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**WORLD HISTORY**

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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.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.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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Foundation for Promoting National and Religious Harmony of Princes.

## 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 Veda 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 Akhtub, 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 Bosphorus. 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 Bosphorus 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.

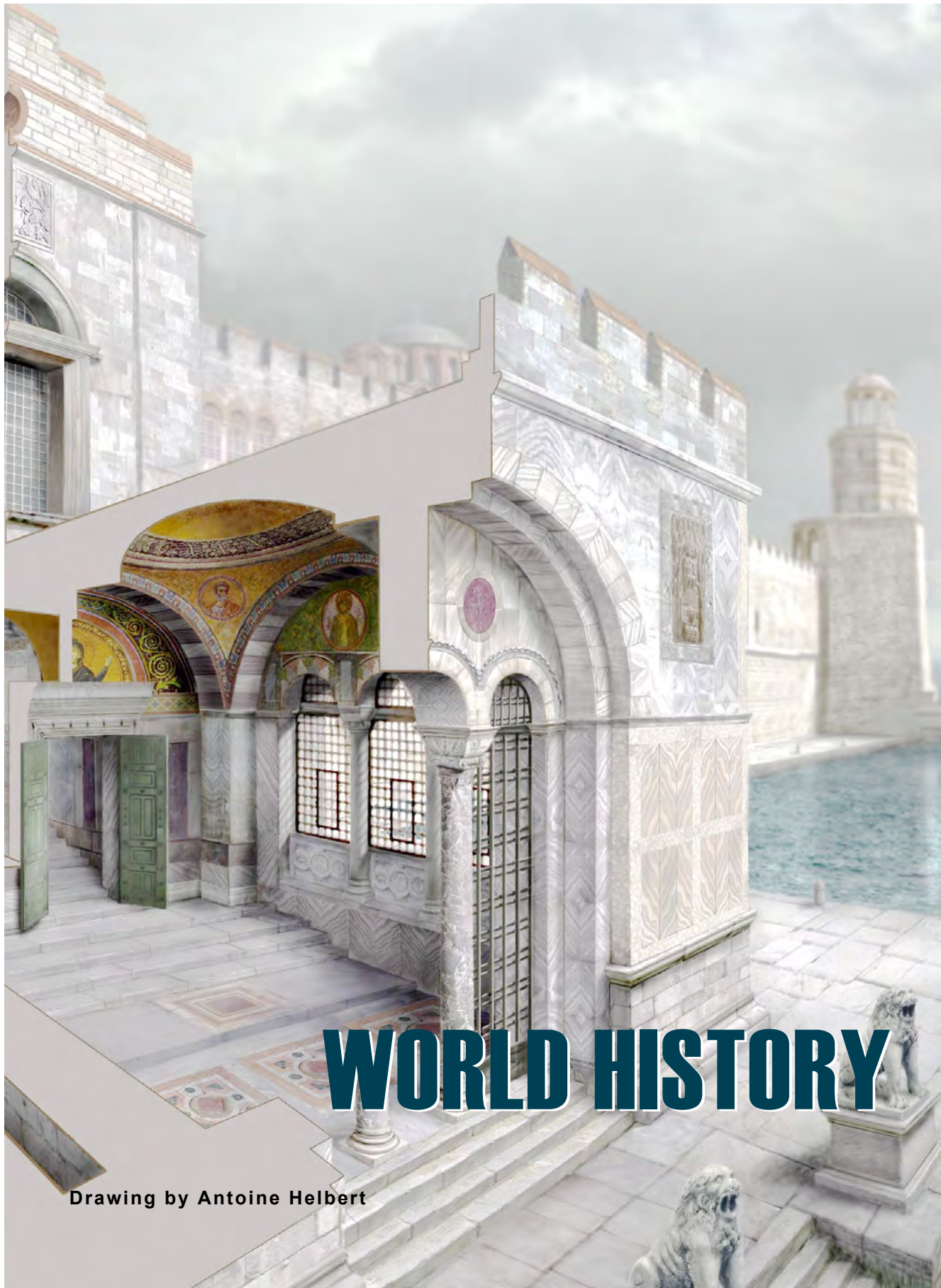
Against this background, Russian statehood was formed as part of Byzantine power and traditions. The founders of Ancient Rus' were the descendants of the emperors of Rome and relatives of the emperors of Constantinople. The Macedonian dynasty was intertwined with the Lekapenos – Rurikovichs.

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



# WORLD HISTORY

Drawing by Antoine Helbert



### 6.3. Synchronization of the chronicles of Rome and Egypt

In his works, the author adheres to the paradigm of the emergence of human civilization in the Volga region about 5500 years ago. This hypothesis was first put forward by Maria Gimbutas in 1956. In his research from 2009 to the present, the author confirmed this theory, linking it to the outline of historical events of the past, and also clarified the chronology and localization of Ancient Egypt and Rome (see above). The author has justified a short chronology of biblical events and monotheistic religions (see below). In addition, our conclusions are confirmed within a few years by a cascade of astronomical phenomena in ancient chronicles and Scriptures. The work done made it possible to carry out independent synchronization of historical and religious chronicles. Now we will synchronize the chronicles of Rome and Egypt according to military companies, information about which is replete in the annals of ancient states.

The author is convinced that the factors of the Bronze Age Catastrophe [428] in the Mediterranean region should have affected the Nile Delta, therefore African civilization could also perish. The discovered chronological shift in the history of Egypt by 1780 years made it possible to accurately determine the beginning of the history of Egypt and the future of Rome as 1188 BC – the flight of the Trojans under the leadership of Aeneas from the defeated city. The White Walls fortress erroneous. The pharaohs rebelled against the Gikgiksos, Alba Longa or Inebu Hedge was built around 1172 BC between the Volga and Don rivers. The history and facts of the period before the Middle Kingdom of Egypt and the royal period of Rome are legendary and difficult to assess the military companies of the parties. The Middle Kingdom of Egypt absolutely falls within the dates of the reign of the Ptolemaic dynasty. This was followed by the era of occupation of Egypt by the Hyksos (shepherd kings of the Volga region and Asia), which the author accurately identifies with the Roman capture of Egypt at the end of the I century BC.

The Hyksos–Romans were expelled from Egypt by the Gordian emperors, ethnic Germans (haplogroup R1b1) and natives of Egypt in the 240s. The Gordians were the founders of the New Kingdom, when Gordian II and Gordian III began to be called pharaohs Kamose and Ahmose I. It is shown above that the details of the biographies of the pharaohs and emperors have numerous coincidences. Only after the accession of the Gordian emperors does it become possible to analyze the details of the military campaigns of Egypt and Rome in order to synchronize the chronicles of these powers.

We placed all significant data in the table below, which reflected the events, dates and names of the rulers of their chronicles of Rome, Persia and Egypt, taking into account the chronological shift of 1780 years in the history of Egypt.

The formation of the New Kingdom was accompanied by the first Sassanid war with Rome, led by Alexander Severus [588] in 231–232. At the same time, unrest arose in Egypt regarding the separation of the country from Rome (Cosonius Scipio / Taa I, Gordian I / Taa II, Gordian II / Kamose and Gordian III / Ahmose I). After the death of Severus, as a result of the turmoil, the Gordian emperors came to power, but they ruled in Africa, that is, in Egypt, and not in Rome.

Gordian I, Gordian II and Gordian III fought with the armies of Rome and the Numbians in western Egypt. Pharaohs Taa II, Kamose and Thutmose I fought with the Nubians and Hyksos. The author believes that here the Nubians and Numidians are one people from the region of Carthage, and the translation of the Egyptian chronicles is

