea. He received the Ten Commandments from God on Mount Sinai, near which they found the salt lake of Marah. Used the Copper Serpent to fight reptiles.

The author identifies Arbat – Theodosius the Great – Leader Moses as one historical character, in detail section 4. Patriarchs. Is life time in 345–402, reign 378–402.

In 378, Arbat led the first overpopulation of Israelis–Kubanites, residents of the Volga Ulak Urum (Ancient Rome) in the amount of 600 thousand people. On January 19, 379, the Ugric king Arbat transferred refugees across the ice of the frozen Black Sea in the area of the Tuzla Spit from the Kuban to the Crimea, the original Sinai. The Romans were pursued by the troops of Pharaoh Thutmose III, who settled in Rome – Memphis on the Volga since 324. The weakened ice from the refugee carts, named after the Arbat – a cart, fell under the wheels of the chariots of the pharaoh's army. Most of the pursuers drowned in the Black Sea. Roman refugees ended up in Sinai, where on Mount Roka Ai-Petri Arbat received the Tablets of the Covenant with God. For many months, refugees tried to find a way out of Crimea to the mainland, but they ran into the salt lake Sivash (Lake Marah). Soon the passage was found. This spit is still called in honor of the king of Arbat – the Arabat arrow. One of the cities of Crimea was named in honor of Emperor Theodosius the Great – the city of Theodosia/Feodosiya.

The Kubanites–Bulgarians–Israelites–Romans, now called Huns and Goths by historians, were transported to the Balkans and ended up in Europe. The word Moses became a common noun, and people began to use it as a term meaning the name of the prophet. The name of the province of Moses (Moesia) became synonymous with Salvation, the Promised Land. Therefore, the Saviors were called Messiahs from then on. In Orthodoxy they do not say Moses, but the Leader Moesiae, which confirms our reasoning.

Attila, Etzel is the Ugric king in 434–453, volume III, p. 91 [17]. Son of Mundzuk, the most famous Bulgarian king and conqueror. Born in 401, he was co-ruler in 434–445, and then the sole ruler of Idel. During his reign, the Power became the largest empire in the history of mankind from China to France. After the death of Attila during the reign of his son Tingiz, Idel split into Kara-Bershud (Danube and Dnieper part), Ak-Bershud or Echke Idel, Inner Idel (Volga-Ural part of Idel) and Eskel (Siberian part of Idel). European chroniclers called it the Scourge of God. Led the second wave of the Exodus or Great Migration in the 440s–450s.

Flavius Aetius, a commander of the Western Roman Empire, was awarded the epithet "the last of the Romans" by historians. He was killed in 453 or 454. Considered a participant in the Battle of the Cataluan Fields and the winner of Attila. The name Aetius is identical to one of the names of Attila – Etzel.

Theodosius II Flavius (Flavius Theodosius) Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire for 48 years. From 402 he was a minor co-ruler of his father Arcadius, and from 414 his sister Pulcheria actually ruled as regent and Augusta. Then his wife Eudocia and the eunuch Chrysaphius ruled. It is believed that Theodosius II was not involved in the affairs of the empire, and entrusted the rule to his relatives and courtiers. In fact, the emperor did not visit Constantinople. Theodosius II allegedly died in an accident in 450.

Joshua is the biblical patriarch Joshua, successor of Moses. Leader of the Jewish people during the conquest of Canaan. Conquered the Promised Land for the Israelites. Showed unheard of cruelty towards his enemies. After the conquest and division of the land, he died peacefully on Mount Ephraim.

The author identifies Attila–Flavius Aetius–Theodosius II–Joshua as one historical person who lived in the V century. The promised land for the Israelis–Kubanites – is Europe and the Balkans, which were captured by the troops of the Huns – the Romans

from the Volga region and the North Caucasus.

Let's fast forward to the reigns of Kings Saul and David.

Before Kurbat grew up, the State was ruled on his behalf by the brother of Alburi's wife – Yurgan (Byurgan) Teles (602–605), Volume III, p. 95 [17], who was Kubrat's uncle. Before ruling as khagan, Yurgan served as chief judge (ijik). Yurgan had to recreate the state, which disintegrated after the death of Alburi into 60 appanages (tubes).

Usurper, Emperor Phocas (Flavius Phocas Augustus), life 547–610, reign 602–610, killed or committed suicide in 610. Phocas was elected emperor by the mutinous troops.

Phocas' reign was marked by a series of extrajudicial killings and brutal executions.

King Saul is a biblical character, the founder of the united kingdom of Israel. Jews believe that the name Saul means "borrowed from God." In the Qur'an, Saul is called Talut. According to one version, Saul was a military commander who was proclaimed king at Gilgal after defeating the Ammonites. According to one legend, Saul is one of the Judges. The king's character was complex and explosive. At the end of his life, Saul was wounded in one of the battles and committed suicide.

We identify Yurgan-Phoka-King Saul-Talut as one historical person who lived in the VI–VII centuries. The ruler was initially a judge of the Bulgars – the Israelites, who then became a king – emperor for a while. He did not belong to the family of Ugric kings, therefore his reign was illegal from the point of view of the Flavian–Dulo–Rus' family. The story of Saul and Phokas is confirmed by the chronicles of the Bulgars, which are the primary basis of the annals of the Byzantine Empire and the sacred writings of the Old Testament.

Great Khagan Kubrat, Kurbat, Kurt, Khor (593–660, reign 618–660 [17]). Eldest son of Khagan Alburi, volume III, pp. 95–96 [17]. The Ugric king Kubrat was born directly in the Porphyry Hall of the Palace of New Rome, where only emperors were born. Until the age of 12, he lived in the imperial palace, was baptized and received the title of Caesar. Kubrat's Empire – Great Bulgaria or Great Israel – stretched from the Yenisei to Central Europe, volume II, page 16 [17]. In 629, the Turkic Khaganate collapsed into two parts – Balasagun (Central Asian and Mongolian) and Khazar (Western Kazakhstan), after which Kurbat immediately subjugated the Suvar beylik to his power and in 630 proclaimed the newly united parts of Idel a single Bulgarian kingdom (Bulgar, Bulgaria). From now on, the territory of the Volga region forever received its historical name – Bulgar (Bulgaria), and the name Idel was assigned to the Volga-Kama river system and the word Idel was added to the names of the seven largest rivers of this system. The Bulgar state also began to be called Kara-Bulgar, that is, Great Bulgaria. The capital of the state was Phanagoria, a city of the former Bosporan kingdom.

Kubrat had five sons – Bat Bayan/Batbayan (Ilyat-bir), Kotrag, Asparuh, Kuber and Alcek. Bat Bayan inherited the throne of Great Bulgaria. Kotrag led Volga Bulgaria. Asparuh became Khan of Danube Bulgaria. Alcek and his horde moved to Central Europe and remained to live in northern Italy.

Heraclius I (Flavius Heraclius Augustus) – Byzantine emperor, founder of the Heraclius dynasty that ruled for more than 100 years. Years of life is 575–641, years of reign is 610–641.

Great Bulgaria – Great Israel, VII century, capital Phanagoria

The young emperor came to the throne of Rome by overthrowing the tyrant Phocas in 610. They say that Irakli was a close friend of Kubrat, with whom he studied. This position is surprising, since according to traditional chronology, Irakli should be 20 years older than Kubrat. Allegedly, the childhood friendship of the leaders led to the conclusion of a peace treaty between Great Bulgaria and New Rome.

At this time, the main enemy of New Rome was the Persians, who captured Syria in 611 and the Palestinian Al Quds (Jerusalem) in 614. 35 thousand inhabitants of the city were captured [602] and were sent to Seleucia – Ctesiphon (Babylon). The emperor spent a lot of time on military campaigns in Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt and Arabia, until 628. During this period, a new Muslim calendar appeared – the Hijra from July 16, 622. After the liberation of Palestine from the Persians, Heraclius ordered the restoration of the church built by his ancestors in the 330s – Equal-to-the-Apostles Saints Constantine and Helen on the Temple Mount.

King David is the second king of Israel, his name translates as "beloved." Reigned for 40 years in the X century BC. Created Greater Israel in the outlines of the Promised Land. He began construction of the Temple, which was completed by his son Solomon. In the family tree of the Prophet Muhammad he is called Mudar. In the Chora Church in Constantinople (XIV century) on the dome of the Temple of David is called Dad, i.e. father.

Kubrat–Heraclius–David–Mudar is one historical figure who lived in the VI–VII centuries AD. Great Bulgaria and Great Israel are one state created by the Kubanites–Bulgars in the vastness of Europe and Asia Minor. Part of Israel fell on the territory of Palestine, which included the city of Al Quds and Syrian Damascus. Soon, a fragment of

Great Bulgaria – the Umayyad Empire – became an independent power. We believe that Kubrat–Heraclius, as a prophet especially respected by the Arabs, and Caliph Abu Bakr (573–634) became the prototypes of the personality of the Prophet Muhammad (570–632), although the Prophet himself lived in the XI–XII centuries.

The emergence and development of Judaism is associated with the "Babylonian" captivity of 614–628 during the Iranian-Byzantine War. It was in the first third of the VII century that the Babylonian Talmud was written. Jewish tradition claims that the writing process took about 600 years, beginning in the mid-1st century. However, there is no mention of Jesus Christ in the Talmud; he simply was not born yet.

At the same time, the religious war between Heraclius and Kubrat to form the huge Greater Israel affected Arabia, where Islam arose, and the new Muslim chronology of the Hijra began in 622. Already in 637, the Arabs finally defeated the Sassanid empire. In 661, the Israelis of Great Bulgaria – Greater Israel, relatives of Kubrat–Heraclius, conquered the Levant and founded the Umayyad Caliphate there.

The Great Khagan Sulabi is the son of Bat Bayan, volume I, page 23 [17]. Another name of Bat Bayan was Ilyat, which coincides with the Arabic name Ilyas in the genealogy of the Prophet Muhammad. Ilyat was born in 617. In 643, he converted to Islam, performed the Hajj and visited Caliph Omar, whose name he took for himself.

