

What happened
between "Anno Mundi"
and the death of Charlemagne?



Zoltan Skoda



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THE NEW CHRONOLOGY OF
THE WORLD HISTORY
FROM 4713 BCE TO CE 1004

2023 CE – Zoltan Skoda

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INTRODUCTION

Since 2002 it has been my firm belief of mine a very significant – almost a 200 year – slip can be detected between the historical and mathematical/astronomical chronology in Antiquity and the Middle Ages in the Mediterranean region and the Near East.

Mathematical chronology is based on the movement of the celestial bodies, while historical chronology systematizes the remaining sources on grounds of the data given by different calendar systems.

According to the chronology to which I gave the name Hungarian Calendar, Julius Caesar introduced his famous reform calendar named after him the Julian calendar, in the astronomically count-down year of 152 CE.

Since then, without any intermission, we measure time in years (365.25 days).

This however shortens the today valid time-axis by 196 years.

The Hungarian Calendar has determined the date of CE 152 as the starting date of the Julian calendar, by simple astronomical calculations. These calculations essentially count back year by year from the current year's vernal equinox (the day in Spring with equal day and night) and the result of the "new chronology" are then validated by critical analysis of the historical solar eclipses.

I must point out to doubters of this method of counting back in the time that modern astronomical research could not operate without it.

A signally important conclusion of the Hungarian Calendar is that the dates of the vernal equinox (spring point) in the starting year of the Julian calendar (152 CE) and at time of the "Augustan correction" (208 CE) were both on March 21. The Hungarian Calendar answers the main question: why was it that Pope Gregory, in 1582, amended the calendar (very correctly, by the way) only by 10 days?

The Hungarian Calendar also hypothesizes that Jesus Christ was born in 194 CE.

After the publication of my Hungarian Calendar (2002, 2004) and my solution for the Seleucid Code (2009) I feel my obligation to answer the questions of the Arabic chronological order which is in frequent use as

a proof against the statement of my Hungarian Calendar.

In 2004 I published my firm statement in connection with the above important starting date, 1 AH: the year of AD 622 corresponds to the year of 816 CE (Common Era) which is identified astronomically.

Or to be more specific: the first day of the AH 1 year corresponds to July 30, 816 CE of Julian calendar!

For my research, I used both artificial intelligence and natural unintelligence to edit the book.

Zoltán Skoda

15th February 2023 CE /15th February 1833 AD

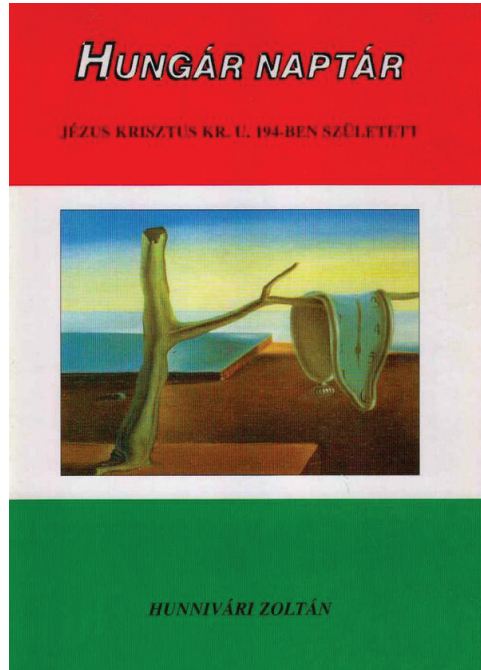
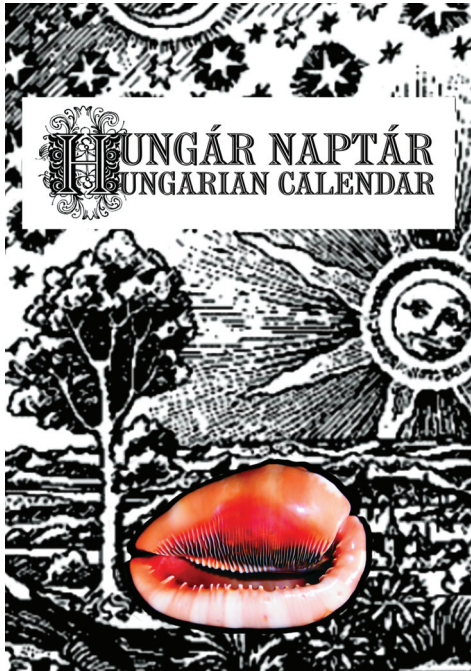
24 Rajab, 1444 of Seljuk Hijra

24 Rajab, 1244 of True Hijra

Coptic calendar/Era of the Martyrs 1740

Yazdegird calendar 1391/Iranian calendar 1401

Europe, Carpathian basin, Hungary/Hungaria



Corrections to the dominant/mainstream scientific chronology.