No.	Event	Date	Governor	Event	Date	Governor
1	End of Trojan war	1188 BC	Aeneas	End of Trojan war	1188 BC	Menes, Meni
2	Alba Longa	1172 BC	Ascanius, Iulus	Inebu Hedj fortress	1172 BC	Atotthis I, Iti, Djer
3	Exile of Kings from Volga region	509 BC	Lucius Tarquinius Superbus	Exile Pharaohs from Volga region	509 BC	Pepi I, Meryre
4	The beginning of Ptolemaic Dynasty	323–275 BC	Ptolemy I Soter	The beginning of the Middle Kingdom	323–275 BC	Intef II, Wahankh
5	The end of Ptolemaic Dynasty	18–14 BC	Cleopatra Selenium II	The end of the Middle Kingdom	18–14 BC	Neferusobek
6	The Roman occupation of Egypt	14 BC – 238 AD	Gordian II	The Hyksos occupation of Egypt	14 BC – 238 AD	Kamose
7	Capture of Mesopotamia by Rome	230s	Alexander Severus	Roman-Persian War	230s	Ardashir I Babakan
8	Revolt in Egypt	230s	Gordian II	War with Hyksos	230s	Kamose
9	Roman-Persian War	238–244	Gordian III	Beginning of New Kingdom	240–265	Ahmose I, Nebpehtira
10	Roman-Persian War	243–244	Gordian III	Campaign of Egypt to Asia	240s	Ahmose I, Nebpehtira
11	Roman-Persian War	296–298	Galerius, Peace of Nisibis	Victory of Egypt over Euphrates	The end of 290s	Thutmose I, Aakheperkara
12	Operations in Mesopotamia	322–324	Cesar Constantine	Conquest Mitanni, Babylonia and Hattusa, war with Kadesh	322–324	Thutmose III, Menkheperra
13	War for Nisibis	350(341)	Cesar Constantine	War for Nisibis	350(341)	Savor/Shapur New Pharaoh
14	Campaign to Forward Asia	363	Julian the Apostate	Campaigns 7th and 9th years in Asia	361–363	Amenhotep II Aakheperura
15	Exodus, Dux Moesiae	378–379	Arbat, Theodosius	Campaign in Mitanni	378–379	Thutmose IV, Menkheperura
16	Intrusion it is ready, section of Armenia	387	Valens, Theodosius the Great	War in Mitanni and Syria	378–390	Thutmose IV, Menkheperura
17	War for Nisibis	420–422	Flavius Ardabur	Intrusion Hittites to Syria	420s	Amenhotep III Nebmaatre
18	Revolt in Palestine	484–486	Zeno	Abydos, List of Pharaohs	500s	Seti I, Ramesses II
19	Vikings Sea attacks to Egypt	500s	Anastasias I	Victory above Sherdens, People of Sea	502	Ramesses II
20	Byzantine-Sasanian War, Peace treaty (506)	502–506	Anastasias I	Fight for Kadesh (5th year), the Peace (506)	502–506	Ramesses II
21				Dendera the Round Zodiac	540	Ramesses II
22				Dendera the Long Zodiac	568	Merneptah
23	Byzantine-Sasanian War	572–591	Iustinus II, Tiberius II, Maurice	Revolt in Asia, the help to Hittites	570–586	Merneptah
24	Attacks of Vikings – Israelis	570s	Khagan Bayan	Stele of Israel / Merneptah	570s	Merneptah
25	Byzantine-Sasanian War	602–628	Mauritius, Phocas, Heraclius I	Anarchy and ruin of Egypt	602–614	Twosret, Setna. Ramesses III
26	Byzantine-Sasanian War	622–628	Heraclius I, Great Israel	Restoration and victory of Egypt	617–637	Ramesses III
27	Expedition to the Volga region	630s	Khagan Kubrat	Expedition to Punt/Pontus	630s	Ramesses III
28	Capture of Egypt by Arabs	640s	Rashidun Caliphate	Defeat and degradation of Egypt	640s	Ramesses IV
29	Egypt under Abbasid Caliphate	750–945	Abbasid Caliphate	Solar Eclipse (A), 98th Saros	08.08.891	Osorkon I and Takelot I

erroneous. The pharaohs rebelled against the Gikgiksos, who were Romans. However, Gordian III / Ahmose I fought not only with the Nubians-Numidians, but also with the Asians. The pharaoh went to Syria twice, the last time at the end of his reign, and the emperor launched a Persian campaign in 244 and lost the battle to the Persians in Mesopotamia. It is believed that he died there, but in fact Gordian III/Ahmose I returned to Egypt and ruled there until 265 [589]. Therefore, the wars of Rome with Persia in the period 244–265 are actually wars between Egypt and Persia.

The next Roman-Persian War occurs in 296–298. Galerius commanded the Roman troops. The royal train and family members were captured by him. The Treaty of Nisibis was concluded, according to which the Romans remained in Mesopotamia, and the border between the countries ran along the Tigris.

According to Egyptian sources, Thutmose I undertook a military campaign in Mesopotamia. The Persians were defeated and lost many prisoners. After the victory, the pharaoh installed the stele as the boundary of his possessions on the banks of the Euphrates [489]. Later, Thutmose III found it and installed his obelisk nearby.

In fact, we are talking about the war between Egypt and Persia, passed off as the Roman–Persian War. The description of this time period in historiography needs to be improved; perhaps Rome and Egypt were allies. However, it is more likely that New Kingdom Egypt was controlled by a weakened Rome.

During the period of peace between the Romans and the Persians, a serious war broke out in Mesopotamia in 322–323 [590], when Persian troops under the leadership of the king's son Narseh invaded Mesopotamia and were allegedly defeated by Constantius.

In 322–324, a large-scale military campaign of Thutmose III was carried out to capture Mesopotamia, the Hittite kingdom and Mitanni [591,592]. The pharaoh was opposed by the troops of the king of Kadesh (Constantine the Great) with his allies on the Orontes River (Turkey and Syria). The Egyptians were victorious, and the king's son was captured. Then Thutmose III carried out a whole series of military campaigns against the Hittite kingdom and Mitanni (Nakharin's country).

The Hittite kingdom is the Byzantine Empire, and Mitanni is the territory of the Bulgar and Khazaria: the Caucasus, Kuban, the Caspian region and the southern Volga region – the delta of the Volga and Akhtuba. Akhtuba Island in the 1st millennium BC called Lower Egypt. It was returned to the rule of the Egyptian pharaoh after 800 years. On page 136 there is a map of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and the Caspian region, where the areas of the Hittite kingdom and Mitanni are indicated. It is in Mitanni that the Egyptian chronicles describe a river flowing from north to south, opposite the Nile. We are talking about Volga/Ra/Itil. The conquest of vast territories of Asia and part of Europe by Thutmose III took place in ten campaigns. As a result, Ancient Rome/Itil on Akhtuba and the island part of the city – the former Memphis of antiquity – were captured. These events date back to the period 330–342.

Under the influence of Rome's military defeats from the Egyptians, Constantine the Great decided to move the capital to Byzantium, later called Constantinople. The city was rebuilt in 324–330 and was proclaimed New Rome in 330. The era of construction precisely falls on the expansion of Thutmose III on the territory of Ancient Rome and its allied states in Asia (Nakharina country). The successes of Egypt caused the collapse of the circulation of gold coins in the Roman Empire in 324, when the country



was cut off from the gold mines. At the end of his reign, Thutmose III ordered a special Obelisk to be made and taken to the embankment of Constantinople, where it lay from 354 to 390, when Theodosius the Great, as an act of reconciliation with Egypt, installed the Obelisk in the Hippodrome.

The mentioned events of the conquests of Thutmose III in the 330s correspond to the data of official historiography about the aggravation of relations between Rome and Persia and military campaigns in Mesopotamia [593]. There is no single description of the companies, as historians consider them speculative. We are dealing with a forgery and a conspiracy, since then there were no wars between Rome and the Sassanids, but there were defeats and losses of territories in favor of the New Kingdom of Egypt.

The chronicle of Theophanes the Confessor for 341 (about 350) years indicates that the "New Pharaoh Savor" attacked Nisibis, then was defeated and fled to his fatherland. The author believes that Theophanes' chronicles were purged and edited no earlier than the XVI century, when Pharaoh Thutmose III began to be called the Persian king Savor.

The next episode of the Roman-Persian War was the campaign of 361–363. Emperor Julian II led an attack on Mesopotamia, where he was fatally wounded by a spear on the banks of the Tigris in June 363. Rome had to cede its lands around Nisibis to Persia and conclude a humiliating treaty. These events correspond to the Egyptian war of the 7th and 9th years of the reign of Pharaoh Amenhotep II in northern Syria, when the ruler of Kadesh was forced to swear allegiance to the pharaoh. After another defeat, the rulers of Naharina and Hatti were forced to pay a large tribute to Pharaoh Amenhotep II. The results of the pharaoh's victory are engraved on the Memphis Stele; we are talking about the capture of 101 thousand captives [594].

The author believes that the war of 361–363 was between the allies - Rome and Persia on the one hand and Egypt on the other. Egypt defeated the allied forces and took possession of enormous booty, establishing its rights to possession of Syria, Mesopotamia, as well as the Caucasus and the Caspian region, including the southern Volga region.

In 378–379, the events of the Exodus took place, when the Israelites fled to Europe from Lower Egypt on the island of Akhtuba and the city of Itil/Memphis. In traditional historiography, the migration is described as an invasion of the Goths and Huns. In one of the battles, Emperor Valens, whom the author identifies with Khagan Budimir/Balamber, died. His son Arbat, who is also the future Emperor Theodosius the Great, came to power. During the Exodus, Arbat received the title Dux Moesiae/Leader Moses, which became the common name Moses. In the Egyptian chronicles, these events are described as an unsuccessful campaign of Thutmose III to the very north of Mitanni, as a result of which he was forced to make peace with the king of Artadama, also known as Arbat. The agreement was sealed by marriage with the daughter of Arbat/Theodosius. In 390, Arbat/Theodosius installed the Obelisk of Pharaoh Thutmose III at the Hippodrome. Egyptian chronicles say that the pharaoh additionally established friendly relations with the Persian king.

Parallel to the Exodus or "invasion" of the Goths and Huns, New Rome was forced to withdraw troops from Armenia and Syria, which led to the alleged capture of the territory by the Persians under the control of King Khosrow II. In fact, these lands were supposed to be controlled by Pharaoh Thutmose III. Traditionally, these vicissitudes are called the "First Partition of Armenia." The author believes that the fact of the existence of

independent Armenia in that era is extremely unlikely, and we are dealing with a bunch of nationalist historians.

The period of peace between New Rome, Egypt and Persia ended in 420–422. The army of Flavius Ardabur besieged Nisibis [594], while according to the story of Movses Khorenatsi, Persian troops under the personal leadership of Bahram V besieged the city Feodosiopol for thirty days. Peace was then concluded, confirming the status quo. However, the chronicles of Egypt say that Pharaoh Amenhotep III at the end of his reign sent an army to his ally from Mitanni to repel the attack of the Hittites in the Orontes region (the border of Turkey and Syria). The author believes that we are talking about the same events [591].

Then, until 502, there were no military clashes between New Rome and the Sassanids, although in 440 there may have been a military incident or it was invented by participants in the conspiracy. The annals of Egypt remain silent about the wars in Syria and Mesopotamia during this period, since all the surrounding countries paid tribute to Egypt and recognized its superiority.