Sulabi led the Kara-Bulgars and informed everyone about Tengri's permission for his 45-year reign. Sulabi, unlike his father, did not like wars and tried in every possible way to avoid them. But the Baltavar willingly engaged in trade affairs and made busy the land and water roads leading to Avaria, Artan, Rum (New Rome), Jalda, Seber and Kashek, Volume I, page 23 [17].

Justinian II (Flavius Justinianus II Rhinotmetus) is a Byzantine emperor, the last representative of the dynasty of Heraclius. Years of life 669–711, reigns 685–695 and 705–711. Conducted the Ecumenical Council of Trullo in 691–692. He received the nickname Rhinotmetus for his physical deformity – in 695, the rebel commander Leontius cut off the emperor's nose and tongue. After this, Justinian fled to Phanagoria, then to the Khazars and then to Volga Bulgaria, where he hid for seven years. In 705 he arrived in Constantinople with the Bulgarian army of Khan Tervel and regained power. He fought with the Arabs in Asia Minor. The usurper Philippicus Vardanes captured Emperor Justinian on December 11, 711 and killed him by cutting off his head. Justinian's daughter Anastasia was married to Khan Tervel, her cousin.

Sulayman ibn Abd al-Malik (674–717), Umayyad caliph in 715–717.

Solomon is the third Jewish king, the ruler of Greater Israel in the X century BC. The name means "peace". Other names attributed to the king are also known – Agur, Bin, Itiel and Jedidiah (beloved of God). Son of King David and Bathsheba. During the reign of Solomon, the Temple of Jerusalem was built on the Temple Mount. No historical evidence of Solomon's existence has been found. He died peacefully at 62 while overseeing the construction of the altar of the Jerusalem Temple.

The author believes that Sulabi–Justinian II Rhinotmetus–Solomon–Mudrik (Amir)–Sulayman ibn Abd al-Malik is one historical person who lived in the VII–VIII centuries. During the reign of Sulabi – Justinian II in 711, the construction of the Jerusalem Temple on the Temple Mount was completed, which still stands in its place. Construction of the Temple was started in 616–626 by the grandfather of Sulabi–Justinian II

The Temple of Solomon, aka Qubbat as-Sakhra, was never destroyed

named Kubrat–Heraclius. The temple is made in the form of an octagonal star of Rus', formed by projections of two bases of regular pyramids onto a plane. It has the name Qubbat as-Sakhra or Rock of Cube/Kub, which confirms the presence of the name of God the Father Cube/Kub. Shrines and buildings in Arabia and Damascus (Kubrat's treasury and Kubrat's fountain) are named in Kubrat's honor. The Crusaders who captured Palestine in the XI century simply called the sanctuary the Temple of Solomon, although modern historians say they had a different "Solomon" in mind.

Sulabi–Justinian, during the years of forced emigration, visited Siberia and Yakutia, where he discovered diamonds and gold, and developed the mines of King Solomon. Having accumulated enough funds, he, with a hired Bulgar army, regained the throne of the empire in Constantinople in 705.

After Kubrat–Heraclius and Sulabi–Justinian, we restored the direct family tree of the Ugric kings and emperors of New Rome up to Rurik and St. Vladimir. It is important to note that this line exactly coincides with a similar section of the family tree of the Prophet Muhammad [602]. We are talking about the Patriarchs of Islam and the Ugric kings: Mudar (Kubrat, Heraclius, David), Ilyas (Ilyat – Bat Bayan, Constantine IV), Mudrik (Sulabi, Justinian II, Solomon), Khuzaim (Ayar, Leo III the Isaurian), Kinan (Karadjar, Constantine VI the Blind), An-Nadr, Quraysh (Aidar, Leo), Malik (Rurik, Lachin/Lekapin), Firkh (Igor, Romanos I Lekapenos), Galib (Gleb, Constantine Lekapenos) and Lu'ay (Vladimir, Basil II).

Urus Ugyr Aidar (Great Horseman Igor) is the ancestor of Quraish and Rus'. Let's move on to the circumstances of the birth of the Mother of God Mary and Jesus Christ, which happened in the X century AD. Mary's parents were Saint Prince Vladimir and Empress Anna Porphyrogenita. The spiritual father of the Mother of God was Joachim,

Bishop of Korsun (Chersonesus), and then of Great Novgorod, and a close friend of Anna Porphyrogenita. Anna devoted her entire life to the upbringing of Mary, who was destined to realize the Christian dream of the immaculate birth of the Savior. From childhood, Mary chose serving God as the goal of her life. For these reasons, Prince Vladimir lost interest in his Byzantine wife, falling into fornication. He married many times and started a huge harem, which contained several hundred women.

Vladimir (Volodimer), baptized Basil – Prince of Novgorod in 970–988, Grand Duke of Kiev in 978–1015. Life years are about 960–1015. The exact date of birth is not known. In the PC [750] in the text of the peace treaty with Byzantium for 945, Vladimir is mentioned as a party to the deal. Father Gleb (Uleb) was present at the signing of the contract for him.

After the wedding in 960, Anna gave birth to her only daughter Maria (961/962–1060), information about whose life is completely absent from the chronicles. Since 988, Vladimir's troops became part of the Byzantine guard. A Varangian corps numbering 6,000 people was stationed in the capital. Since then, the Varangians have participated in all the wars of the empire, for example, they defeated the uprising of Bardas Phokas. In 1014, Russian troops took part in the war against Danube Bulgaria, defeated the enemy and captured 15,000 Bulgarians. It is believed that Grand Duke Basil died on July 15, 1015, and was buried in the Kyiv Church of the Tithes. The relics have been lost or hidden.

Bulymer is the son or stepson of Barys (Svyatoslav) and Malusha, daughter of Mal. Bulymer's active actions began immediately after the beginning of his reign in Kyiv in 981, volume I, pp. 102–104 [17]. Bulymer's military campaigns against various opponents are described. In 981, a campaign took place against the Volga Bulgarians, which ended with the annexation of the Vyatichi to Rus'. In 988, Bulymer invaded Jalda (Crimea) and captured the Rumian city (Kherson/Chersonesus). As a reward, he received a lot of gold and silver, as well as Dima Tarkhan (we are talking about a woman). In 991, Bulymer's troops, together with the Romans, attacked the city of Khin (in Khazaria). After the death of Bulymer, a war began between his children for the throne of Rus'. According to the source, the last report about this war dates back to 1021, volume I, page 108 [17].

Kubar (Khin Kubar) is the son of Gali (Gleb). In the description of the life of Khan Muhammad (943–976), son of Mikhail and grandson of Almush, there are the characters Gali and Kubar, volume I, pp. 85–90 [17]. After 944, the name Gali is not mentioned. But Kubar became the bek/beg (prince) of the Khazar capital Itil. In 966 or 969, Kubar surrendered Itil to Barys (Svyatoslav), his uncle, without a fight. It is believed that Kubar disappeared from the annals of Khazaria in 969, but appeared in the person of Vladimir during his reign in Novgorod. At the same time, the Bulgarian chronicles note that several princes of Rus' were called by the name Kubar or Khin Kubar. The first such ruler was Bulymer (Vladimir), volume I, pp. 165–166 [17]. The son of Yaroslav the Wise, Vladimir and Vladimir Monomachos, were also called Khin Kubar. Saint Vladimir was popularly nicknamed the Red Sun, which is a literal translation of the "pagan" name Khin Kubar.

Basil II (Basil II Bulgar–Slayer), Byzantine emperor of the Macedonian dynasty, son of Emperor Roman II and Queen Theophano, successor to the throne of John Tzimiskes. Years of life is 958–1025, years of reign is 976–1025, actually began to rule only in 985 after the removal of his cousin, the eunuch Basil Lekapenos, from power.

No details are known about the personal life of the emperor and his family. It is believed that Emperor Basil II left no offspring. Instead of family life, Basil was interested in military battles. He spent his whole life in battles and conquests, and for his victories over the Danube Bulgarians he received the nickname Bulgar Slayer. The basis of Basil's army was made up of Varangian squads sent to Constantinople by Grand Duke Vladimir – Basil. Each Varangian had a family, so after 988 a huge diaspora of Rus' settled in Constantinople belonged more than 30,000 people. Historians claim that Basil II led an ascetic lifestyle, caring more about his army than about everyday well-being.

Luay is the direct ancestor of the Prophet Muhammad, the son of Galib, the father of the Kaab.

The author identifies Vladimir–Basil–Bulymer–Kubar–Basil II–Luay–Kaab as one historical person who lived in the X–XI centuries. Vladimir's father was Gleb – Gali – Emperor Constantine Lekapenos, the younger brother of Svyatoslav – Barys – Emperor Stephen. The mother was Malusha – Theophano Mamas, the daughter of Mal – Caesar Romanos Lekapenos and the granddaughter of Almush – Emperor Christopher Lekapenos.

In 981, Vladimir seized power in Kyiv and received the title of Grand Duke of Kyiv. In the period 987–989, Vladimir was baptized under the name Basil. Since 976, he was the formal emperor-co-ruler of Byzantium together with his cousin Constantine VII, but in fact the eunuch Basil Lekapenos ruled the empire. In 985, Basil II expelled the enemy from power and became a full-fledged emperor. Basil reorganized the troops of Byzantium, introduced into them a Varangian foot corps and a naval fleet based on Varangian boats. Russian troops participated in all military operations of the empire in 985–1020. Saint Vladimir was the father of the Mother of God and the grandfather of Jesus Christ Chrysostom, and witnessed the biblical events of the New Testament. Vladimir–Basil died in the period 1015–1021.

In the family tree of the Prophet Muhammad, after Lu'ay–Vladimir comes the Kaaba, that is, the Cube or God. According to our hypothesis, Kaab means the Bulgarian name Kubar, the "pagan" or Muslim name of Vladimir. Therefore, an extra tribe appeared in the tree of the prophet, which is a mistake.