Extract of the new chronology

Common Era (CE) not equivalent to Anno Domini (AD)

AD 1 = CE 191!

CE 1 not equivalent to SE 311/312

AH 1 not equivalent CE 622

Seljuk AH 1 = CE 622

CE 632; The first day of Yazdegerd Era (YZ)

AH 1 = Seljuk AH 201 = AD 622 = CE 816!

Spanish Era 1 = CE 155!

-4712 [BCE 4713]

Julian Day Number (JD) 0 assigned to the day starting at noon on January 1.

The year of BC 4000

“The date of the creation of the world [AM]”, – according to Isaac Newton.

The year of BCE 3967 / AM 1 (BC 4163)

Creation (Adam)



The year of BC 3961

“The date of the creation of the world”, – according to Martin Luther.

The year of BC 3952

Bede in his work *De Temporibus* dated the creation to 18 March 3952 BC.

The year of BC 3761

The Hebrew Calendar has traditionally, since the 4th century AD by Hillel II, dated the creation to 3761 BC.

The year of BCE 2020 / AM 1948 (BC 2216)

Birth of Abraham

The year of BCE 1732 / AM 2236 (BC 1928)

Entrance into Egypt

The year of BCE 1302 / AM 2666 (BC 1498)

Exodus

The year of BCE 1142

Solar eclipse; -1141-05-08; Akhenaten, Thebes-Amarna. (*Traditional BC 1338-05-14*)

Akhenaton was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh reigning c. 1353–1336 BC the tenth ruler of the Eighteenth Dynasty.

The year of BCE 1109

Solar eclipse; -1108-07-29; of Mursili II, northern Anatolia. (*Traditional BC 1312-06-24*)

Mursili II (also spelled Mursilis II) was a king of the Hittite Empire (New kingdom) c. 1321–1295 BC.

c. 1090 BCE Hittites meet the Egyptians in battle in Kadesh. (*Traditional BC 1285*)

-1026; Western Zhou dynasty supplants Shang in China.

c. 1000 BCE; Collapse of the Hittite empire. (*Traditional BC 1200*)

-994; The first year of King Zhao's reign.

The year of BCE 977

Solar eclipse; -976-12-06; China/Zongzhou. "In the nineteenth year of King Zhao, the sky became extremely dark (**Tian-Da-Yi**). Pheasant and hares were terrified. The King's six armies perished in the Han River." (Bamboo Annals)

-975; The first year of King Mu's reign.

-970; Death of Ramses III, Egypt's last great pharaoh. (*Traditional BC 1166*)

-900; Composition of later Vedas, Brahmanas, and Upanishads begins in India.

The year of BCE 894

"In the first year of King Yi it dawned twice at Zheng." (The 'Double Dawn Eclipse Record in the Bamboo Annals.) The first year, which was ping-yin (3d of cycle = BC 894).

The first eclipse; -893-06-24.

The second; -893-12-18.

-878; Death of King Yi of Zhou (Xie).

-877; King Li of Zhou becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty of China.

-874; End of the 20th dynasty and Egyptian New Kingdom. (*Traditional BC 1070*)

-840; Death of King Li of Zhou.

-840; *Record of the Grand Historian* regards this year as the first year of consecutive annual dating of Chinese history.

-826; King Xuan of Zhou becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty of China.

The year of BCE 822 / AM 3146 (BC 1018)

Solomon's temple

-800; Rise of urban culture in Ganges valley.

-781; Death of King Xuan of Zhou.

-780; King You of Zhou becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty of China.

The year of BCE 776

Solar eclipse; -775-09-06; China/Hao or Luoyi. "King You of Zhou, 6th year, 10th month, new moon day xinmao; the first day of the month.

-771; Decline of Zhou central administration in China.

-742; Duke Zhuang of the Chinese state of Zheng comes to power.

The year of BCE 720

Solar eclipse; -719-02-22; China/Qufu. (Duke Yin reign period, third year second month, jisi)

-718; King Huan of Zhou, 719-697 BCE

The year of BCE 709

Solar eclipse; -708-07-17; China/Qufu. (Duke Huan 3rd year, 7th month, day renchen.)

-700; The Upanishads, a sacred text of Hinduism, are written around this time.

-695; King Zhuang of Zhou becomes King of the Zhou dynasty of China.