In 484–486, a Samaritan uprising occurred in Palestine, which was suppressed by New Rome. Egyptian chronicles from the reign of Pharaoh Seti I speak of the suppression of an uprising in Palestine and an attack on Kadesh. The author believes that in fact Egypt controlled New Rome, but in historiography the events with the victories of the Egyptians are described as the achievements of Emperor Zeno. Around the year 500, Egypt was ruled by Pharaoh Seti I, and then Ramesses II. The powerful pharaohs in the temple of Abydos created the List of Kings, recording the basics of Egyptian chronology.

In the second year of the reign of Ramesses II or in 502, the invasion of the Sherdians, the people of the sea, occurred [595]. The attackers were defeated, but then became Pharaoh's mercenary army. On pp. 130–131 and below, Sherdians are depicted on sailing boats with round shields and horns on their helmets. The author claims that the Sea Peoples are the well-known Vikings and Varangians from Bithynia and Khazaria, who attacked Egypt and were hired by Ramesses II. The Vikings would serve the pharaohs as guards for many decades.

In 502–506, the Roman-Persian or Anastasian War took place. They say that Emperor Anastasius twice refused to pay tribute to Kavad I, so the Persians attacked



Fresco from the temple of Ramses II - in the second year of his reign, or actually in 502, there was an invasion of the Sherdan pirates – the people of the sea

Theodosiopolis and Amida in 502. The Byzantines sent three corps, which fought with varying success until a truce was concluded in 505, and a peace treaty was signed in 506. As a result, Anastasius was forced to pay the Persians a large amount of gold [596]. Egyptian chronicles described the “Persian” war in detail. At the beginning of the reign of Ramesses II, in the 4th year of his reign (504), troops were sent to Syria to repel the Hittites. In 505 there was a battle for Kadesh on the Orontes. The Hittite army consisted of a variety of mercenaries. The opponents bled each other, as a result, a peace treaty was concluded, according to which the Egyptians returned home with honor. The war is described in the Poem of Pentaur [597]. The text of the peace treaty is preserved on the walls of the Karnak Temple. It is also alleged that the text of the treaty in Hittite was found in 1906 in the Boğazköy archive [598]. The texts were deciphered by Bedřich Hrozný in 1915. The author believes that the artifacts of the Boghazköy archive, as well as the tablets of the peace treaty between Ramesses II and the Hittites, are a remake and a forgery of participants in the historical conspiracy. Accordingly, the Roman-Persian War of 502–506 is actually a war between Egypt and New Rome. The Sassanians remained within traditional territory in Persia and India for many decades and centuries, and the New Kingdom pharaohs dominated Rome and Byzantium during the period 240–640.

In 526–532 there were military clashes in Georgia and Armenia between Byzantine and Persian troops. As a result of another “victory” of the Romans, Constantinople was forced to pay tribute to the Persians in the amount of 11 thousand pounds of gold.



Tablet of the Peace Treaty between the Hittites and the Egyptians from the Boğazköy Archive (found in 1906)



Tablet of the Peace Treaty between the Hittites and the Egyptians from the Boğazköy Archive (found in 1906)



There is no information about these clashes in the Egyptian chronicles.

In 541–562, the Laz War broke out between Constantinople and Persia for control of part of the territory of Georgia. As a result of the "victory", the Romans gained control of Lazica, but were forced to pay an annual tribute to the Persians. The Egyptians have no information about these clashes.

Synchronization of the chronicles of Rome and Egypt is also possible based on several astronomical elements. In particular, in the Temple of Hathor there are two zodiacs (Round and Long zodiacs of Dendera, see pp. 127–128). According to historian N.A. Morozov and the author's reconstruction of history, the dating of the beginning of the construction of the Temple of Hathor under Ramesses II corresponds to 540, and the construction of the second stage of the temple under Pharaoh Merneptah dates back to 568.

In 572–591, the Iranian-Byzantine War for Nisibis occurred. During the war, Shah Khosrow II Parviz fled from his rebel troops to Byzantium in 589, and after the joint victory of the Romans and Persians over the rebels in 591, he returned to the throne of Persia. In the Egyptian chronicles of Pharaoh Merneptah, these events are described as an uprising in Asia in the 6th and 7th years of his reign, i.e. in 572–574. It is noted in the annals that Merneptah helped the Hittites with troops and sent bread to the starving. It is noted that Merneptah defeated the sea people, who began to serve him as mercenaries. During the reign of Pharaoh, Israel is mentioned for the first time in history (Merneptah Stele). According to the author's reconstruction, Egypt was attacked by Vikings and Varangians on boats, representing part of the troops of Israel or Great Bulgaria of Khagan Bayan. A few decades later, Khagan Kubrat managed to create Great Israel or Great Bulgaria in the VII century.

In 602–628, the Iranian-Byzantine War occurred, affecting large areas of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Palestine and northern Africa [599]. This time we are talking about the real attack of the Persians in 602 on the territory of Byzantium and Egypt after the illegal accession of Emperor Phocas. The offensive continued after the ascension to the throne of Emperor Heraclius in 610, whom the author identifies with Khagan Kubrat. Already in 611, the Persians invaded Syria, and in 614 Palestine fell. In 615 the conquest of Egypt began, and already in 618 Egypt came under the control of the Sassanids. In 622, Heraclius/Kubrat took command, but it was not until 628 that the war ended in victory for the Byzantines, when Shah Khosrow II Parviz was executed by the rebels.

Egyptian sources described this war in detail during the reign of Queen Tausert, pharaohs Setnakht and Ramesses III. In 602, the Syrian Irsu appeared, raised a rebellion in Syria and Palestine and attacked Egypt with the aim of seizing the throne [600]. With the accession of Ramesses III in 606, Egypt began to fight the Persian invaders. In the 8th and 11th years of his reign, military campaigns in Palestine and Syria are described. First, the pharaoh repelled the attack of the people of the sea – the Vikings/Israelites, then fought with the Persians. According to Byzantine chronicles, Egypt was conquered in 618. Therefore, no earlier than 618, a military operation to liberate Egypt was possible, when the Egyptians fought together with the Byzantine army against the Sassanids.

After the expulsion of the Persians in the 630s, a multi-year expedition of Ramesses III was sent to Punt/Pont for copper. The route ran [515] through the Greek seas –

Attica to Pontus – the Black Sea, then the ships along the Don rose to the portage to the Volga/Ra/Itil, crossed to the Volga and sailed to the Urals. Several tens of thousands of copper ingots were produced in the southern Ural mines. The Egyptians purchased local goods from the Bulgar and Khazar (Mitanni or Naharin countries) and returned home safely with copper after a couple of years of travel.

The short respite between the wars for Egypt ended with an attack by the Arabs under the command of Amr ibn al-As in 640. The author believes that the Arabs conquered the northern part of Egypt – its delta, but the deep nomes of the country retained their independence. In 658, Amr ibn al-As again conquered Egypt and became the governor of the country. Then came the victories and seizure of territories by the Umayyad Caliphate, which gave way to the rule of the Abbasid Caliphate in the 750s.

The final connection between the chronicles of Rome and Egypt is an astronomical phenomenon – the annular solar eclipse of the 98th Saros, which occurred on August 8, 891. This was the last year of the life of Pharaoh Osorkon and the 15th year of the reign of Pharaoh Takelot I. An interesting fact is that for 40 years the only solar eclipse observed in Egypt occurred, so it was included in the chronicles. The pharaohs of the XXII dynasty became in fact the last rulers who preserved ancient traditions and titles.

Analysis of the facts for the correspondence of the events of military campaigns and astronomical phenomena of Ancient and New Rome, Ancient Egypt and the Sassanid Empire made it possible to synchronize the chronicles of these countries and confirm the chronological shift in the history of Egypt by 1780 years and the plot of historians to disguise the actions of the New Kingdom of Egypt behind the non-existent activity of Persia. Most of the military campaigns examined between 230 and 628 were fought between the pharaohs of the New Kingdom of Egypt and Byzantium, and in some of the wars the Romans and Egyptians acted as allies against the Sassanid Empire. The new kingdom became the prey of Persia only in the last war of 602–628. The author verifies the political and military dominance of the New Kingdom of Egypt over New Rome in the period 330–628, when the territories of North Africa, the Nile Delta, Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia belonged to Egypt, with the exception of some coastal cities.



Fresco from the burial of Pharaoh Ramesses III, dated by the author to the 620s



Drawing depicting the attack of the troops of Shah Khosrow Parviz, a contemporary of Pharaoh Ramesses III, 620s

## 6.4. Patriarchs of Humanity from Rome

Modern civilization is built on the basis of religious paradigms that influence all world processes. The dominant religions of humanity have become the so-called Abrahamic religions – Judaism, Christianity and Islam. They received their name from the founder of the religion of monotheism – Abraham, who allegedly lived in ancient times. It is known that Abraham was recorded as an ethnic Jew (haplogroup J1) and was ranked among the most honorable patriarchs of humanity. At the same time, most people ignore a simple fact – all patriarchs belong to the family of the king of kings, which means they were rulers on a global scale and must be no less in greatness than the pharaohs and emperors of the past. Information about such historical figures must have been preserved in the chronicles and myths of neighboring countries, and not only in the religious literature of a small ethnic group. Over the past centuries, the sacred books of human civilization have undergone significant revision for good purposes by interested adherents of religions and radicals from among them. The authors of the manipulations and forgeries were groups of anonymous authorities.

Today we live in a time of digital technology and the digitization of most ancient chronicles and legends. We have the opportunity to conduct an independent and truthful assessment of various historical figures in order to identify them with the religious patriarchs of humanity according to various sources and annals independent of each other. We will also use religious scriptures to analyze the biographical data of the patriarchs in order to establish the truth.