Mother of God Mary/Maria Vladimirovna, daughter of Prince Vladimir and Princess Anna Porphyrogenita. In the family tree of the Prophet Muhammad, she is listed under the name Murra. Date of birth 961/962. Date of death after 1060, lived more than 100 years. Her spiritual mentor and father is Bishop Joachim, Bishop of Korsun and Veliky Novgorod. In the Gospels, Mary's parents were Anna and Joachim. In Novgorod in the XI century, the Church of Joachim and Anna was built. The entire family of the Mother of God Mary was from the Macedonian dynasty and the Lekapenos. She devoted her life to serving God, in 979 she visited her relatives Elizabeth and Zakhar in the Yam Golden Chalice fortress. Elizabeth became immaculately pregnant in her husband's absence. Maria Vladimirovna drank water from the Holy Spring of the Golden Chalice, became immaculately pregnant and gave birth to a son, Jesus Chrysostom, in 979/980 (at the turn of the years). As a bequest, Malushi received the village of Buditino from her grandmother [1088].

Together with her son, she hid from the wrath of father Vladimir in Itil, on the Volga (Lower Egypt). During the biblical events, she accompanied her son on a journey through Damascus, Al Quds (modern Jerusalem), along the coastline of modern Turkey and Greece; I was with my son on Mount Athos, and at the final point of the route – in

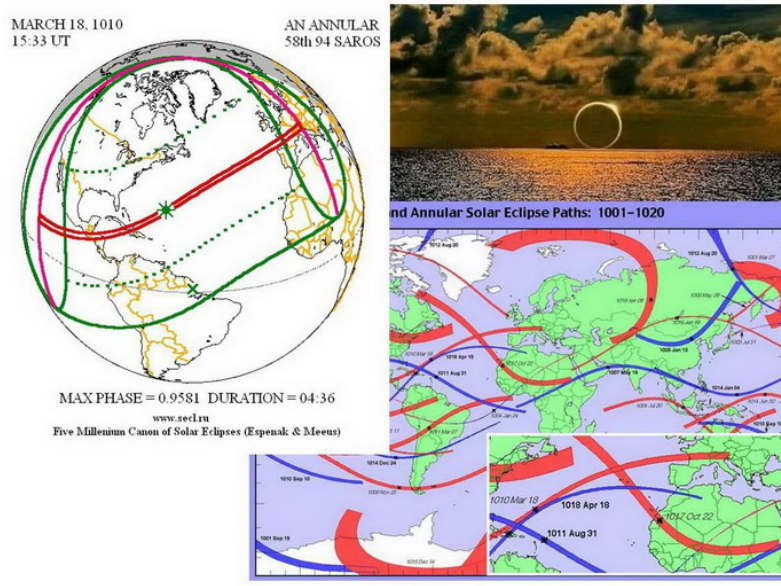
Constantinople, the true Jerusalem. In the capital she lived in the Blachernae Palace, which belonged to her mother Anna. Maria was one of the richest and most respected women of her time. After the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus, she moved to live in Ephesus. In 1024, the rite of the Ascension of the Virgin Mary took place in Constantinople, from where the Virgin Mary moved to Dalmatia, the city of Loreto. From time to time she visited Constantinople and participated in resolving the conflict between Russia and Byzantium in 1043. As a result, brother Yaroslav the Wise, aka Constantine Monomachos, became emperor, and the wedding of Vsevolod and Princess Irina took place. The Patericon of the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra [784] describes in detail the meetings of the Mother of God Mary in the 1050s with the architects, builders of the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Kyiv. The Mother of God paid for the work and presented the builders with the relics of saints and saints, as well as her icon for the cathedral. Ten years later, she again visited Constantinople and hired icon painters to paint the church in Kyiv, as well as to train Russian artists. Later commentators on the Patericon explain the events as a miracle, and therefore characterize the Mother of God and her numerous servants as "disembodied angels."

The Mother of God died after 1060, having outlived her Son Jesus Christ (979/980–1054). She was placed in a marble Italian sarcophagus and transported to Kyiv, where she was buried next to the limit of John the Baptist in the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. In 1617, the sarcophagus with the body of the Virgin Mary was found. Currently, the relics of the Blessed Virgin Mary under the name Julian are kept in the Near Caves of the Kiev Pechersk Lavra.

Jesus Christ Chrysostom, Lord Savior, God the Son, triune part of the Christian Trinity. Theoretically, it was predicted and described by the male ancestor of Tash Bash – Titus Vespasian Flavius – Abraham in the I century, called the Era of Christianity by the Romans in his honor. The first millennium was the time of Old Testament Christianity, when believers in the Savior waited for hundreds of years for his coming. The main temple of that period was the Temple of Hagia Sophia – Wisdom. The second millennium AD became the time of New Testament Christianity.

In earthly life, Jesus Christ Chrysostom was born at the turn of 979/980. The place of birth has not yet been precisely established; according to our hypothesis, it is Yam Kubar on the Kubra River (Vladimir Region), which is a couple of kilometers from the place of the Immaculate Conception of Mary in the Golden Bowl Yam. An alternative place of birth is the city of Prusa (since 1923 Bursa) in Bithynia, the throne of Rus' and the Rurikids in Byzantium.

The Lord accomplished his feat in the name of saving humanity from sin in the capital of the world of his time – Constantinople (Constantinople, New Rome) on Golgotha in Galatia (Mount Head of Adam, Bed of Hercules, now Mount Beykoz, Asian part of Istanbul) on March 18, 1010. The Savior was laid in the Tomb in a place called Yoros – the true Jerusalem of Christianity. The cemetery caves were located a couple of kilometers from Golgotha, closer to the Black Sea on the shores of the Bosphorus. In 1055, the construction of a huge city at that time, Yoros (Jerusalem), began there. A fortress was built around the Holy Sepulcher and the Church of Nika (Victory) of Jesus Christ, which has survived to this day. The main point of difference from the canons is that Pontius Pilate is not a person, but a place – Propontis Galata. Let us note that Jesus Christ was crucified on the cross not by Jews, but by zealous Christians who thought that he was a false Messiah.



A unique Biblical solar eclipse at sunset occurred on March 18, 1010 (An Annular 58th 94 Saros, 15:33 UT)

The Gospel [1] of Luke (23:44), Mark (15:33) and Matthew (27:45) says that at the time of the Savior's death on the cross there was darkness from the sixth to the ninth hour (from 12–15 to 15–18 o'clock). At the beginning of our era in the Mediterranean region there was not a single solar eclipse that fit this description – at sunset. Only on March 18, 1010 there was such an annular eclipse [517,518], lasting 4 minutes 36 seconds at 15:33 UT or 18:33 Constantinople time in 94 Saros. The eclipse was clearly observed in Europe all the way to the Balkans, and the penumbra of the Moon remained in the region of Constantinople and Anatolia for several hours. This type of eclipse along latitude is characterized by maximum duration and darkness at the final part of the event. The phenomenon occurred in the evening hours, which intensified the feeling of night coming. On this day, sunset in Constantinople was at 18:12 o'clock, and astronomical twilight until 19:44 o'clock. Consequently, when the sun touched the horizon, an eclipse occurred, visible on Golgotha–Mount Beykoz. Darkness fell, which was multiplied by the shadow of the moon. Twilight or enlightenment did not occur, which increased the severity of the perception of the Savior's death. This natural phenomenon is unique to the Mediterranean, so it was noted in the Gospels and has not yet been explained by theologians. The date of the eclipse on March 18 does not fit into modern ideas about Easter (before the equinox), however, Jewish Passover occurred a week before March 21 and was recognized by theologians as unreliable due to the ignorance of the Jews. Over 2500 years, there were two more eclipses with similar parameters – on 04/16/934 at 15:42 UT and on 04/05/1437 at 16:46 UT. However, the eclipse in 934 passed to the north by 2000 km in latitude, and in 1437 it was near the latitude of the eclipse of 934, but the border of the moon's shadow did not even reach Greece.

After the resurrection and ascension, the Lord personally participated in the development of monasticism on Mount Athos, and visited mountain monasteries many

times. According to the Patericon of the Lavra in Kyiv [784], Jesus Christ handed over the Crown and golden belt to the governor of Kyiv, Simeon Africanus, before the crucifixion. The belt became a measure of length for the construction of the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Kyiv. The crown was placed over the altar of the temple. The Savior sent monk Anthony from Athos to Kyiv with the goal of founding a monastery in Rus'. Anthony fulfilled the will of Jesus Christ. The Monk Anthony met the Mother of God Mary many times in Constantinople. All these events are called "mythology" by modern commentators, considered to exalt the significance of the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra.

After the resurrection, the Lord walked around the Earth several times, visited India, China, Japan and moved to America, where he founded the civilizations of the Toltecs and Incas. In Mesopotamia he became known as the incarnation of Zarathustra, in India as the incarnation of Buddha. In China he was celebrated as the XI century Confucius and the founder of Neo-Confucianism. In America, Jesus Christ in the middle of the XI century became the incarnation of Quetzalcoatl, born in 980 according to the Codes that have come down to us. The Lord died for the second time in earthly life in 1054 in the month of July. The last days of the Savior in our world were accompanied by the explosion of a Supernova in the constellation Taurus. The Crab Nebula formed at the site of the explosion. Jesus Christ is buried under the name Confucius in Qufu, Shandong Province. There is a majestic grave of all times and peoples, which has survived to this day. Recently, Chinese authorities opened the burial of Confucius and discovered in it the body of a man of European appearance with red hair and a beard, more than 190 cm tall.

The emir of Mecca, Isa ibn Ja'far (980–994), is famous in the Muslim world. The emir's name is translated as Jesus the son of God (Divine Source). The author believes that the dating of the reign of the emirs of Mecca is underestimated by 10–15 years. Perhaps, in his youth, Jesus Chrysostom was at one time recognized as the Emir of Mecca, lived in Arabia and found a son, Qusai. We also identify the Emir of Mecca, Abu Hashim Muhammad ibn Ja'far (1069–1094), with the great-grandfather of the Prophet Muhammad, the founder of the Hashemite clan. Perhaps the dating of Hashim's reign is shifted by 10–15 years. Interestingly, Hashim's tomb is located under the dome of the Said al-Hashim Mosque in the Al-Daraj area of Gaza in Palestine. The mosque and tomb were built at the beginning of the XII century.