-694 solar eclipse; -694-10-10 China

-684; Nimrud becomes capital of Assyria. (*Traditional BC 880*)

-681; Death of King Zhuang of Zhou.

-680; King Xi of Zhou becomes King of the Zhou.

-676; Death of King Xi of Zhou.

-675; King Hui of Zhou becomes King of the Zhou.

-675 solar eclipse; -675-04-15 China

-668 solar eclipse; -668-05-27 China

-667 solar eclipse; -667-11-10 China

-660; Jimmu, legendary first emperor in Japan.

-654 solar eclipse; -654-08-19 China

-650; King Xiang of Zhou becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty in China.

-631; When Duke Wen [of Jin] was about to battle King Cheng of Chu at Chengpu, a broom star emerged in Chu.

-618; Death of King Xiang of Zhou.

-617; King Qing of Zhou becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty of China.

The year of BCE 613

-612; Death of King Qing of Zhou.

"14th year of Duke Wen of Lu. A broom star entered Pei-Tou (the Great Bear)."

"14th year of Duke Wen, 7th month. A fuzzy star xing bo entered BEIDOU."

-611; King Kuang of Zhou becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty of China.

-611 solar eclipse; -611-04-27 China

-605; King Ding of Zhou becomes King. (606-586 BCE)

-600 solar eclipse; -600-09-20; China/Qufu. (Duke Xuan of Lu, 8th year 10th month, day jiazi)

-585; Death of King Ding of Zhou.

-584; King Jian of Zhou becomes King.

The year of BCE 580

-579; retrospectively set as the first Olympiad. (*Traditional BC 776*)

-570; King Ling of Zhou becomes King.

The year of BCE 560

Solar eclipse; -559-07-20; of Bur-Sagale. (*Trad. BC 763-06-15*)

-557 solar eclipse; -557-05-31 China

-557; The Chinese state of Jin defeats its rival Qin in battle.

The year of BCE 557

-556-04-21; Rome founded by Romulus and Remus (*Traditional BC 753-04-21*) [Olymp; 6,4]

The year of BCE 551 (*Traditional BC 747*)

-550-02-20; The first day of the Nabonassar era in the Hungarian calendar – Toth 1, corresponds to February 20, 551 BCE. (JD ~ 1520221)

According of the Seleucid code the first Month begins February 14, 551 BCE [JD ~ 1520215] (*Traditional BC 747-02-20 or/and 747-02-26*)

Whoever figured this out got the beginning of the era wrong by six days.

-550 solar eclipse; -550-08-09 China

-550; Birth of Confucius.

-549 solar eclipse; -549-01-05 China

-548 solar eclipse; -548-06-19; China/Qufu. Duke Xiang of Lu, 24th year,

7th month, day jiazi.

-547 solar eclipse; -547-06-08 China

-545 solar eclipse; -545-10-13 China

-543; King Jing of Zhou becomes King of Zhou.

-534; Mukiinzeri was the king of Babylon 535-530 BCE. (*Traditional 731-726 BC*)

-534 solar eclipse; -534-03-18 China

-531; "In spring, during the 26th year of Chin Phing-Kung a star was seen at the Wu-Nü.

-530; Prince Gautama founds Buddhism in India, Nepal.

The year of BCE 526 (*Traditional BC 722*)

Sargon II was the king of the Neo-Assyrian Empire from 526 BCE [722 BC] to his death in battle in 509 BCE [705 BC].

-524 lunar eclipse; -524-03-12; of Ptolemy, in the first year of Mardokempad, Thot 29/30. (*Traditional BC 721-03-20*)

Marduk-apla-iddina was the King of Babylon 525-514 BCE (*Traditional 721-710 BC*)

-524; "During the 17th year of Lu Chao-Kung a comet appeared in the winter at Antares.

-520 solar eclipse; -520-06-10 China

-518; King Jing of Zhou becomes King.

-517 solar eclipse; -517-04-09 China

-516 lunar eclipse; -516-04-13; Clay tablet LBAT 1414, Marduk 9, Month II/15.

-515; "During the 32nd year of Chhi Chuang-Kung (or the fourth year of Chou Ching-Wang, or the 26th year of Lu Chao-Kung a (hui) comet appeared."

Numa Pompilius reforms the Roman calendar.

-513; King Helü of Wu establishes the "Great City of Helü" the ancient name for Wuxi, as capital in China.