In accordance with the paradigm of the origin of modern humanity from the regions of the Southern Urals and the Volga region, we will need the names and details of the reign of the rulers of the settled and nomadic peoples of Eurasia. After all, it was these people who possessed enormous human and economic resources for the expansion of *Homo sapiens* (spiritual) throughout the world. Therefore, they cannot possibly be small Semites and residents of poor, backward territories.

To identify the Patriarchs of monotheism with historical figures of the past, we will compile a summary genealogical table with columns based on data from the Gospels of Luke and Matthew [1], the picturesque Gospel on the mosaics in the Chora Church in Istanbul [601] (photo below) and the family tree of the Prophet Mohammed [602]. In the last column of the Ugric kings and khagans of the table we will add suitable names from the list of Bulgarian khans [603] and the list of Western khans and khagans of Great Bulgaria, Bulgars, Avars and Huns [17]. We summarize the results in a summary table (see pp. 263–266).

In addition, the column of Ugric kings will indicate the names of Roman and Byzantine emperors and patricians, who are identified by the author with their prototypes from the Sabines – ethnic Ugrians, haplogroup N1. Note that the family of Jesus Christ was called the family of the king of kings, which means the presence of ancestors who were kings and emperors of world empires, such as the Roman or Byzantine, and not the rulers of the towns and villages of Palestine.

According to the author's paradigm of a short chronology of the world and religions, the Bulgar and Hun kings and khagans are the true Patriarchs of monotheistic religions, whose biographies and deeds served as prototypes for the creation of the Holy Scriptures



No.	Rule	Name	No.	Rule	Name	No.	Rule	Name
1	320–343	Gazan	17	607–618	Alburi	33	930–943	Michael
2	343–363	Djilki	18	618–660	Kubrat	34	943–976	Mohammed
3	360–378	Bulumar	19	660–663	Bat Boyan	35	976–981	Talib
4	378–390	Arbat	20	663–667	Shambat	36	981–1004	Timar
5	390–434	Mundzuk	21	667–690	Bat Boyan	37	1004–1006	Masgut
6	434–445	Bleda	22	690–700	Bu-Timer	38	1006–1025	Ibrahim
7	445–453	Attila	23	700–727	Sulabi	39	1025–1028	Azgar
8	453–455	Ellack	24	727–760	Avar	40	1028–1061	Ashraf
9	453–469	Tengiz	25	760–787	Tat-Utyak	41	1061–1076	Akhad
10	469	Irnik	26	787–787	Tat-Ugek	42	1076–1118	Adam
11	455–465	Bel-Kermek	27	787–813	Karadjar	43	1118–1135	Shamgun
12	465–505	Djurash	28	819–855	Aydar	44	1135–1164	Khisam
13	505–545	Tatra	29	855–882	Djilki	45	1164–1178	Otyak
14	545–590	Boyan	30	882–895	Bat-Ugyr	46	1178–1225	Gabdulla
15	590–605	Bat Boyan	31	895–925	Almysh	47	1229–1246	Gazi Baradj
16	605–607	Urgan	32	925–930	Khasan			

and earned special religious names used by theologians of Christianity, Judaism and Islam. Let us note that not all Ugric kings and khagans, as well as the emperors of Ancient and New Rome, became patriarchs of humanity. Below we will give our explanations for identifying individual patriarchs with historical figures of the past. It is necessary to understand that the lists of patriarchs contain the names of personalities who form a single line of direct relatives from father to son, taking into account the transfer of power to some brothers and nephews, when the direct legal connection from father to son is lost, but the genetic connection of generations is unbreakable.



Genealogy of Jesus Christ in the mosaics of the Chora Church, Constantinople, part 1



Genealogy of Jesus Christ in the mosaics of the Chora Church, Constantinople, part 2

No.	Luke	Matthew	No.	Chora Church	No.	Mohammed	No.	Ugric Kings (years of life or rule)
1	Adam	Adam	1	Adam	1	Adam	1	Adam–Uranus–Tarh (3506–1250 BC) Wife Eva/Gaia/Tara.
2	Seth		2	Seth	2	Shit	2	Seth (3276–2364 BC)
3	Enos		3	Enos	3	Ianish	3	Enos (3071–2166 BC)
4	Kenan		4	Kenan	4	Cain	4	Kenan (2881–1971BC)
5	Mahalalel		5	Mahalalel	5	Mahlil	5	Mahalalel (2711–1816 BC)
6	Jared		6	Jared	6	Jard	6	Jared (2546–1584 BC)
7	Enoch		7	Enoch	7	Ahnuh (Irdis)	7	Enoch (2384–2019 BC)
8	Methuselah		8	Methuselah	8	Mattu Shalah	8	Methuselah (2219 – 1250 BC)
9	Lamech		9	Lamech	9	Lamka	9	Lamech (2032–1279 BC)
10	Noah		10	Noah	10	Nuh	10	Cronus/Niy/Noah/Nuh (1850 – 900 BC) Flood 1244 BC. Wife Rhea.
11	Shem		11	Shem, Japheth	11	Sam	11	Jupiter/Zeus/Japheth (1350 – 750 BC). Wife's Hera (daughter Hebe) and Alcmene (son Heraclius).
12	Arpachshad		12	Raphael	12	Irphashad	12	Hercules/Heraclius (1250 – 685 BC). Wife Hebe.
13	Cainan						13	Cainan (1115–655 BC)
14	Sala		13	Sall	13	Shalih	14	Hyllus, Fodia (985–955/525 BC)
15	Eber		14	Eber			15	Caeso Vibulanus Fabius (940 – 477 BC)
16	Peleg		15	Peleg			16	Fabius (782–382 BC)
17	Reu		16	Reu			17	Fabius (591–252 BC)
18	Serug		17	Serug	14	Sarug	18	Fabius (459–129 BC)
19	Nahor		18	Nahor	15	Nahur	19	Fabius Quintus Maximus Cunctator (329–121 BC)
20	Terah		19	Terah	16	Tarih	20	Fabius Quintus Maximus (250 BC–25)
21	Abraham	Abraham	20	Abraham	17	Ibrahim	21	Tash–Bash/Artan (7–163)/ Titus Vespasian Flavius (17.11.9– 163). Wife Flavia Domitilla/ Sarah.

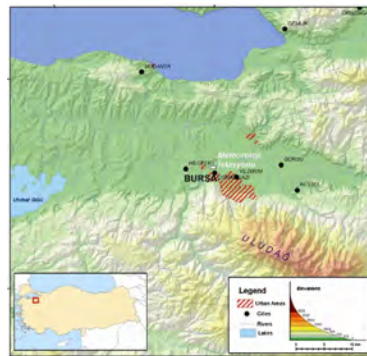
No.	Luke	Matthew	No.	Chora Church	No.	Mohammed	No.	Ugric Kings (years of life or rule)
22	Isaac	Isaac	21	Isaac	18	Ismail	22	Ahga Ruzha/ Avitohol/ Urus/ Prusias I (224–272)/ Flavius Constantius Chlorus (126–306, Emperor 305–306), Wife St. Helena (230–327/330)
23	Jacob	Jacob	22	Jacob	19	Nabit	23	Kubar/ Barys/ Prusias II (272–306), Flavius Constantine the Great (250–337, Emperor 306–337)
24	Judas	Judas			20	Jashjub	24	Budimir/ Balamber (Khagane 363–378)/ Emperor Flavius Valens (364–378)
25	Fares	Fares			21	Jarub	25	Arbat/ Ayp-biy/ Alp-abai (Khagane 378–402)/ Dux Moesiae / Theodosius I Great (379–395)
26	Hezron	Hezron			22	Tairah	26	Mundzuk (Khagane 402–414)/ Flavius Arcadius (377–408, Emperor 395–408)
27	Aram	Aram			23	Nahur	27	Attila (Khagane 434–453)/ Flavius Aetius / Theodosius II (Emperor 408–450)
28	Amminadab	Amminadab			24	Mukavvim	28	Irnik (Khagane 463–489)/ Zenon Isaurian (474–491)
29	Nahshon	Nahshon			25	Adad	29	Masgud (Khagane 489–505)
30	Salmon	Salmon			26	Adnan	30	Mundo/ Titra/ Rean/ Tatra Banat (Khagane 505–520)/ Emperor Anastasius I (491–518)
31	Boaz	Boaz			27	Madd	31	Bayan (Khagane 535–590)
32	Obed	Obed					32	Alvar/ Askal (Khagane 563–593)
33	Jesse	Jesse			28	Nizar	33	Alburi/ Askal (Khagane 593–602)
34	David	David	1	David / Dad	29	Mudar	34	Kubrat/ Kurt/ Kurbat (575–660) Great Khagane (605–660), Emperor Flavius Heraclius August (610–641)
35	Nathan				30	Ilyas	35	Bat Bayan, Ilyat, (665–690)/ Constantine IV (Emperor 668–685)
36	Mattatias						36	Bu-Timer (36) Khag. 690–700, Emperor Leontius (695–698)