Yaroslav the Wise, son of Vladimir the Saint and Polotsk princess Rogneda, years of life 978–1054, Prince of Rostov (987–1010), Prince of Novgorod (1010–1034) and Grand Duke of Kiev (1016–1018, 1019–1054). At baptism he was named George. Historian Priselkov M.D. interpreted the translation of Yaroslav's title as "emperor" [720]. On the frescoes of the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv he is called Caesar, that is, emperor.

Ar-Aslap – Russian bek, first mentioned in the chronicle for 1021, volume I, page 107 [17], died in 1054. The chronicle mentions Monomakh's hat, in the same place on pp. 107–108. The ruler of Volga Bulgaria Ibrahim sent Ar-Aslap the khan's hat – a copy of his own. Only three such hats were made by the house of master Atrak bine Musa. Shortly before his death, Ibrahim sent the third hat with gifts to the Sultan of Khorasan Mahmud. In Russian history, the Monomachos cap was presented to the son of Yaroslav the Wise – Vsevolod.

Constantine IX Monomachos, emperor from the Macedonian dynasty, reign (1042–1055), life (1000–1055), year of birth is not exactly known. He ascended the throne through his marriage to Zoe Porphyrogenita, daughter of Emperor Constantine VIII.

Historians often mistakenly record Monomachos as an ethnic Armenian, like all the Lekapenos and representatives of the Macedonian dynasty. Zoe died in 1050, after which Monomachos ruled jointly with her sister Theodora.

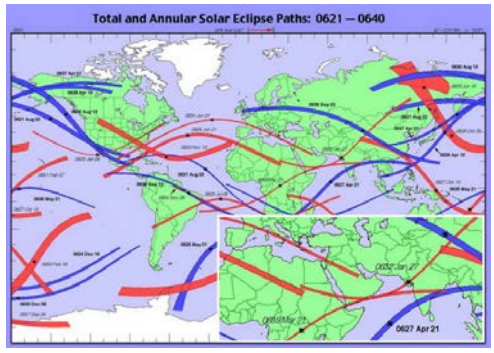
We identify Yaroslav the Wise–Ar-Aslap–Constantine IX Monomachos as one historical figure who lived in the X–XI centuries. It is interesting to note the fact of the complete coincidence of the life years of Jesus Christ Chrysostom (979/980–1054) and his uncle Yaroslav the Wise (978/979–1054), as well as the significance of the personality of the prince and emperor in world politics. However, there is no reason yet to recognize them as one person.

Prophet Muhammad, the Quraysh clan is a direct descendant of the Rurikovichs. According to the author's hypothesis, the personality of the Prophet was formed by integrating the actions of three outstanding people of earthly civilization - the Great Khagan Kubrat – Emperor Heraclius, who lived in 575-660, the Rashidun Caliph Abu Bakr (573-634), and Muhammad himself, who lived in 1090–1152. Probably, the life of the Prophet Muhammad was somewhat closer to our time in the years 1100–1162 (10 years later). The main achievement of the Prophet Muhammad was the creation of the Quran in Arabic in 1130–1152 or 1140–1162. The Muslim scripture became the basis of modern Islam, Arab culture and civilization. We believe that timid attempts to write the Quran were made by Islamists in the VIII–X centuries in Arabia and Damascus, when the first individual suras and sacred texts were created, later used by the Prophet Muhammad in his writings [11].

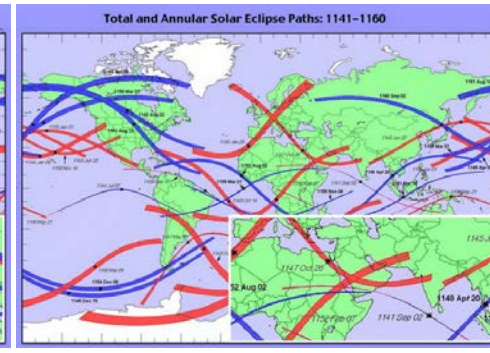
The author also believes that in the family tree of the Prophet Muhammad there are two generations that duplicate the same people. We are talking about the pair Vladimir-Kubar (Lu'ay–Kaab) and the pair Muttalib ibn Manaf – Abd al Muttalib (Shaiba). In the table above, we took these repetitions into account by reducing the number of generations of the ancestors of the Prophet Muhammad.

The official opinion of historians about the period of life of the Prophet Muhammad and the date of death is supported by the information that there was a solar eclipse on the day of his son's death. The Prophet himself died six months after these events. Muslims began to talk about this phenomenon as a miracle, they say, the sun was eclipsed in sadness due to the death of Ibrahim. Muhammad answered them that eclipses are not associated with either the death or the birth of people. It is believed that Ibrahim was born in the last month of the year 8 Hijra in April 630, and died at 21 months of age. It turns out that the son died at the end of 631 or at the beginning of 632. The only eclipse of the sun that touched Medina with penumbra occurred on January 27, 632 [517,518] or Shawwal 28, 10 AH. The annular eclipse lasted 1 minute 40 seconds and occurred at 06:45 UT or 9:45 local time, and the width of the shadow was only 78 km and moved along the tip of Arabia 1100 km south of Medina. Commentators on the eclipse did not say that it was partial – we are talking about a full-fledged phenomenon, but the eclipse of January 27, 632 does not meet these parameters.

A study of solar eclipses that occurred during the period of interest to us and passing through Medina yielded two such events [517,518]. We are talking about an eclipse on February 7, 1152 of the annular type (A) with a phase of 0.924, at 11:15 UT (14:15 local time), duration 9:18 minutes, shadow width 288 km (107th Saros). The shadow of the moon passed directly through Mecca and Medina. The second eclipse occurred on January 17, 1162 of the annular type (A) with a phase of 0.95, at 07:14 UT (10:14 local time), duration 5:54 minutes, shadow width 263 km (98th Saros). The moon's shadow passed



Annular solar eclipse January 27, 632, 99th Saros



Annular solar eclipse February 7, 1152, 107th Saros

400 km north of Medina. Consequently, the best eclipse for the event is February 7, 1152 or Shawwal 28, 546 AH, which supposedly coincides with the day of death in 10 AH.

On this basis, our hypothesis from 2009 about the life of the Prophet Muhammad in 1090–1052 finds precise astronomical confirmation. The second solution is dating 1100–1162. The writing of the Quran by the Prophet Muhammad dates back to the period 1130–1152 or 1140–1162. Consequently, the Muslim holy book in full form could have appeared in various regions of the world after copying no earlier than the 1170s. It is known that the early copies of the Quran were destroyed after the official text of the Book was approved.

We have reliable evidence of the first use of the Quran to take an oath during the enthronement of the kings of Volga Bulgaria in 1178, when Khan Gabdulla Chelbir (1178–1225), son of Otyak, took an oath on the Quran, volume III, p. 59 [17]. The second time this happened in 1179, volume I, page 140 [17] during the battle for Bulyar, when the king swore on the Quran that he would spare the rebels. The third earlier mention is in the same volume I, page 168 [17], which corresponds to the reign of the Bulgarian king Gazi-Baraj (1229–1246). Let us note that the princes of Rus' and the khans of Volga Bulgaria were true Quraysh, the closest relatives of the Prophet Muhammad and his ancestors in Arabia. Muslims in Bulgaria have no doubt about matters of faith, so we make an unambiguous conclusion – the Quran was published during the reign of King Ulug-Mohammed Otyak Dzhangi, son of Shamgun (1164–1178). This fact is confirmed by information in the comments of ibn Qudam al-Maqsidi [903], who memorized the Qur'an after 1156, regarding the validity of an oath on the Qur'an. It turns out that before the second half of the XII century, no one swore on the Quran.

The Prophet Muhammad unfortunately did not leave any male offspring. The Prophet's ethnicity with the Ugric kings (haplogroup N1) was never discussed, since the time of Muhammad's life was distorted in Arab chronicles and completely different people were recorded as his relatives in order to increase the authority of respected families. To confirm our hypothesis, it is necessary to conduct a DNA study of the hair of the Prophet Muhammad, as well as carefully study the DNA of male representatives of the Seyids and Hashemites of Saudi Arabia and neighboring countries.

Based on the data we know, we will create a detailed chronological chart below. On it we will place the information received on the history of Christianity, Islam and Judaism from the Flood (1244 BC) – the Late Bronze Age collapse (1250–1200 BC) to the present day (2020). So, initially there was a pantheon of Olympian gods, formed from the Patriarchs of humanity, ethnic Ugrians – the children of Noah and their closest descendants. They lived for many hundreds of years, but Noah-Kronos-Nii-Nuh (biblical, Greek, Vedic and Muslim names) died in 900 BC. Then in 750 BC. Sim–Zeus–Jupiter died, and soon in 685 BC Raphael–Hercules–Heraclius died. People were left without living gods, whose functions began to be taken over by pharaohs, kings and emperors.

In 7/9, Khagan Tash Bash was born, aka Emperor Titus Vespasian Flavius, aka the biblical Abraham, who created a speculative and so far theoretical religion of monotheism – Christianity, associated with the expectation of the coming of the Savior. In honor of this event, the Romans called the new era the Era of Christianity and dated it 9 years earlier than the date of birth of the patriarch. The first millennium of the new era became the era of Old Testament Christianity. After completing his career as emperor in Rome, the Patriarch retired to the Middle East, where he spent decades. Around the year 150, together with his son Constantius Chlorus, aka Khagan Aga Ruja, aka Isaac, he built the first Christian church, the Kaaba in Mecca. The name of the church, Cube, corresponds to the name of God the Father. The Ugrians also called him Kubar (Cube/ Kub – Sun God, Ar – head). Inside the Kaaba originally there were idols – images of the children of God the Father and the patriarchs of humanity, including Kubar (Hubal) with a golden hand.