-510 solar eclipse; -510-11-14 China

The year of BCE 509 (*Traditional BC 705*)

Sennacherib was the king of the Neo-Assyrian Empire from the death of his father Sargon II in 509 BCE [705 BC] to his own death in 485 BCE [681 BC]. The second king of the Sargonid dynasty, Sennacherib is one of the most famous Assyrian kings for the role he plays in the Hebrew Bible, which describes his campaign in the Levant. Other events of his reign include his destruction of the city of Babylon in 689 BC and his renovation and expansion of the last great Assyrian capital, Nineveh.

-504 solar eclipse; -504-02-16 China

The year of BCE 506

Bél-ibni was the king of Babylon 506-503 BCE. (*Traditional 702-699 BC*)

Battle of Boju: Forces of the Kingdom of Wu under Sun Tzu defeat the forces of Chu.

-500; Confucius is appointed governor of Chung tu.

Nomadic Scythians begin to establish permanent settlements on western steppes.

-499; "During the first year of Chhin Hui-Kung a comet was seen.

-497 solar eclipse; -497-09-22 China

-496 lunar eclipse; -496-03-02, Clay tablet LBAT 1413, Assur-nadin-sum, year 6, month XII. (*Traditional 693-03-10 BC*)

-496 lunar eclipse; -496-08-27, Clay tablet LBAT 1413, Nergal-ushezib, year 1 month VI. (*Traditional 693-09-03 BC*)

-495 lunar eclipse; -495-02-20, Clay tablet LBAT 1413, Nergal-ushezib, year 1 month XI. (*Traditional 692-02-27 BC*)

-495 lunar eclipse; -495-08-16, Clay tablet LBAT 1413, Mushezib-Marduk, year 1 month XI. (*Traditional 692-08-23 BC*)

-494 lunar eclipse; -494-02-10, Clay tablet LBAT 1413, Mushezib-Marduk, year 1 month XI. (*Traditional 691-02-16 BC*)

-494 solar eclipse; -494-09-07 China

-492; Babylon destroyed by Assyrian king, Sennacherib. (*Traditional 689 BC*)

-489 lunar eclipse; -489-04-15, Clay tablet LBAT 1417, Sennacherib II, year 3 month II. (*Traditional 686-04-21 BC*)

The year of BCE 485 (*Traditional BC 681*)

Esarhaddon, or Asarhaddon was the king of the Neo-Assyrian Empire from the death of his father Sennacherib in 485 BCE [681 BC] to his own death in 668. The third king of the Sargonid dynasty, Esarhaddon is most famous for his conquest of Egypt in 671 BC, which made his empire the largest the world had ever seen, and for his reconstruction of Babylon, which had been destroyed by his father.

-481; "In winter, during the 11th month of the 13th year of Lu Ai-Kung a comet appeared at the E."

-480 solar eclipse; -480-04-19 China

-480; "In winter, during the 14th year of Lu Ai-Kung a (po) comet was observed."

-480 lunar eclipse; -480-05-04, Clay tablet LBAT 1414, Asarhaddon, year 4 month II. (*Traditional 677-05-11 BC*)

-478; Esarhaddon/Asarhaddon begins the rebuilding of Babylon. (*Traditional 675 BC*)

-478; The Chinese philosopher Confucius dies.

-476 – 467 BCE; The Assyrian conquest of Egypt covered a relatively short period of the Neo-Assyrian Empire from 477 BCE [673 BC] to 467 BCE [663 BC]. The conquest of Egypt not only placed a land of great cultural prestige under Assyrian rule but also brought the Neo-Assyrian Empire to its greatest extent.

-474; Assyrian King Esarhaddon, captures Egyptian capital, Memphis.

-472; The Chinese State of Wu is annexed by the state of Yue.

The year of BCE 472 (*Traditional BC 668*)

-471 lunar eclipse; -471-10-19, Clay tablet LBAT 1416, Asarhaddon, year 13 month VIII. (*Traditional BC 668-10-25 – Prediction*)

Ashurbanipal was the king of the Neo-Assyrian Empire from 472 BCE [668 BC] to his death in 435 BCE [631 BC]. He is generally remembered as the last great king of Assyria. Inheriting the throne as the favored heir of his father Esarhaddon, Ashurbanipal's 38-year reign was among the longest of any Assyrian king. Though sometimes regarded as the apogee of ancient Assyria, his reign also marked the last time Assyrian armies waged war throughout the ancient Near East and the beginning of the end of Assyrian dominion over the region. Esarhaddon selected Ashurbanipal as heir c. 477 BCE. The selection of

Ashurbanipal bypassed the elder son Samash-suma-ukin. Perhaps in order to avoid future rivalry, Esarhaddon designated Shamash-shum-ukin as the heir to Babylonia.