No.	Luke	Matthew	No.	Chora Church	No.	Mohammed	No.	Ugric Kings (years of life or rule)
37	Minaeans	Solomon	2	Solomon	31	Mudrik / Amir	37	Sulabi (Great Khagane 700–727)/ Sulayman (715–717), Justinianus II Rhinotmetus (Emperor 685–695, 705–711)
38	Melea	Rehoboam	3	Rehoboam	32	Huzaim	38	Aiar/ Avar (Khagane 727–759)/ Leo III Isaurian Flavius (Emperor 717–741)
39	Eliacim	Abijah	4	Abijah			39	Tat-Utyak (Khagane 760–787), Leo IV Khazar Flavius (Emperor 775 – 780)
40	Jonah	Asu	5	Asu	33	Kinan	40	Kan Karadjar (Khagane 787–805)/ Constantine VI Blind (Emperor 780–797)
41	Joseph	Jehoshaphat	6	Jehoshaphat	34	An–Nadr	41	Leo/ Urus Ugyr Aidar (797–855, Khagane 815–855)
42	Judas	Jehoram	7	Jehoram	35	Malik	42	Rurik/ Lachin (822–879/882)/ Lecapenos/ Constantine (Emperor 869–879)
43	Simeon	Uzziah	8	Uzziah	36	Fihir	43	Igor Rurikovich (871–945)/ Romanos I Lecapenus (Emperor 920–944)
44	Levi	Jotham	9	Jotham	37	Galib	44	Glebe (904–945), Constantine Lecapenus (Emperor 924–945)
45	Matphat	Ahaz	10	Ahaz	38	Luaj	45	Vladimir I (940–1015)/ Hin Kubar/Basil II Bulgar Slayer (Emperor 985–1015). Wife Anna Porphyrogenita (940–1011)
46	Jorim	Hezekiah	11	Hezekiah	39	<b>Kaab/ Kub</b>		
47	Eliezer	Manasses	12	Manasses	40	Murra	46	Virgin Mary/ Maria Vladimirovna (961–1060)
48	Josiah	Amon	13	Amon	41	Kilab	<b>47</b>	<b>Jesus Christ Zlatoust (980–1010–1054)/</b> Kub / Isa (Jesus) ibn Jaffar, Amir of Mecca (980 – 994)
49	Ir	Josiah	14	Josiah	42	Kusaj		
50	Elmodam	Joachim			43	Manaph/Mugir		
51	Kosam	Jeconiah	15	Jeconiah	44	Hashim / Amr		Abu Hashim Muhammad ibn Jafar, Amir of Mecca (1069–1094)
52	Addi	Salaphiah	16	Salaphiah / Salatiil	45	Abd Al-Muttalib		
53	Melhi	Zerubbabel			46	Abdullah		
54	Nirij	Aviud			47	Muhammad (1090–1152)		Abu Bakr (573–634) + Prophet Muhammad (1090–1152)

No.	Luke	Matthew	No.	Chora Church	No.	Mohammed	No.	Ugric Kings (years of life or rule)
55	Salafi	Eliachim						
56	Zerubbabel	Azor						
57	Risav	Sadok						
58	John	Achim						
59	Judas	Eliud						
60	Joseph	Eliezer						
61	Semeij	Matphan						
62	Mattat	Jacob						
63	Maaph	Joseph						
64	Naggei	<b>Jesus (62)</b>						
65	Eslim							
66	Naum							
67	Amos							
68	Mattatias							
69	Joseph							
70	Jannai							
71	Melhij							
72	Leoin							
73	Matphat							
74	Eli							
75	Joseph							
<b>76</b>	<b>Jesus Christ</b>	<b>(62) Jesus Christ</b>			<b>41</b>	<b>Kilab/ Kub Jesus Christ</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>Jesus Christ Zlatoust/Chrysostom</b>

According to the author's paradigm, God the Father of humanity is the Ugric, the forefather of the Russian clan and the Ugric people, haplogroup N1. From the first physical children of the Father, the human race descended through genetic mixing of the children of God with earthly hominids of both sexes. The first generations of the descendants of God the Father could live for hundreds of years, and sometimes thousands of years. The last long-liver in the 22nd generation was Khagan Aga Ruzha/Red Aga/Avitachol, also known as Emperor Constantius Chlorus or Isaac. There are no discrepancies in the patriarchs of humanity up to the 12th generation – Heraclius/Hercules/Japheth in different religions. After the Great Flood of 1244 BC or the Late Bronze Age collapse [428], the surviving titans formed the Olympian pantheon of gods, which settled on Lesser Olympus or Mount Uludağ near the city of Prusa (now Bursa), on the Sea of Marmara. All Olympian gods were Ugrians (N 1) like their sons.



True Small Olympus (Bithynian),  
Uludag, 35 km from Prusa (Bursa)

In the X century, Saints Cyril and Methodius spent several years in prayer on Bithynia Olympus. The hill was also called Keshig-dag or Mountain of Monks, since Muslim dervishes also visited there.

Over time, the Olympian gods died of old age or were killed in battle. However, the descendants of Hercules, the Heraclides, through Gill/Sala, continued the direct lineage of God the Father on Earth. Patriarchs of the period of the I millennium BC. It is very difficult to identify with real historical figures, since there is not enough information and artifacts. The work of identifying the figures of this era is a difficult task and is not yet completed.

According to the author's paradigm, the Heraclides were called Fodi in Roman history, then Fabii and Flavius. Fodia are literally hole diggers. However, the concept of "Yam" was difficult to translate into Latin. The Ugrians called small forts and fortresses Yams, and not depressions in the ground for catching wild animals. In modern Russia, many Yams have still been preserved, which later began to be called postal stations, and postal riders – coachmen. In fact, the Fodias created a huge network structure for the development of free, uninhabited spaces.

In the history of Ancient Rome, several families of Ugrians are known (haplogroup N1. We are talking about Fodia, Fabii, Flavius, Claudii and Nero. Perhaps the Catos also belonged to them. Traditional historiography claims that the choice of the same names for children in Roman patrician families ( praenomen, nomen, sometimes cognomen) has become a tradition. The author believes this opinion is erroneous. In fact, we are talking about Patriarchs who lived for hundreds of years, changing their cognomen over time. At the same time, their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren could live with them, dying before the patriarchs. According to this concept, the Patriarchs Salah, Eber, Peleg, Ragab, Seruch, Nahor and Terah are Fabii, including Fabius Vibulanus, Quintus Fabius Maximus and Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator – Slow. Nick Cunctator/ Slow coincides with the nickname of the Patriarch Terah/Tarikh. Identify the early Patriarchs with the kings.

Ugrians from the Bulgarian chronicles [17] and with Roman figures is difficult, since there was a republic in Rome.

Only a list of the rulers of Idel is known without details of biographies and periods of reign. At the same time, it is possible to identify Appius Claudius (gingerbread) Tseka (blind) with King Targiz (reign 320–314 BC) according to the period of Appius' public positions and the significance of the personality of Targiz, who renounced power for the sake of the people III volume, p. 86 [17] and died at the age of 120. The Bulgars considered him the son of Balamir and Uran-bika. Appius in turn had sons: Claudius Russus (315–268 BC), the first Claudius Nero and Claudius Pulcher (the handsome).

Thus, for the first time in history, the nickname Rus' appears in the names of the Claudian family, literally meaning Great. The author believes that the Claudian family possessions were the lands around Lake Nero, near modern Moscow.

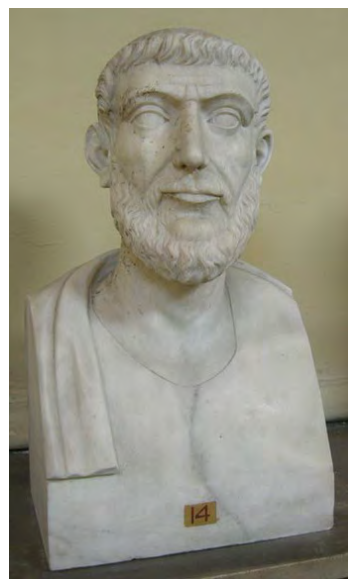


Fabius Quintus Cunctator  
(Slow) – Farrah





Lake Nero, near Moscow, the ancestral home of the Appians and Rus'



Appius Claudius Caecus

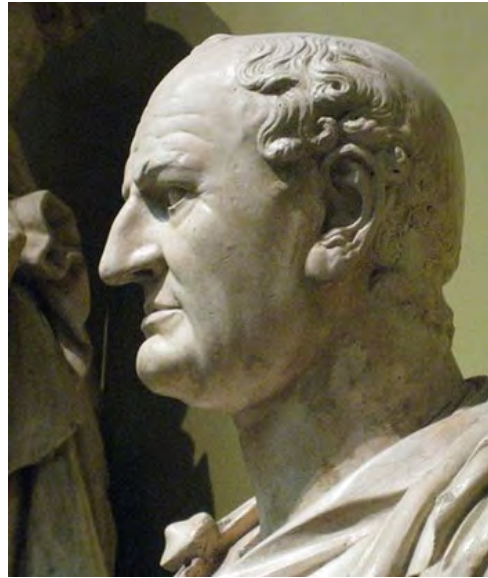
Detailed information about the patriarchs is only available since the beginning of our era. In the year 7, one of the patriarchs and Ugric kings was born. His name was Tash Bash / Er-Tash Artan, son of Kubar (Sun God), volume III, page 89 [17]. His death occurred in 150 or 163 at the hands of Aga Ruzha/Agar Jay, who was his son. Tash Bash managed to gain enormous authority among people, which he began to actively abuse, influencing all aspects of the lives of those around him – where and to whom to trade, interfered in all religious and economic affairs, and so on. The duel, according to the author, took place on the Rock of Cuba – the Temple Mount in Al Quds. The winner of the duel, Aga Ruzha, left with his army to the North Caucasus, becoming the first king of the new Dulo dynasty.