In 163, a duel took place between Tash Basha and Aga Rouja, aka Isaac and Abraham, on the Temple Mount (Qubbat as-Sahra) in Al Quds. The angel's hand moved away his father's hand, and Aga Ruzha/Ruja won.

In the III century, Constantine the Great was born, aka Kubar, aka Jacob, Israel or Yakub. In 312, he defeated the pagan army of Emperor Maxentius and acquired the Christian symbol Labarum. In 313 he proclaimed Christianity one of the state religions of Rome. In 325 he held the First Council of Nicaea, which adopted the Creed of Christianity.

Around 330, Helen Equal to the Apostles built a Christian church on the Temple Mount. In the same year, Constantine the Great declared Byzantium the New Rome. The emperor became the leader of the Kubanites – the Israelis.

In 378, the Exodus of refugees from Rome on Akhtuba began, or the biblical Exodus of the Israelis under the leadership of Khagan Arbat, aka Theodosius the Great, aka Moses. In the winter of 379, Arbat transferred refugees from Kuban to Crimea (Sinai) across the ice of the Black Sea. The chariot pursuers died in the waters of the sea under broken ice. On January 19, 379, Khagan Arbat was proclaimed emperor and he received the title of Leader Moses (Dux Moesiae). The name of the province of Moesia became a household name, and monotheists began to call it Moses–Musa.

During the reign of Pharaoh Akhenaten at the beginning of the V century in Egypt, an attempt was made to introduce a form of Christianity – monotheism in the form of worship of the Sun God Aten. The new religion did not take root in Egypt.

In the 450s, the leader of the Kubanite–Israelites or Eastern Romans – Attila, aka Theodosius II, aka Aetius, aka Joshua, led the second wave of the Exodus, moving with battles to the Balkans and Europe, resettling refugees in the Promised Land.

Historians called these settlers Huns and Ostrogoths.

In 575, the Great Khagan Kubrat, aka Heraclius, aka King David (Dad), was born. During his long life – about 85 years, he fought a lot, finally defeated the Persians in 628, and created a huge monotheistic empire – Great Bulgaria or Great Israel.

In 614, Al Quds was captured by the Persians, the Church of St. Helens was destroyed, and 35 thousand inhabitants were captured and moved to the Persian capital Seleucia-Ctesiphon (Babylon). While in captivity (614–628), the Semites wrote the Talmud, which became the basis of Judaism. Let us repeat that there is no Jesus Christ in the Talmud; he has not yet been born.

After the liberation of Al Quds in 626–628, work began on the construction or reconstruction of a church on the Temple Mount.

In the VII century, the orthodox branch of Christianity, Islam, began to form around the Kaaba. The acts of the Great Khagan Kubrat–Heraclius accelerated the creation of Islam. Kubrat and Caliph Abu Bakr became the prototype of the Prophet Muhammad from the VII century, who later merged in the XII century with the personality of the true prophet (1090–1152), who created the Quran in 1130–1152. The consequence of a series of religious wars was the movement of supporters of a new religion – Islam from their homes from Mecca to Yathrib/Medina in 622. The Hijra date became the first year of the new Islamic calendar, which was introduced into practice only in 637 by Caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab.

In 650, after the collapse of the Turkic Khaganate, the Khazar Khaganate began to form in the North Caucasus and the Volga region, in which in 740 Judaism became the main religion. The Khaganate ceased to exist in 966/969 under the blows of the troops of the Grand Duke Svyatoslav, consisting of Russians, Bulgars and Romans.

In 705–711, the Great Khagan Sulabi, aka Justinian II Rhinotmetus, aka Suleiman, aka Solomon, completed the Temple of Solomon or the Qubbat al-Sahra mosque on the Temple Mount. The Christian roots of the first temple, created by St. Helena, were dissolved in the expansion of Islam in the Middle East. The claims of the Jews to the Temple were also ignored; as a result, the sacred house of God was not recognized by Christians and Jews as their own religious building. Now the Jews believe that Solomon's Temple has been destroyed, but it has stood in its place in excellent condition since its creation in 711.

In the X century in Damascus, Muslim theologians made the first attempts to write the holy book of Islam.

In the Flavian family of Rus', the Virgin Mary was born to Prince Vladimir and Princess Anna in 961/962. In 979/980 the Savior, Jesus Chrysostom, was born immaculately. On March 18, 1010, Jesus Christ was crucified on Mount Beikoz in Constantinople during an evening solar eclipse. The beginning of the second millennium of Christianity coincided with the era of the New Testament.

On May 10 or July 4, 1054, the Savior died in earthly life from old age, the event coincided with the explosion of a Supernova (Crab Nebula). Jesus Christ is buried under the name Confucius in China in the city of Qufu.

In 1054, the Christian Church split into Catholic and Orthodox. In 1096, the First Crusade into Palestine began.

In 1090, the true Prophet Muhammad was born, who combined his divine revelations, customs and holy scriptures of Muslims into one book – the Quran (1130–1152). In the winter of 1152, the son of the Prophet Muhammad, named Ibrahim, died in infancy. The event was accompanied by an annular solar eclipse on February 7, 1152. A few months later, the Prophet Muhammad himself died, who became for Muslims the integration of three outstanding personalities – the Great Khagan Kubrat from the VII century and the Rashidun Caliph Abu Bakr, as well as Kubrat's direct descendant – Muhammad from the XII century.

The first mention of an oath on the Quran during the enthronement ceremony of the Khan of Volga Bulgaria, Gabdulla Chelbir, dates back to 1178.

In 1204, Constantinople fell to the Crusaders, and as a result, numerous relics of Christianity spread throughout the cathedrals, monasteries and churches of Western Europe.

The next significant date for Islam with Russian specifics was 1312, when the Golden Horde was forced to convert to Islam for the second time according to the canons of Arab countries and the provisions of the Quran.

In 1453, Constantinople and the Holy Land on the Bosphorus were captured by the Ottomans. Christians had to adapt their teaching. To do this, they had the opportunity to convene the Council of Trent in 1545–1563, which carried out large-scale transformations of Holy Scripture and tradition, and imposed a new chronology and geography of biblical events. In 1551, the Council of the Hundred Heads was held in Rus', which generally supported new trends.

After the defeat of the Khazar Khaganate, the Jews dispersed throughout the world. Judaism began to take forms unacceptable to Christians. The rulers of Europe began to expel Jews from their possessions – in 1290 from England, in 1394 from France, in 1492 from Spain, and in 1742 from the central part of the Russian Empire.

The Jews supported the activities of the Council of Trent in falsifying the chronology and history of religions (1545–1563). As a result, the Jews received trump cards to strengthen their false authority.

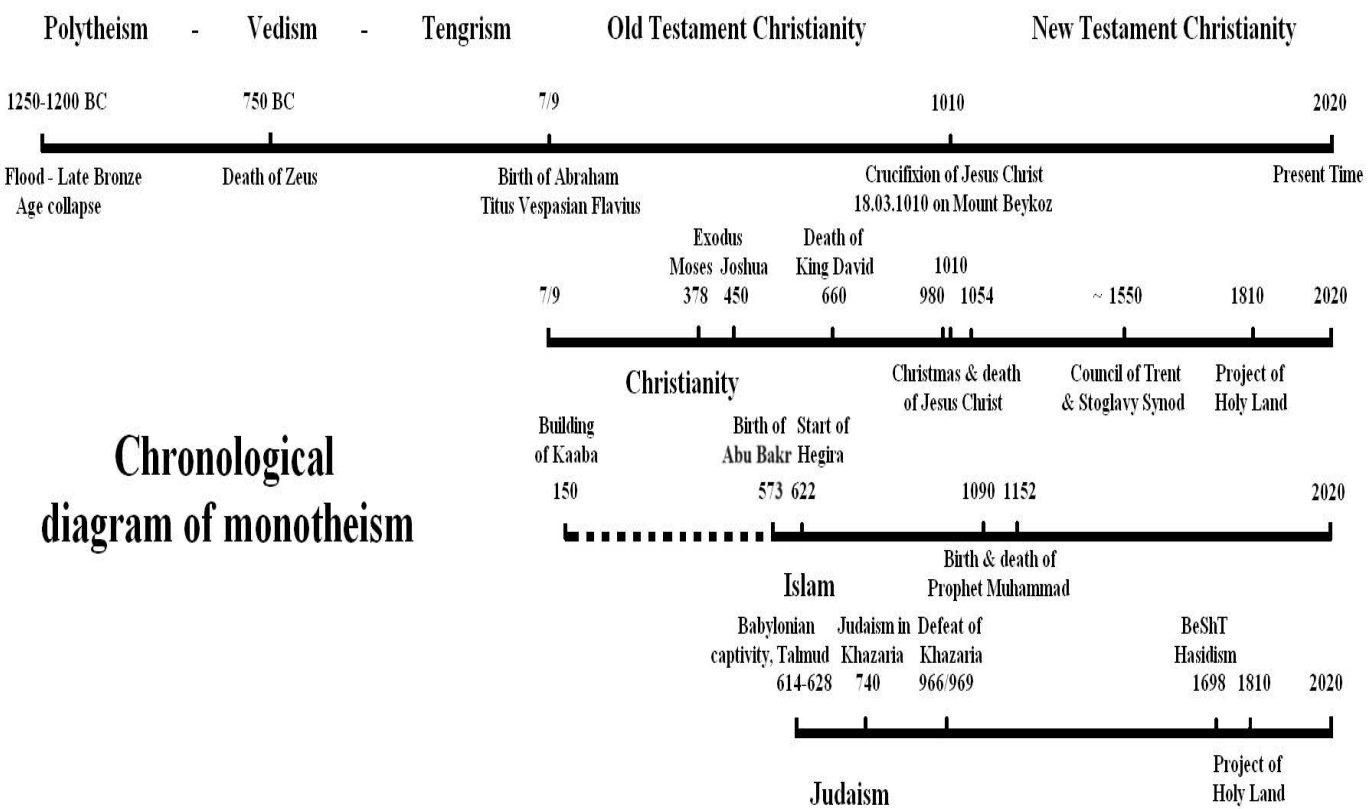
The next important milestone for Judaism was 1698, when the Besht (Baal Shem Tov), the founder of Hasidism, which settled in the vastness of the Russian Empire, was born.