Samas-suma-ukin was king of Babylon as a vassal of the Neo-Assyrian Empire from 472 BCE [668 BC] to his death in 452 BCE [648 BC]. Born into the Assyrian royal family, Samas-suma-ukin was the son of the Neo-Assyrian king Esarhaddon and the elder brother of Esarhaddon's successor Ashurbanipal.

The year of BCE 470 (*Traditional BC 666*)

-469; "During the seventh year of chin Li-Kung-Kung (or the seventh year of Chou Yuan-Wang) a (hui) comet was seen.

-469 lunar eclipse; -469-04-03, Clay tablet LBAT 1414, Samas-sum-ukin, year 2 month II after sunset. (*Traditional BC 666-04-10*)

The year of BCE 468 (*Traditional BC 664*)

King Zhending of Zhou becomes King.

Assyrian empire reaches greatest extent with sack of Thebes in Egypt. (*Traditional 664 BC*)

-466; "During the tenth year of Chhin Li-Kung-Kung a comet was seen." (Halley's comet?)

-462 lunar eclipse; -462-05-16, Clay tablet LBAT 1414, Samas-suma-ukin, year 9 month III. (*Traditional BC 659-05-22 – Prediction*)

-457; Qin domain in China partitioned.

-455 lunar eclipse; -455-12-20, Clay tablet SH1,45, Samas-suma-ukin, year 16 month X. (*Traditional BC 652-12-27 – Prediction*)

-453 lunar eclipse; -453-05-06, Clay tablet LBAT 1417, Samas-suma-ukin, year 18 month II. (*Traditional BC 650-05-213 – Prediction*)

The year of BCE 452 (*Traditional BC 647*)

Kandalanu was a vassal king of Babylon under the Neo-Assyrian kings Ashurbanipal and Ashur-etil-ilani, ruling from his appointment by Ashurbanipal in 452 BCE [647 BC] to his own death in 432 BCE [627 BC].

After the failed rebellion by the preceding king of Babylon, Shamash-shum-ukin, against Ashurbanipal, Kandalanu was proclaimed as the new vassal king of Babylon.

The year of BCE 444

Solar eclipse -443-10-24; China/Yong. "Duke Li of Qin, 34th year (should be 33rd year)

-440; King Ai of Zhou becomes King.

-439; King Kao of Zhou becomes King.

The year of BCE 436 (*Traditional BC 632*)

-435 lunar eclipse; -435-05-17, Clay tablet LBAT 1417, Kandalanu, year 16 month III. (*Traditional BC 632-05-23*)

-435 solar eclipse; -435-05-31; of Archilochus, Paros or Thasos. (*Traditional BC 648-04-06*)

The year of BCE 435 (*Traditional BC 631*)

Assur-etil-ilani, was the king of the Neo-Assyrian Empire from the death of his father Ashurbanipal in 435 BCE [631 BC] to his own death in 431 BCE [627 BC]. Assur-etil-ilani is an obscure figure with a brief reign from which few inscriptions survive. Because of this lack of sources, very little concrete information about the king and his reign can be deduced.

-432; "During the eighth year of Chou Khao-Wang a comet was observed."

The year of BCE 430 (*Traditional BC 626*)

-429; Nabopolassar was a Chaldean king of Babylonia and a central figure in the fall of the Neo-Assyrian Empire. (*Traditional BC 626- 605*)

-424 lunar eclipse; -424-04-15 of Ptolemy in the fifth year of Nabopolassar, Athyr 27/28. (*Traditional BC 621-04-22*)

-415; Niniveh and Nimrud are sacked by Babylonians and Medes; end of Assyrian empire. King Sin-shar-ishkun of Assyria is killed in the sack. (*Traditional BC 612*)

-413 lunar eclipse; -413-09-08; Nabopolassar, year 16, month VI. (*Traditional BC 610-09-15*)

-412 lunar eclipse; -412-08-28; Clay tablet BM 38357; Nabopolassar, year 17, month VI. (*Traditional BC 609-09-03*)

The year of BCE 411 (*Traditional BC 607*)

-410 solar eclipse; -410-12-18; Clay tablet BM 38357; Nabopolassar, year 19, month X. Prediction.

-410- 12-25; Mars near Moon. Clay tablet BM 38357, Rev.II.3.

The year of BCE 410 (*Traditional BC 606*)

-409 lunar eclipse; -409-01-01; Clay tablet BM 38357; Nabopolassar, year 19, month X, Moon near Regulus. (*Traditional BC 606-01-09*)

-408; Nebuchadnezzar II succeeds his father Nabopolassar as King of Babylon. (*Traditional BC 605*)

-402; The Chinese state of Jin is divided into three smaller nations.