Roman Emperor Titus Vespasianus Flavius was born on November 17, 9 a Sabine. Titus is one in three persons - himself and supposedly two sons. Ruled in 69–79, 79–81, 81–96. Rome elected an emperor every year. He lived most of his life in Palestine, Arabia and Egypt. He was recognized by the Romans as the first Pontifex Maximus of Christianity. His wife is Flavia Domitilla, his mistress is Berenice, the daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa Herod. There is a duplicate of Flavia Domitilla, supposedly her daughter and full namesake, which indicates the woman's long life. Let us recall that on August 24, 79 Mount Etna erupted, destroying the cities of Stabia and Herculaneum or Sodom and Gomorrah. Nick Hagar is found in the name of Berenice Agrippina, and is also present in the name of her son Agar Jay in the Bulgarian chronicles [17].

Abraham, according to the Old Testament, allegedly lived 2000 BC, life time 175 years, Genesis [1]. Visited Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt and Arabia. Sarah's wife, Hagar's mistress. Children: Isaac from Sarah and Ishmael from Hagar. On the Temple Mount, Abraham attempted to sacrifice his son Isaac to God, but was stopped by an angel. It is also known that a relative of Abraham named Lot witnessed the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah with brimstone and ashes.



Abraham, Isaac and Angel



Abraham/Tash Bash/Emperor Titus Vespasian Flavius

It is officially believed that Flavius' ancestor was Hercules (Hercules). However, Flavius himself is said to have treated this fact with humor and skepticism. Flavius participated in the armed seizure of the province of the Roman Empire – Iudaea, when the local Roman governor Herod (from the Roman patricians) began to manifest himself as an independent king. Titus spent many years in these Middle Eastern places, visiting all the surrounding provinces, including Arabia.

It is known that the Old Testament Abraham lived a long life and could not find a child and an heir. According to the Bible, Abraham's son Isaac was born when his father was already over 100 years old. According to the author's reconstruction of history, it turns out that the son of Flavius was the future emperor Flavius Constantius Chlorus, who was apparently born in 126 AD. The activities of Flavius in Palestine left a deep mark on the myth-making of the Jewish and Arab peoples, although he was not a Semitic Jew or Arab. The patriarch of humanity, Flavius Abraham, according to the Bible, should have died around 184 AD. So Abraham supposedly lived 175 years old, and Isaac – 180 years old. However, the prototype of Isaac killed his father in a duel in 163 year. Therefore, the years of life of Titus Vespasian Flavius are 9–163, and Constantius Chlorine – 126–306, since Constantius died in Britain in 306, and the date his birth is supposed to be not known to historians.



Flavia Domitilla, aka Sarah, wife of Abraham



Abraham and Isaac near the Kaaba

The author believes that Tash Bash with his late son Agha Ruzha in 150 in Arabia at a special geophysical point built the first Christian church – the Cube or Kaaba. They revered Cube as God the Father and God of the Sun. After some time, Aga Ruja (Red Aga, 126-306), identified by us with Constantius Chlorus and Isaac, challenged his father to a duel on the Rock of Cube or the future 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 changed and embellished and ended up in 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 (it turns out 154 or 156 years).

Tash Bash/Titus Vespasian/Abraham is the founder of the idea of Christianity. He formulated the paradigm for the emergence of the virgin-born Living God, the son of God the Father. Apparently, he understood the triune structure of the One God - God the Father, God the Son and the Holy Spirit. The ancient and Roman world accepted his innovative thoughts and, as a tribute of respect, called the coming time the era of Christianity. The date of the new era was assigned to the first year, 9 years before the birth of Titus.

In fact, the new patriarch of humanity opened the period of Old Testament Christianity, when other religions of monotheism did not yet exist in nature. Islam and Judaism became later offshoots of monotheism.

The next patriarch of the Ugrians and all humanity was Aga Ruzha/Agar Jay/Avitakhhol of the Bulgarian chronicles, the first king of the Khon dynasty Dulo. According to [603], Avitohol lived 300 years. We believe that he lived in the II, III and IV centuries. In accordance with the analysis of biblical, Roman and Bulgarian data and the truth, Aga Ruzha was born in 126 and died in 306. The wife was Boyar-Kyz, who gave birth to a son, Barys/Kubar.

Roman Emperor Constantius Chlorus (Flavius Valerius Constantius Herculus Augustus Chlorus), date of birth unknown, died in 306 in Albion, near York. He was Emperor of Rome in 305–306. In the suburbs of the city of Prusa (modern Bursa), Constantius met his common-law wife (concubine) Helena (230–327/330).

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 our identification.

The biblical Isaac did not show himself to be anything special in his long life – more than 180 years, except for the episode with an attempt to sacrifice him to God on the Temple Mount.





Prusias I/Constantius Chlorus/Aga Ruja/Isaac



Constantius Chlorus/Aga Ruja/Avitohol/Isaac

In the city of Prusa, the Bithynian king Prusias I ruled for 48 consecutive years in the III century (244–272), and not in the III century BC (230–182 BC) [604]. The image of Prusias has been preserved on coins. The king's profile is completely identical to the image of Emperor Constantius Chlorus on Roman coins of the IV century. Since then, the thrones of the city of Prusa and the region of Bithynia became the throne of the kin of Rus' (Urus, Great). 35 km from Prusa there is Mount Lesser Olympus (Bithynian), where, as the author believes, the Olympic pantheon of gods of Ancient Greece lived. Therefore, the throne of Rus' was located 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 historiography claims 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, Atatürk's government renamed the city of Prusa to Bursa, removing the inconvenient historical name from the world map.

Accordingly, the author identifies Aga Ruzha/ Avitohol/Constantius Chlorus/ Prusias I/Isaac as one historical character who lived a very long life in the II–IV centuries and ruled the peoples in the vastness of Palestine, the Caucasus, Asia Minor, Europe and Britain.

The next character from the list of patriarchs is Tukhchi Barys/Kubar, the son of Agar Jay and Boyar-Kyz. The exact years of his reign are not known [17].

Prusias II (272–306) ruled Bithynia, "a friend and ally of the Roman people." Constantine I the Great (Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus) is a Roman emperor, lived in 272–337. Born in Moesia (Moesiae, Balcans). Became emperor after the death of his father (306–337). Made Christianity the state religion. In 330, he



Equal to the Apostles Saint Helena



Equal to the Apostles Saint Constantine the Great

moved the capital to New Rome – Constantinople.

The king's nickname was kubanite, the emperor's warriors were called C(K)ubanites/kubarets. Note that many Roman words come from the word cube, that is, they understood the meaning of this word as God. For example, the Romans called a bedroom a cubiculum, and a civil union with a woman was a concubinitus. A child born in a concubinage was considered illegitimate. This legal issue did not prevent Constantine from becoming a great emperor.

Constantine defeated the pagan army of the tyrant Maxentius in 312 at the confluence of the Laba River and the Kuban. The author also identifies Constantine (tetrarch in those years) with St. George the Victorious. The Emperor convened the first Christian Ecumenical Council of Nicaea in 325, which adopted the Creed and condemned Arianism. He was baptized before his death. Together with his mother, he built the first Christian church on the Temple Mount in Palestine.

Jacob/Israel/Yaqub/Nabit (Arabic) is the 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 him Yaqub. Jacob is a derivative of the name of God the Father Cube, called by the Bulgarians Kubar (Cube/Kub–God of the Sun, Ar–head). For his struggle with God in the Laba (Kuban) River, he received the second name Israel and revealed to the world the 12 tribes of Israel.

Let us dwell specifically on the etymology of the name Kubar. The word Kubar is derived from the ancient name of God Kub–Ra. It is known that Ra is the ancient Egyptian sun god, the supreme deity of the ancient Egyptians. The word Ra means “sun” (Coptic RN). According to Egyptian myths, after the creation of the world, Ra reigned over it like a human pharaoh, and this time was the Golden Age of mankind. Thus, all subsequent rulers of Egypt were considered his earthly incarnations or sons of Ra. Ra held power firmly in his hands, thanks to the magical power of his mysterious name. However, when

Ra grew old and his bones turned into gold, the wise great-granddaughter Isis cunningly extracted from him his real name (Cube), as a result of which the disclosure of the name resulted in disobedience of people.

Kubar/Barys/Constantine the Great/Jacob/Yakub/Israel/Prusius II is identified by the author as one historical person who lived in the III–IV centuries. Note that for the Bulgars the names Barys and Kubar are synonymous. The Patriarch proclaimed Christianity as the state religion of Rome, founded New Rome, defeated the pagan Serpent in the waters of the Laba and Kuban rivers, held the First Ecumenical Council in Nicaea and approved the Constantinople-Nicene Creed. He gave the world 12 tribes of Israel – the Kubanites. By birth, the Ugric king of the Khon dynasty of Dulo and Rus'.

The followers of Constantine – Kubar – Israel 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”*

The next patriarch is Judas, with a Hebrew name, as everyone thinks. Budimir/Balamber/Bulyumar (363–378) is the first king of the II Khon dynasty, III



Jacob's wife Leah or Rachel, aka Fausta



Judah/Khagan Budimir/Emperor Valens

volume, p. 89 [17]. Bulyumar entered the legends of the Rusyns as Budimir (Judah/Judah - a derivative of Budi). He initiated and carried out a major military reform of the Bulgarian troops, when the vanguard of the army called the Urus [great] Saban – the part of the army that begins the attack. Bulyumar 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 earned him the nickname Sheke [Shchek, Shchekovitsa – in Ruthenian].