The Jews supported the international project of the Holy Land in Palestine, within the framework of which the French in 1810 built the Cubiculum (Cube) – the Holy Sepulcher inside the Church of the Resurrection of the Lord in Al Quds.

Then the XIX–XX centuries were accompanied by the active falsification of the chronology and history of the Israelis – Kubanites of Rome and Europe by exalting the Jews and attributing to them the kinship of all the prophets and patriarchs of monotheism, who were in fact ethnic Ugrians (haplogroup N1).

In the 2000s, DNA genealogy began to actively develop with the advent of tools that can trace the male line of ancestors from son to father up to the forefather. It turned out that the Jews' theory about their descent from Abraham was untenable. Genetically, Jewish men belong to a couple of dozen ethnic groups, which completely refutes Jewish legends. Each country has its own Jews. The Jews turned out to be a people made up of a random combination of tribes from all over the world. The elite of the Ugrians of the Volga region and the Urals should be recognized as true Israelis.

Chronological diagram of monotheism



6. Astronomical dating of biblical events

The modern world has come a long way from the times of Jewish fables about forty forties and other numerological delights of ignorant people, blinded by faith in miracles in the sieve and their chosenness of God. There are undoubtedly waves and vibrations, time cycles and epochs in nature and the universe, but they are related to the structure of the solar system and other celestial objects. Therefore, one should rely not on the myths of interested religious servants, but on objective processes and phenomena.

Accurate astronomical dating of biblical events is possible in the case of independent and unbiased research and identification of celestial phenomena with descriptions of chronicles and scriptures. In cases where the author's dating of key moments in history and celestial phenomena over several thousand years coincides, we can a priori speak about the correctness of the author's paradigm. A random coincidence of events and phenomena on such a time horizon is simply excluded.

The study of biblical events by modern science by identifying astronomical phenomena from the Scriptures with real solar eclipses has reached a dead end. There is no explanation for the solar eclipse at the time of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. The dating of the eclipse during the time of Joshua is approximate. It was also not possible to accurately date the eclipse during the reign of Pharaoh Takelot.

Today there is no exact correlation of the celestial phenomena described in the Bible and the chronicles of Ancient Egypt with real astronomical phenomena. Errors in the interpretation of solar eclipses and zodiacs in traditional chronology are attributed to the lack of knowledge of the scribes of the chronicles. However, the author believes that there are accurate solutions for identifying celestial phenomena with scriptures and chronicles in the case of using a short chronology.

The starting point of any chronology is its location in the timeline of events. The scriptures tell us the date of creation of the world. In the first volume of the book History of the World, the author has already shown that the starting point is taken as the moment of the appearance of Homo sapiens (spiritual) more than 5500 years ago in the Volga region and Southern Urals. This dating coincides with the paradigm of the Kurgan hypothesis of Marija Gimbutas and the mass of artifacts, the PIE theory and human DNA studies.

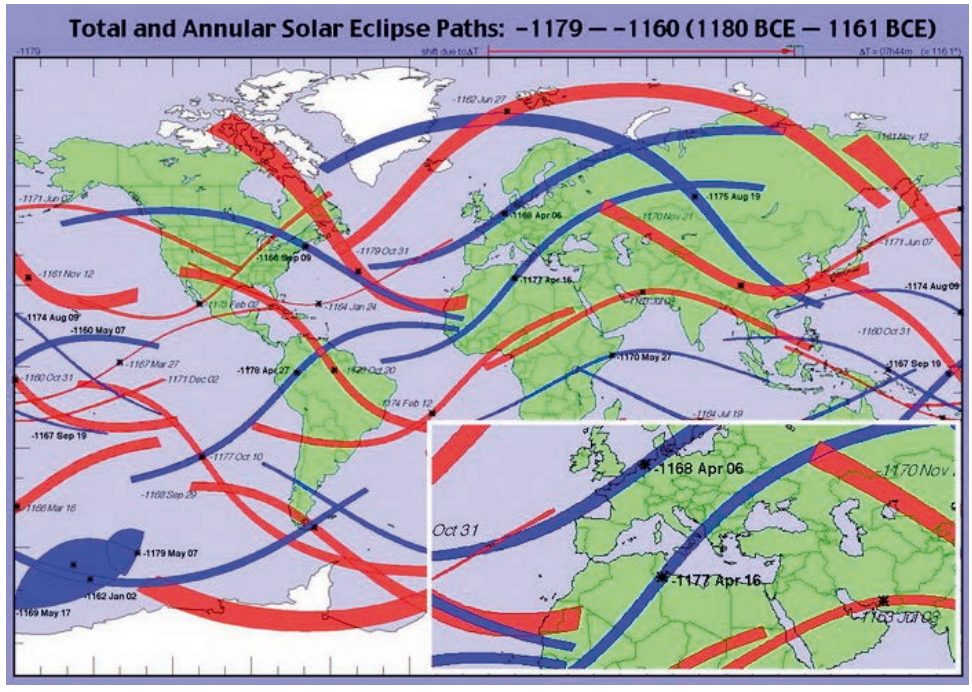
The next most important moment is the Great Flood. According to the Orthodox tradition, it happened 2262 years after the creation of the world and Adam. According to the author's paradigm, the time of the flood falls on 1244 BC, which coincides with this assessment. This period of time refers to the Late Bronze Age collapse, when within a few decades all civilizations of the past fell into decay or simply disappeared. The Collapse dates back to 1250–1200 BC. Before these sad events, it is almost impossible to restore the chronology of the ancient peoples, if you do not take up fantasies and scientific narratives with free dating designed to ensure the “exclusivity” of the Jewish ethnos.

Let's move on to the chronicles, including the myths of the peoples of the Mediterranean, which can be absolutely accurately identified as celestial phenomena, since NASA has compiled a compilation of all solar and lunar eclipses over 5000 years of human civilization. The results are presented in the form of maps and diagrams that we will use.

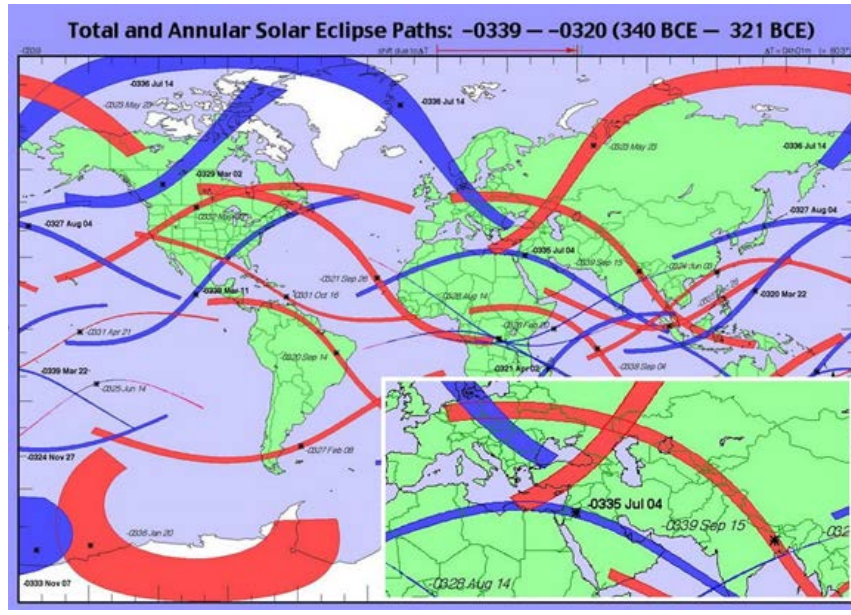
The first historical event is the date of the end of the Trojan War. According to research [519], the dating of the war was made according to the description of the solar eclipse and the zodiac. The event corresponds to the return of Odysseus to Ithaca and refers to the total solar eclipse of April 16, 1178/1177 BC, lasting 4:34 minutes at 09:13 UT, 39th Saros [517,518]. Therefore, the Trojan War ended 10 years earlier or in 1188 BC. The one year difference between 1178 and 1177 is due to different accounting methods for year zero. The figure almost coincides with the date of the end of the war, 1184 BC from Eratosthenes and Ctesias. We use this dating in our reconstruction of history. Period around 1188–1184 BC this is the time of the conquest of Egypt by the Trojans led by Aeneas, who became Pharaoh Menes (Meni), and the beginning of the history of Ancient Egypt and Ancient Rome, as well as the era of the settlement of the children of the biblical Noah throughout Eurasia.

Surprisingly, the chronicles of Ancient Egypt and the early annals of Ancient Rome contain virtually no mention of solar eclipses, although the Egyptians were able to calculate these phenomena for many years in advance. The lack of data suggests that archaeologists and historians deliberately removed these facts from papyri and artifacts.

The chronicles of Ancient Rome contain a number of references to solar eclipses, but they belong to the late period of the life of the Eternal City. One of the first such phenomena in the history of Rome is the eclipse of the sun on September 15, 339 BC. at the consecration of the Temple of Juno by the historian Livy [1514]. It corresponds to an annular eclipse of the sun on September 15, 339 BC, at 06:53 UT and duration 07:41 minutes, 58th Saros [517,518].