-397 lunar eclipse; -397-05-16, Clay tablet LBAT 1420, Nebuchadnezzar II, year 11 month II. (*Traditional BC 594-05-24*)

-397 lunar eclipse; -397-11-10, Clay tablet LBAT 1420, Nebuchadnezzar II, year 11 month VIII. (*Traditional BC 594-11-17 –Prediction*)

The year of BCE 392 / AM 3576 (*BC 587-8*)

-391; Nebuchadnezzar, destroys Jerusalem. (*Traditional 587 BC*)

-389 solar eclipse; -389-11-26; of Thales, Asia Minor. (*Traditional BC 585-05-28*)

The Battle of the Eclipse (or Battle of Halys) was fought in the early 6th century BC in Anatolia (present-day Turkey) between the Medes and the Lydian's. According to ancient Greek historian Herodotus, the battle was interrupted by "day turning into night" – presumably a solar eclipse – and the result was a draw which led to both parties negotiating a peace treaty and ending a six-year war.

-382 lunar eclipse; -382-07-29, Clay tablet LBAT 1420, Nebuchadnezzar II, year 26 month V. (*Traditional BC 579-08-4*)

-382 lunar eclipse; -382-12-23, Clay tablet LBAT 1420, Nebuchadnezzar II, year 26 month X. (*Traditional BC 594-05-24*)

The year of BCE 382 (*Traditional BC 578*)

-381 lunar eclipse; -381-06-18, Clay tablet LBAT 1420, Nebuchadnezzar II, year 27 month III. (*Traditional BC 578-06-25*)

-381; solar eclipse; -381-07-03; China/Yong. Duke Xian of Qin, 3rd year.

The year of BCE 372 (*Traditional BC 568*)

Clay tablet VAT 4956/Nebuchadnezzar II year 37

-371-04-16; Year 37 of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. Month 1, [the first day], the moon became visible behind the Hyades. Visibility time – 64 m. Saturn was in front of the Fish.

-371-04-18; Night of the 3rd, the moon was 2 cubits in front of [Jupiter]

-371-04-23; Night of the 8th, the moon stood 1 cubit in front of Zavijava.

-371-05-02; The 16th, Venus [and Mercury rise together] about 4h 30m.

-371-05-16; Month II, the 1st day, the moon became visible 4 cubits below Pollux. Saturn set – about 4h, Mercury rise – about 4h.

-371-05-17; Venus rises at 4h, 20m.

-371-05-28; Penumbral lunar eclipse [ZI IR]

-371-06-14; Month III, the 1st day, the moon became visible behind Cancer.

-371-06-21; Night of the 8th, first part of the night, the moon stood 2 ½ cubits below beta Librae.

-371-06-22; The 9th solstice. Night of the 10th, first part of the night, the moon was balanced 3 ½ cubits above Alpha Scorpii [Antares].

-371-06-27; The 15th one god was seen with the other; sunrise to moonset 30 m. A **lunar eclipse** which was omitted. (*Traditional BC568-07-04*)

-368 solar eclipse; -368-04-11; China/Yong. “Duke Xian of Qin, 16th year. The Sun was eclipsed.”

-366 lunar eclipse -366-08-30; Clay tablet LBAT 1421; Nebuchadnezzar II, year 42, month VI. (*Traditional BC 563-09-05*)

-365 lunar eclipse -365-02-23; Clay tablet LBAT 1421; Nebuchadnezzar II, year 42, month XII. Gamma Virginis eclipsed. (*Traditional BC 562-03-03*)

-363 solar eclipse; -363-07-13. The Siege of Larissa (Xenophon, “Anabasis”, Ginzler 3) (*Traditional BC 557-05-19*)

-360; “During the first year of Chhin Hsiao-Kung (or the eight year of Chou Hsien-Wang) a (*hui*) comet appeared in the W.”

-358 lunar eclipse -358-09-30; Clay tablet LBAT 1419; [Nabunaid, year 1] month VII. Behind the rump of Aries was eclipsed. (*Traditional BC 555-10-07*)

-357 lunar eclipse -357-03-27; Clay tablet LBAT 1419; [Nabunaid, year 1] month XII/2. (*Traditional BC 554-04-03 – Unclear*)

The year of BCE 357

-356; Shang Yang, chancellor of the W Chinese Qin state, introduces wide-ranging reforms; he increases the power of centralized government and introduces a rigorous penal code.

c.-353; Cyrus the Great of Persia defeats Medes and founds Achaemenid Empire. (*Traditional c.550*)

-342; Cyrus the Great takes Babylon, and Babylonian empire, without bloodshed. (*Traditional 539 BC*)

The year of BCE 342 / AM 3626 (BC 538)

-341; The Edict of Cyrus is a 538 BC proclamation by Achaemenid Empire founder Cyrus the Great attested by a cylinder seal of the time. The edict is mentioned in the Hebrew Bible, which claims that it authorized and encouraged the return of the exiled Judahites to the land of Judah and the rebuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem, although the Cyrus Cyl-



inder does not refer directly to the inhabitants of Judah exiled by Nebuchadnezzar.