Valens (Flavius Julius Valens) is a Roman emperor, life (328–378), reign (364–378). Allegedly died in a battle with the troops of the barbarian Huns under the leadership of the



son of Balamber named Arbat on August 9, 378. Balamber died in the same battle. The death of the emperor has not been confirmed, because Yakoya's body was not found. We are dealing with a historical forgery, when in one battle historians brought together two hypostases of one historical person – a Roman and a barbarian – as opponents. The author discovered several more similar falsifications. In fact, in 378 there was a battle between the Huns (commanders of Budimir and Arbat) and the Visigoths of Fritigern. The Huns and Romans were a single army, since they had the same rulers and emperors.

Valens II/Budimir was buried on the territory of modern Kyiv. Judah is the fourth son of Patriarch Jacob; one of the Jewish states, the Kingdom of Judah, is allegedly named after Judah. In fact, we are dealing with word contamination. In the genealogy of the Prophet Muhammad, the king is known as Yashjub. The author identifies Budimir/Valens II/Judas/Yashjub as one historical person who lived in the IV century AD only.

World history and the history of religions represent an amazing storehouse of incredible events and adventures of peoples and their rulers. However, mice have been infested there for a long time, damaging numerous artifacts and historical monuments, falsifying chronicles and distorting the truth beyond recognition.

An example of such a forgery is the acts of the prophet Moses. It turns out that the Old Testament “Jew” prophet Moses is none other than the emperor of the Byzantine Empire Theodosius I the Great (reigned 379–395) from the Flavian dynasty and Rus'. Why does he belong to the family of Rus'? His forefather Abraham had the Roman name Flavius, that is, golden, blond. The very name Theodosius in Latin means “given by God.” Therefore, such a name (Flavius, Theodosius) characterizes him as a blond man given by God. The Russian name of Moses is Arbat. He owned the throne of Rus'



Moses/Dux Moesiae/Khagan Arbat/  
Emperor Theodosius the Great

– Prusa. Arbat came to power at a young age and accomplished his feat of saving the Kuban Israelis at the age of 18. He rightfully became one of the outstanding patriarchs of humanity.

Arbat/Alyp-biy/Alp-abay (Khagan 378–402), Volume III, p. 90 [17] this is the eldest son of Bulyumar and Turan-biki, he continued the Idel dynasty of Idzhibak and the I Khon dynasty of Dulo, but at the same time He was also the successor of the II Khon dynasty of Dulo. Born in 361. Idel ruled for 24 years. He entered the legends of the Rusyns under the name Svyatogor and Solovey Budimirovich. Organized the first wave of the Great Migration of Peoples – the “Huns” from the territory of the Volga region and Siberia to Eastern and Western Europe in the 380s. The author believes that the date of birth of Arbat is overestimated due to the difficulties of recalculating Bulgarian dating into Roman chronology.

Theodosius I Flavius the Great (Flavius Theodosius Magnus) last emperor of a united Roman Empire ,

he life (346–395), reign (379–395). On January 19, 379, he was proclaimed Chief Moses (Dux Moesiae) and declared emperor of the eastern part of the Roman Empire. It turns out that the Israelites, Moses, the Hippodrome in Constantinople and the Egyptians are connected to each other. To assimilate the truth, people will have to admit obvious facts, such as the free movement of ancient troops over vast distances, many thousands of kilometers, in a short period of time – several months and even weeks. After all, the length of the first empires was thousands of kilometers to the north and west, east and south.

The grandfather of Flavius Vespasian Titus, or the biblical Abraham, was named Nahur (Nakhor), he was one of the kings of the Volga tribes of Ancient Rome. In the Bible, the first Rome is called Mitsa–Rome, and local peoples used other words – Memphis or Itil. Rome was located on the opposite banks of the Volga River, above modern Astrakhan. The vast territories around Rome constituted the country of Nahur. Nahur's lands extended from Altai to the Carpathians – these territories are now occupied by Russia and Ukraine – across Central Asia and the Caucasus. The influence of Mitsa-Rome extended to the regions of the Black Sea, the eastern part of the Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Babylon and part of India. Coins of the empire circulated throughout this territory. In the southwest, the empire abutted against Ancient Egypt, which closed the passage to Africa. Until the beginning of the IV century, the status quo of Ancient Rome was maintained.

The grandfather of Flavius Theodosius was Flavius Valerius Constantine (250–337) with the Russian name Kubar, who became the first emperor of New Rome, founded on the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn in 330. This city became known as Constantinople. The Roman name of the first emperor of Byzantium was Constantine I the Great (306–337), and the biblical name was Jacob and Israel. The children of Flavius Valerius became the 12 tribes of Israel.

The period of migration of peoples from the Volga region to the west coincided with the powerful strengthening of the Egyptian state in northern Africa. In the early 300s, Thutmose III became pharaoh [606–613]. He was one of the Gordian dynasty and a bearer of divine genes. Thutmose proved himself to be an outstanding statesman and conqueror. He lived between 284 and 354 AD. Around 322, Thutmose led an army of approximately 10,000–25,000 soldiers and headed north with it. The army was armed with chariots drawn by quadrigas or three horses. With battles, he captured modern Palestine, Syria, and then captured Babylon. In 324, Thutmose reached the country of the Hittites, or Goths, and Mittani, or simply the territory of the Caspian Sea and the mouth of the Volga. Rome was the main military prize for any conqueror – unprecedented wealth and works of art accumulated there.

The territory of Egypt under Thutmose III included northeast Africa, part of Asia Minor, the Babylonian kingdom, the Caspian Sea, part of Central Asia and the first Rome-Memphis. The southern Volga region again became part of the territory of the Egyptian state. This is how the Roman Israelites fell into Egyptian slavery in 324–330 AD. Some of the Israelis moved to New Rome–Constantinople before this event, but most fell under the yoke of Pharaoh Thutmose, who began to impose his pagan religion on the vanquished. Believers in one God turned out to be spiritual slaves of the conqueror from Africa. In those days, the Volga, by analogy with the Nile, again began to be called Ra. Part of the elite of Ancient Rome learned the Egyptian language and learned to write in hieroglyphs. It is possible that the Egyptians began to destroy ancient temples and

works of art. In turn, the culture of Egypt absorbed the cultural heritage of Ancient Rome and the Russian elite. Rome became the northern capital of the Egyptian kingdom, where the pharaoh and his family lived.

The Volga Bulgars and Romans were superior in development to the Egyptian nobility, so the pharaoh had to limit the birth of boys from among the Kubanite-Israelites.

In 346, in the family of the Flavians (Abraham), on the Volga-Ra in the northern capital of the Egyptian state, the future prophet Moses was born. This Old Testament story is well known, so we will not repeat it.

Thutmose constantly threatened New Rome-Constantinople, which was called Kadesh in the chronicles. With the help of the fleet, he repeatedly attacked the city. The superiority of the pharaoh's army, armed with hundreds of chariots, was obvious on land, but not at sea. Around 354, Pharaoh Thutmose III ordered the production of a quadrangular obelisk in Aswan from pink granite to be installed in Kadesh-Constantinople. The obelisk had hieroglyphs engraved on each of its four sides. The god Amun was depicted on top of the monument. The inscription read: "King Thutmose III passed the great circumference of the land of Naharin as a victorious conqueror at the head of his army. He set his border at the horn (end) of the world and on the lands of the back water of Naharina" [614]. It is obvious that the "back water" of the land of Naharin is the northern part of the Sea of Marmara, and the southern part is the Black Sea. Horn is the Golden Horn Bay. The finished triumphal obelisk, 32.5 meters long and weighing 300 tons, was transported by sea to the embankment of Constantinople, but the pharaoh died unexpectedly and was buried in Egypt. And the obelisk lay on the ground near the city for 35 years.

The Hittite-Israelites (note that the Hittites and the Goths are apparently the same thing) after the death of Thutmose staged a rebellion, rebelling against the oppression of the invaders. The next pharaoh, Amenhotep II (reigned 354–378), son of Thutmose III, was a cruel ruler [615]. He gathered an army and led it north to suppress the slave uprising. It is known from history that he brought 100,000 captives to Egypt and brought 1,660 pounds of gold. Only in Rome was it possible to capture such rich spoils of war. This campaign took place in 354–355. The oppression of the Cuban Israelis intensified after the unsuccessful uprising. At this time, their co-religionists in the new Byzantine Empire prospered and accumulated wealth. As a result of the construction of strong walls around Constantinople and the flexible policy of pacifying Egypt, New Rome remained independent.

The next pharaoh after the death of the warlike Amenhotep II was Thutmose IV (ruled 378–388). He turned out to be an easy-going ruler who rarely left his possessions in Egypt. The only military foray "far to the north" of the young pharaoh was a military campaign in Naharin's country, that is, in Rome, to suppress the next uprising of the Hittite-Israelites. During his reign, another obelisk of Thutmose III was made, on which they wrote: "The king ordered this great obelisk to be placed for him (Amon) at the upper entrance of the temple of Ape, in front of the city of Us" [614]. We believe that this obelisk was supposed to be transported and installed in the first Rome-Itil-Memphis in order to exalt the position of the Egyptians in the distant province occupied by Thutmose III several decades ago. The city of Us was called so in the Egyptian way, because it was considered the capital of the Russian (Great) family of kings, that is, the military and political leaders of the peoples of the Volga region.



The second obelisk, over 32 meters high and weighing 230 tons, of Pharaoh Thutmose III was supposed to be installed in the first Rome, on the Volga. However, in the XVI century AD, the column was transported from Egypt to Italian Rome and installed in Lateran Square, opposite the Lateran Basilica (Basilica di San Giovanni in Lateran), thereby “confirming” the antiquity and primacy of Italian Rome.