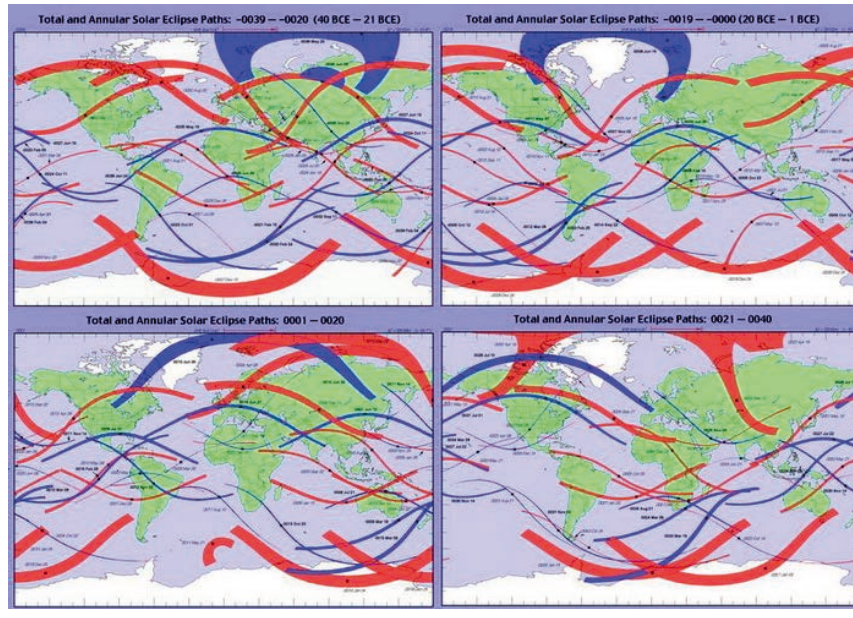


Total solar eclipse over Ithaca in 1178/1177 BC



Annular eclipse September 15, 339 BC, 58th Saros

This solar eclipse was clearly observed only in the Volga region, where, according to the author's reconstruction of history, Ancient Rome was located, as well as in Central Asia and Indochina. In the Apennines, this eclipse was practically invisible, since it began at sunrise, and the shadow of the moon was 1200 km north of modern Rome.



Solar eclipses from the time of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ in 40–20 and 20–1 BC, 1–20 and 20–40 AD

Then came the time for the first celestial phenomenon of New Testament times. It is associated with the appearance in the sky of the Star of Bethlehem at the time of the Nativity of Jesus Christ [1]. However, the study of periodic comets and bright celestial phenomena of the beginning of a new era showed that in dates from 12 BC until 12, no comets or "stars" were observed. This applies to the chronicles of developed civilizations of the past and tables of periodic comets of the Solar System.

The next significant eclipse of the sun was to fall on the date of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. The author has already shown that there is no suitable eclipse of the sun at the time of the Savior's crucifixion for the entire period of the I century BC – I century AD, although it is described in the Gospels [1,517,518]. The diagrams above show all solar eclipses around the official date of the life and death of the Savior. We will return to this issue later.

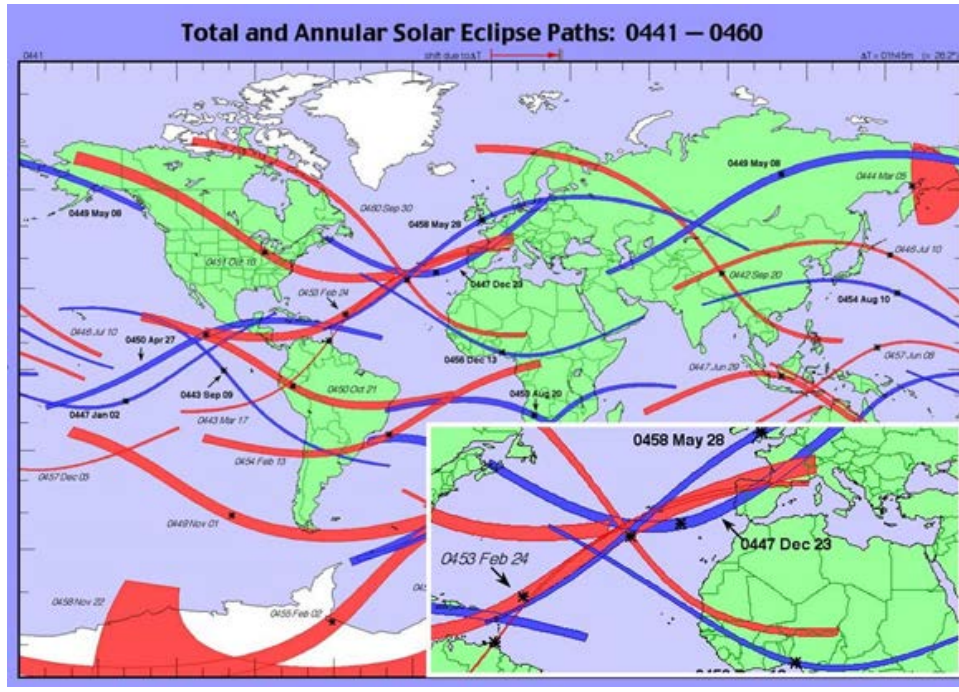
The first biblical celestial phenomenon mentioned should be considered the eclipses of the sun during the period of hostilities of the Israelites under the leadership of Joshua. Adherents of traditional history [624] calculated the date of the phenomenon as October 30, 1207/1206 BC. Calculations of the date of the battle of the Israelites are compromised by a well-known fact – the Late Bronze Age collapse [428], the era of which exactly falls on the dates of the supposed triumph of Greater Israel – 1206 BC. According to our reconstruction of history and other known sources, the disaster of the Mediterranean, Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations occurred in the period 1250–1200 BC and corresponds to the last Flood. On this basis, the dating of the work [624] of the miracles of Joshua becomes insignificant.

Joshua is identified by the author with Attila and his actions, which date back to the middle of the V century. Attila's rise to power and his conquest of the world took place against the backdrop of a whole cascade of solar eclipses. It all started with an annular eclipse on September 29, 433 at 11:07 UT, 99th Saros [517,518]. It was clearly visible in the Black Sea, Volga, Caucasus and Caspian regions - where Attila was at the beginning of his career. This is followed by a period of conquests and battles in the regions of the Balkans, the Caucasus, Italy and France - the following phenomena correspond to them [517,518]:

– Annular eclipse March 17, 443 at 16:09 UT, 85th Saros.
– Total eclipse on December 23, 447 at 13:19 UT, 97th Saros.
– Total eclipse on May 8, 449 at 03:39 UT, 74th Saros.
– Annular eclipse on February 24, 453 at 15:42 UT, 76th Saros.
– Total eclipse on May 28, 458 at 11:36 UT, 93rd Saros.

In total, during Attila's era there were six eclipses visible in Europe and the Volga region, the last one happened after his death. Three more eclipses (two annular eclipses on 09/20/442 and 07/10/446 and one total eclipse on 08/10/454) of this period occurred in the regions of Central Asia, a total of 9 eclipses. Also on 10/10/451 there was an annular eclipse over the Atlantic at sunset, but it was not visible in Europe. It is not surprising that chroniclers and theologians associated the name of Attila–Joshua with a prophet capable of controlling the sun and moon.

We can attribute the annular eclipse on February 24, 453 at 15:42 UT, the 76th Saros to the time of the siege and capture of the city of Aquileia. The configuration and external manifestations of this solar eclipse almost completely coincide with the eclipse of the sun at

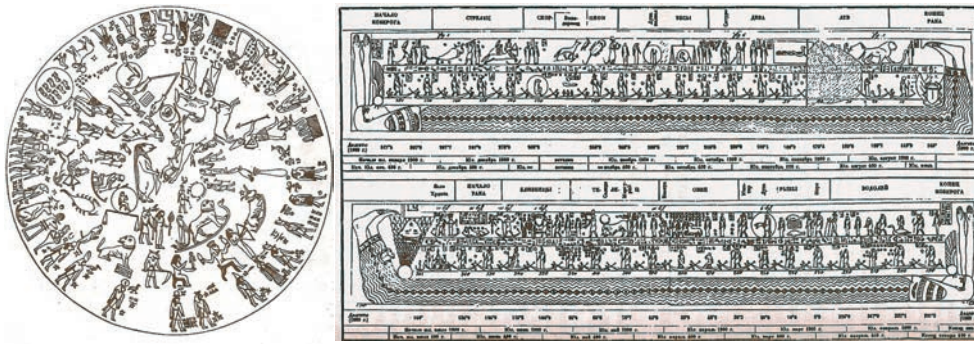


Solar eclipses of the era of conquests of Attila–Joshua

the time of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ on March 18, 1010 at 15:33 UT, 94th Saros, pictures below [517,518]. It is quite logical that the heroes of these events, similar in signature, were called Jesus by chroniclers and theologians. Throughout history, we know only two characters – Joshua and Jesus Christ.

After the settlement of the Roman-Israelites from the Volga region, known in history as the Hun invasion or the Great Overpopulation of Nations, descriptions of eclipses and zodiacs appeared in Egyptian, Roman and biblical chronicles. Note that the author's dating of historical and biblical events is based on the discovered chronological shift in the chronicles of Egypt by 1780 years. Moreover, in the Byzantine chronicle of Theophanes [652] we find a chronological error, calculated from solar eclipses, by an average of 8 years. We summarize the results of the analysis of the dating of New Rome according to Theophanes and solar eclipses in the table below.