-340 lunar eclipse -340-10-10; Clay tablet LBAT 1419; [Cyrus, year 2] month VII. In front of Eta Tauri and Pleiades eclipsed. (*Traditional BC 537-10-17*)

-337; Lucius Tarquinius Superbus becomes King of Rome. (*Traditional BC 534*)

The year of BCE 334 (*Traditional BC 530*)

Cambyses II was the second King of Kings of the Achaemenid Empire from 530 to 522 BC. He was the son and successor of Cyrus the Great and his mother was Cassandane.

-331 lunar eclipse; -331-10-01; Clay tablet BM 36879; The second year of Kambyses, month VII. (*Traditional BC 528-11-06 – month VIII*)

-330 lunar eclipse; -330-03-28; Clay tablet BM 36879. Kambyses, year 3, month I. (*Traditional BC 527-04-04 – Prediction*)

-330 lunar eclipse; -330-09-20; Clay tablet BM 36879. Kambyses, year 3, month VI/2. (*Traditional BC 527-09-27 – Prediction*)

-329 lunar eclipse; -329-03-17; Clay tablet BM 36879. Kambyses, year 3, month XII. (*Traditional BC 526-03-24 – Prediction*)

-329 lunar eclipse; -329-09-10; Clay tablet BM 36879. Kambyses, year 4, month VI. (*Traditional BC 526-09-17 – Prediction*)

The year of BCE 329 (*Traditional BC 525*)

-328; Kambyses of Persia conquers Egypt and advances to Nubia and Libya. (*Traditional BC 525*)

-328 solar eclipse; -328-02-20; Chronicon Paschale; 2 of Kambyses. The first solar eclipse in the fifth year of Kambyses. JD ~ 1601306.25 (Ginzel 4)

The year of BCE 328 (*Traditional BC 524*)

-327 solar eclipse; -327-08-04; Chronicon Paschale; 2 of Kambyses; The second solar eclipse in the sixth year of Kambyses.

JD ~ 1601836.85 (Ginzel 4)

The year of BCE 327 (*Traditional BC 523*)

Clay tablet BM 33066/Cambyses year 7

- 326-03-30 Month I, the 1st; the moon became visible.
- 326-04-28 Month II, the 1st day.
- 326-05-28 Month III, the 1st day.
- 326-06-23 Month III, the 27, **Venus in the area of Cancer.**
- 326-06-26 Month IV, the 1st day.
- 326-07-09 Month IV, night of the 14th after sunset, the moon made **TOTAL** eclipse. (*Traditional BC 523-07-17*)
- 326-07-25 Month V, the 1st day.
- 326-08-15 Month V, the 22nd about 20:30; Jupiter rise, Porrima set.
- 326-08-24 Month VI, the 1st day.
- 326-09-14 Month VI, the 22nd about 5:30; Jupiter set, Porrima rise.
- 326-12-20 Month X, the 1st day.
- 325-01-03 Month X, night of the 14th, the moon made total eclipse. JD ~ 1602354.21; (*Traditional BC 522-01-9/10*)
- 325-12-15 Month X, the 27th about 23:00; Jupiter set, Zubenelgenubi rise.
- 325-02-23 Month XII, the 7th, **Venus in the area of Pisces.**
- 325-03-19 Month XII/2, the 1st day, intercalary.
- 325-05-17 Year 8, Month II, the 1st day.
- 325-06-10 Year 8, Month II, the 25th about 2:00; Jupiter rise, Virgo set.
- 325-09-15 Year 8, Month VI, the 4th about 20:15; Jupiter rise, Theta Libra set.

The year of BCE 327 (*Traditional BC 523*)

-326 lunar eclipse; -326-07-09; of Ptolemy; The seventh year of Cambyses, Phamenoth 17/18; JD ~ 1602176.34

The year of BCE 325 (*Traditional BC 521*)

- 324; Persian Empire reaches greatest extent under Darius the Great. (*Traditional BC 521*)
- 324; The prince of Qin takes the title of Wang (king), a claim to be the legitimate ruler of all of China.
- 324; Cleomenes I succeeds Anaxandridas as King of Sparta.