At the beginning of the reign of Pharaoh Thutmose IV Romans–Israeli-



Place of passage of the Israeli-Cubanites across the Black Sea

tes–Kubanites was headed by Flavius Theodosius, who was proclaimed Augustus and co-ruler of Byzantium on January 19, 379. The head of the Israelites received the official title of Dux Moesiae [615, 616]. This title literally means Chief Moses. This is how Flavius Theodosius/Arbat acquired the name of the biblical Moses and made him a household name.

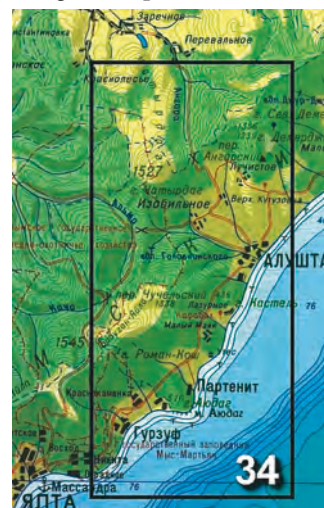
Moses negotiated in 378 with the new pharaoh Thutmose about the need to resettle the people to new lands. The ruler of Egypt allowed this, but on a limited scale. However, all the inhabitants of the capital, hundreds of thousands of Romans under the leadership of Theodosius, collected property, relics and valuables and left the first Rome–Memphis. The pharaoh was furious and organized the pursuit of his slaves in chariots. The advance detachments of the Egyptians quickly reached through Syria, the Babylonian kingdom and the coast of the Caspian Sea to Memphis, then followed Moses west through the Kuban. The pharaoh's chariots overtook the fugitives in the Taman region – near the Tuzla spit of the Black Sea in early January 379. Moses had an alternative – to move to Byzantium along the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus or cross to Crimea and escape along the western coast of the Black Sea. The leader of the peoples chose the longest and most dangerous option of salvation.

After all, it is said in the Bible [1], Exodus 13 and 14:

*13–18. And God led the people along a desert road to the Red [Black] Sea. And the children of Israel went out armed from the land of Egypt.*

*14–2. ...and they encamped before Pi-hahiroth, between Migdol and between the sea, before Baal-zephon.*

The Bible original clearly states that the sea is Black, not Red like in English version. The Black and Azov Seas where the Israelis were camped were covered with thin ice due to the cold winter – where temperatures regularly drop to –5 degrees Celsius. Flavius Theodosius ordered his subjects to cross the thin ice to the Crimean Peninsula. The Israelis safely reached Crimea. But the Egyptian chariots could not pass on this thin ice – and the Pharaoh's army fell into icy water.



Crimean Zion

Most of it drowned, and the remnants returned to Egypt and never appeared here again. Memphis fell into decay, and nothing any longer reminded of the greatness of the first Rome of mankind.

Pharaoh Thutmose IV, having stopped the persecution of the Israelis, concluded a peace agreement with the Mittani king Artatama I and married his daughter. We believe that the Mittanians are the peoples of the first Roman Empire in the Volga region. According to the agreement with the pharaoh, the southern Volga region and the Caspian region, right up to northern Syria and Central Asia, were assigned to them. Artatama in the treaty with the Egyptians could only be the Great Khagan of the Bulgarian–Israelite Alp-Biy Arbat, that is, Moses himself, or Flavius Theodosius, who later became the Emperor of Byzantium, Theodosius I the Great. These are the names of the same person – a great warrior, statesman and religious figure, member of the royal family of Rus'. Flavius Theodosius–Moses received the title of Augustus and co-ruler of the Byzantine Empire on January 19, 379 precisely for organizing the passage of the Israelis across the ice from Taman to Crimea. No one else in history has repeated this feat.

Moses led his people to Crimea. The refugees moved along the Black Sea coast to the west and reached the main ridge of the Crimean Mountains, which is opposite Bear Mountain (Ayu–Dag), that is, to the Gurzuf region, between Alushta and Yalta. In that area, the mountain range 1545 meters above sea level is called Babugan-yayla – hilly highlands. The ridge is located south of the Chatyr–Dag massif, northwest of the Gurzuf Yayla, that is, north of Gurzuf.

Are there specific toponyms for passes, individual mountains and highlands in this area? It turned out that the ancient names of the spurs of mountains and peaks are very characteristic – just listen to how they sound: Sinar Pass, Mount Sinap–Dag, First Sinar, Second Sinar, Biyuk–Sinor, Kuchuk–Sinor and, finally, Biyuk–Senon – a wooded ridge, the northern spur of Babugan-yayla, that is, the highest point of the Crimean Mountains [617].

The central ridge of the Crimean Mountains is the Old Testament Sinai, the standing of the Israelites at Mount Sinai was a stop after crossing the Black Sea under the leadership of Moses. It was near Gurzuf that the prophet Moses received from God stone tablets with the Ten Commandments written in the Old Russian language. There are also traces of the stay of the Khagan Arbat, as the Turkic peoples are accustomed to calling Moses. The Arabat Spit still exists, stretching from the village of Semisotka to the city of Genichensk, located on the mainland of the Crimean peninsula.



Place where the tablets were  
received by Moses–Arbat



"Smoking" mountains of Sinai in Crimea

Between the Arabat Spit (Moisei) and the Crimean (Sinai) Peninsula is located Sivash, a salt lake. It is mentioned in the Bible [1], Exodus: 15–22. And Moses led the Israelites from the Red Sea, and they entered the desert of Shur; and they walked three days in the wilderness and found no water. 23. They came to Mera - and could not drink in Mera, for it was bitter, which is why that [place] was called Mera (Bitterness). It turns out that Mera is Sivash, where the water is bitter and saltier than in the open sea. Apparently, to the mainland of Europe, the Israelis, led by Moses (Arbat), walked along the Arabat spit, from them



Moses-Arbat Spit

it got its name. Then they again found themselves in the lands of Canaan, that is, the lands of the Khans, the great Khagans (Khans) from the Roman-Israelite-Kubanites. Scouts were sent there and brought good news with them. Flavius Theodosius entered with the Cubanites-Israelis into the lands of the Danube Bulgarian Israelis, who had previously left the first Rome–Memphis. On the way, the Israelites began to murmur against Moses - they ended up in lands where there were many snakes. The Bible [1] says, Numbers chapter 21: 4. *From Mount Hor they set out by the way of the Red Sea to pass through the land of Edom...* 6. *And the Lord sent poisonous serpents among the people, which bit the people, and a great multitude of the children of Israel died..* 8. *And the Lord said to Moses: make yourself a [copper] serpent and display it on a banner, and [if the serpent bites any person], the one who is bitten, looking at it, will live.* 9. *And Moses made a brass serpent and set it up on a banner, and when the serpent bit the man, he looked at the brass serpent and lived.*

So, with battles and adventures, the Israelis reached Constantinople. These were 379–383 AD. In Constantinople at that time, the first emperor of the Byzantine Empire – Constantine I the Great, that is, the biblical Jacob or Flavius Valerius Kubar – built the Hippodrome. After its reconstruction by Flavius Theodosius, the length of the structure was about 450 meters and the width was 120 meters; the Hippodrome could accommodate 100,000 people. The entrance to the Hippodrome was on the north side, approximately where the German Fountain is now installed and the aqueduct and Arc de Triomphe are located. Distances were calculated from the column of the arch in the Byzantine Empire. This was kilometer zero of the empire. Moses–Flavius Theodosius first installed a copper snake in the center of the Hippodrome, or rather, a column of intertwined three snakes, whose heads looked in different directions.



Zero kilometer of New Rome





Serpent Column and obelisk of Thutmose III

This bronze column is considered the oldest monument in Constantinople. According to the official historical version, it was built in 479 BC. 31 Greek cities after the Greek victory over the Persians at the Battle of Plata, when they defeated Xerxes. The monument is a twisted column formed by the bodies of three intertwined bodies of bronze snakes. Today the monument stands without the heads of the snakes that were destroyed by religious fanatics in 1700, its height is about 5 meters. The golden ball, which in the past crowned the column of snakes, also disappeared [618,619].

“This column, which was previously eight meters high, is now no higher than five meters. The golden vase, which was once supported by three heads of snakes, had a diameter of three meters” [620]. After the death of Pharaoh Thutmose IV, Emperor of Byzantium Theodosius I the Great visited the Balkans and northern Italy, ancient Milan, fought with Western usurpers of power, and established affairs in the region of the southern Volga region and the North Caucasus abandoned by the Romans. As a edification to descendants, in honor of deliverance from Egyptian slavery and salvation from the pursuit of the chariots of Pharaoh Thutmose IV, Theodosius I the Great installed an obelisk of Pharaoh Thutmose III in the center of the Hippodrome in Constantinople on a special marble platform. The marble pedestal has been perfectly preserved to this day, with bas-reliefs carved on it depicting the procedure for installing the obelisk, scenes of the deliverance of the Israelites from the pursuit of Pharaoh's chariots and the celebration of salvation. In Greek and Latin on the pedestal is carved “Theodosius I, with the help of the praetorian prefect Proclus, erected this quadrangular column lying on the ground” [620]. In memory of the famous chariot chase in



View of the pedestal of the obelisk of Thutmose III

Mesopotamia in southern Rus', special competitions began to be held at the Hippodrome – chariot races. At the same time, Theodosius I the Great banned the celebration of the pagan Olympic Games in Greece. Under Constantine I the Great, the grandfather of Moses – Theodosius I the Great, there was a tolerant attitude towards religion in Constantinople. The state was neutral towards various cults and confessions – the faith of monotheism was not dominant. However, after the great Exodus of the Israelites-Cubanites