No.	Theophanes	Information of NASA	Shift, years
1	July 8, 338 at 15 o'clock	June 6, 346 at 05:38 UT, 91th Saros, Total Eclipse	8
2	583, in the beginning of spring	March 19, 592 at 9:15 UT, 97th Saros, Total Eclipse	9
3	October 5, 636 at 10 o'clock	November 5, 644 at 11:26 UT, 82th Saros, Annular Eclipse	8
4	September 5, 686 at 15 o'clock	October 5, 693 at 08:10 UT, 103th Saros, Total Eclipse	7
5	August 10, 752 at 10 o'clock	August 15, 760 at 15:00 UT, 86th Saros, Annular Eclipse	8
6	September 9, 779 at 17 o'clock	August 16, 779 at 11:18 UT, 96th Saros, Annular Eclipse and September 16, 787 at 8:35 UT, 105th Saros, Total Eclipse	0 or 8



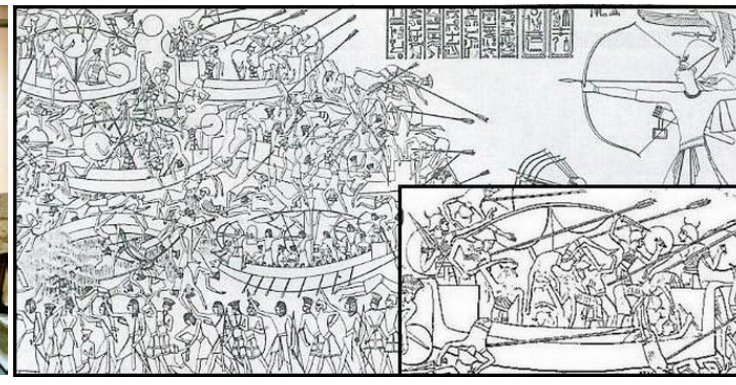
Round and Long zodiacs of Dendera, 540 and 568 AD

We can make the following astronomical reference to the author's chronology based on the Egyptian zodiacs of Dendera. It is known that Ramesses II erected the first stage of the temple of the goddess Hathor, and his son Merneptah completed it. The buildings preserved zodiac signs with the dates of the construction of temples. The Round and Long zodiacs were dated by the historian N.A. Morozov 540 and 568 [499]. The dates for the start of construction of the first and second phases of the temple exactly coincide with our reconstruction of the reign of Pharaoh Ramesses II (500–566) and Pharaoh Merneptah (566–586). Other evidence also provides indirect confirmation of the reign of Pharaohs Ramesses and Pharaoh Merneptah. The first fact is the attack on Egypt by the "peoples of the sea," that is, the Varangians and Vikings of Great Israel or Great Bulgaria, that is, the Israelis. The second fact is the mention of Pharaoh Ramesses the Great in the chronicle of Theophanes [652] for the year 587, during the reign of Emperor Mauritius. The annals say that the elderly doctor Feodor of the commander Priscus tells an instructive story about Pharaoh Sesostris, as about his contemporary. Sesostris is the Greek version of the name of Pharaoh Ramesses II.

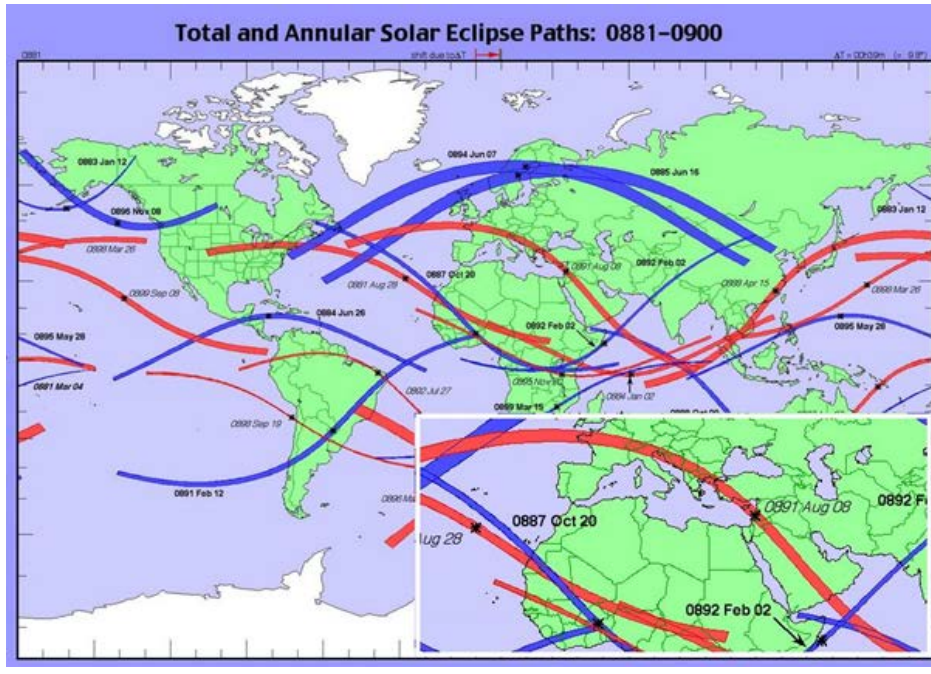
The Merneptah stele with the mention of the people of Israel also confirms the author's reconstruction, since the end of the 6th century corresponds to the beginning of the expansion of the peoples of Great Bulgaria into the regions of the Middle East and Egypt.

The reflection of the invasion of the "peoples of the sea" by Pharaoh Ramesses III dates back to the 8th year of his reign or, according to the author's reconstruction, to 614.

Stella of Merneptah, late VI century, peoples of Israel



Drawing of a fresco with the "people of the sea" – at the bottom right are pirate warriors on boats with round shields and horns on their helmets



Annular eclipse of the sun 08/08/891 of Pharaoh Takelot I

This period coincides with the height of the Iranian-Byzantine War, when the Persians captured Palestine and invaded Egypt. Troops were sent to reconquer Palestine and Egypt, including those of Great Bulgaria or Great Israel, under the leadership of Khagan Kubrat, also known as Emperor Heraclius.

The only solar eclipse described in surviving Egyptian papyri dates back to the reign of Pharaoh Takelot. This is a papyrus passage translated by August Adolf Eisenlohr in 1890:

"When then in the year 15, in the month of Mesori, on the 25th day, under the dominion of Father Horus, the magnificent, divine prince of Thebes, the sky of the month was not swallowed up... a great misfortune came to our country..."

The text means that a solar eclipse occurred in the 15th year of the reign of Pharaoh Takelot, while his father, Pharaoh Osorkon, was still alive. Egyptologists argued a lot about which Takelot we were talking about - there were three of them. However, during the reign of neither of them, within the framework of traditional Egyptian chronology, there was a suitable eclipse of the sun. As a result, the historian Hansel [516] proposed that the search for eclipses of the sun and moon be abandoned for this event. The historian N.A. Morozov came closest to solving this riddle of Takelot, who attributed this event to a lunar eclipse on August 17, 593 [1515].

As part of the author's reconstruction of the short chronology of Egypt, an annular solar eclipse during the joint reign of Pharaoh Takelot I and his father Osorkon I occurred on August 8, 891. The month of Mesori, according to the Coptic calendar, corresponds to August. Takelot began to rule in 875, and his father Osorkon died at the end of 891. The annular eclipse band passed through its maximum phase over Greece, Palestine and Arabia, but was clearly visible in Egypt – August 8, 891 at 10:23 UT, 98th Saros [517,518].

evidence in the form of DNA analyzes of the pharaohs, a memorial stele and peace treaties between Egypt and Byzantium. The date of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ is astronomically confirmed as March 18, 1010, and the resurrection is March 20, 1010, as well as the date of death of Ibrahim, the son of the Prophet Muhammad, as February 7, 1152 (28 Shawwal 546 AH). The author has compromised the bindings of traditional historians of the three celestial phenomena as erroneous.

Eclipse of the sun according to Livy in 339 BC coincides in the author's and traditional chronology. The remaining 12 celestial phenomena are not identified in traditional history and chronology, and therefore are neglected by historians.

There is a sharp and deep discrepancy between traditional history and the history of religions and reality and accurate, instrumentally confirmed facts. In contrast to the truth, the religious fanatics of Judaism and Christianity continue to insist on the correctness of their delusions, based on the introduction into the consciousness and faith of people of the nationalist paradigm of the exclusivity of the Jewish nation and its chosenness of God. At the same time, it is widely known that no artifacts older than the I century BC have been found in Palestine, and genetically the Jewish people consist of a couple of dozen ethnic groups (haplogroups) collected from all over the world. The truth is forcibly hidden behind the screen of millions of false books, articles and museum fakes.

No.	Celestial phenomenon	Event in a history	Shift 1	Shift 2
1	The Zodiac and Total Eclipse 18.04.1178 BC, at 09:13 UT, 39th Saros	The end of Trojan War, returning Odysseus and start history of Egypt	4	4/1780
2	Annular Solar Eclipse, 15.09.339 BC at 06:53 UT, 58th Saros	Consecration of Juno Temple, is visible only in Volga region	0	0
3	I century BC–I century AD, is not present suitable Solar Eclipses	Traditional date of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ	977	0
4	Annular Solar Eclipse on February 24, 453, at 15:42 UT, 76th Saros	Joshua 's gains, aka Attila, capture of the Aquileia city	0	1660
5	Round and Long Zodiacs of Dendera of Pharaoh Ramesses II and Pharaoh Merneptah	The first turn of erection of Temple of goddess Hathor (540) and the second turn (568)	0	1780
6	Annular Solar Eclipse on January 27, 632 at 06:45 UT, 99th Saros	Death of Ibrahim the son of Prophet Muhammad, 28 Shawwal, 10 AH	520	0
7	Annular Solar Eclipse on August 08, 891at 10:23 UT, 98th Saros	15th year of board of Pharaoh Takelot at alive father Pharaoh Osorkon	1	1780
8	Comet Olbers, 13P/Olbers, period 69.52 years	Star of Bethlehem at the Nativity of Christ	0	979
9	Annular Solar Eclipse on March 18, 1010 at 15:33 UT, 94th Saros	Jesus Christ's Crucifixion on Mountain Bejkos, Galatia, Constantinople	0	977
10	Total Solar Eclipse on May 10, 1054 at 07:16 UT, 103th Saros and Supernova (M1)	Death of Jesus Christ terrestrial life in China from an old age, province Shandong (1054)	0	–
11	Total Solar Eclipse on May 10, 1054 at 07:16 UT, 103th Saros and Supernova (M1)	Two celestial phenomena, The Primary Chronicle [18], 6573 (1065)	11	11
12	Annular Solar Eclipse on February 7, 1152 at 11:15 UT, 107th Saros	Death of Ibrahim the son of Prophet Muhammad, 28 Shawwal, 546 AH	0	520