The year of BCE 323 (*Traditional BC 519*)

-322 lunar eclipse; -322-10-21; Clay tablet LBAT 1419. Darius, year 3, month VII. (*Traditional BC 519-10-28 – Prediction*)

The year of BCE 314 (*Traditional BC 510*)

-313; End of the reign of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, last King of the traditional seven Kings of Rome.

Establishment of the Roman Republic. (*Traditional BC 510*)

The year of BCE 310 (*Traditional BC 509*)

-309 solar eclipse; -309-08-15; According to the Chronicon Paschale, in the 15th year of Darius, there was a solar eclipse. (JD ~ 1608422.15)

(*Traditional BC 509*)

The year of BCE 306 (*Traditional BC 502*)

-305 lunar eclipse; -305-11-12; of Ptolemy; "The second which Hipparchus too used, occurred in the twentieth year of Darius who succeeded Kambyses. Epiphi 28/29; JD ~ 1609972.375 (*Traditional BC 502-11-20*)

The year of BCE 305 (*Traditional BC 501*)

-304 lunar eclipse; -304-11-01; Clay tablet LBAT 1419. Darius, year 20, month VIII. (*Traditional BC 501-11-08*)

-304; "During the second year of Chhin Chao-Wang (or the tenth year of Chou Nan-Wang) a (hui) comet was seen."

-302; "During the fourth year of Chhin Chao-Wang (or the 12th year of Chou Nan-Wang) a (hui) comet was seen."

The year of BCE 300

-299 solar eclipse; -299-07-26; China/Yong. "King Zhao Xiang of Qin, 6th year (should be 7th year). The Sun was eclipsed and it become dark in the daytime."

-295; "During the 11th year of Chhin Chao-Wang (or the 19th year of Chou Nan-Wang) a (hui) comet was seen."

-295; "11th year of King Zhaoxiang of Qin. A broom star appeared."

The year of BCE 295 (*Traditional BC 491*)

-294 lunar eclipse; -294-04-19; of Ptolemy; "The first eclipse we used is the one in Babylon in the thirty-first year of Darius I, Tybi 3/4; JD ~ 1613782.3125; (*Traditional BC 491-04-26*)

-292; The Chinese State of Qin reduced the threat of the State of Wei and the State of Han with the Qin victory in the battle of Yique.

-289; Darius I of Persia is succeeded by his son Xerxes. (*BC 486*)

-287; Persians regain control of Egypt.

-286; Xerxes I of Persia starts planning his expedition against Greece.

-286 lunar eclipse; -286-11-12; LBAT 1419; "[Xerxes, year 3], month VIII 13. (*Traditional BC 483-11-19*)

-285; Beginning of an era of Qin expansion in China.

The year of BCE 282 (*Traditional BC 480*)

-281 solar eclipse; -281-08-06; of Pausanias/Isthmus (Ginzel 4). (*Traditional BC 480-10-02*)

-281; August 11: Battle of Thermopylae, a costly victory by Persians over the Greeks.

-281; September 23: battle of Salamis between Greece and Persia, leading to a Greek victory.

The year of BCE 281 (*Traditional BC 478*)

-280 solar eclipse; -280-01-30; of Xerxes, Abydos (Ginzel 5). (*Traditional BC 478-02-17*)

-272; Reign of Ashoka in India; he seizes throne and embarks on further imperial conquests.

-269; Delian League defeats Persia at the Battle of Eurymedon. (*Trad. 466 BC*)

The year of BCE 269 (*Traditional BC 465*)

-268 lunar eclipse; -268-05-30; LBAT 1419; Xerxes, year 21, month III." The death of Xerxes". (*Traditional BC 465-06-06*)

-268 lunar eclipse; -268-11-22; LBAT 1419; Xerxes, year 21, month VIII. (*Traditional BC 465-11-29*)

Artaxerxes I was the fifth King of Kings of the Achaemenid Empire, from 269 BCE [465 BC] to December 228 BCE [424 BC]. He was the third son of Xerxes I.

-264; Kalinga war takes place between Ashoka the Great and the kingdom of Kalinga.

-262 solar eclipse; 262-02-09; of Pindar, "Beam of the Sun!" (Ginzler 5b). (Traditional BC 463-04-30)

-260; Battle of Tanagra – The Spartans defeat the Athenians, near Thebes. (Trad. 457 BC)

-259; Battle of Changping between the State of Qin and the State of Zhao in China; a decisive Qin victory.

-255; Qin takes Luoyang area in China.

Qin puts an end to the royal house of the Zhou.

-253; Battle of Salamis: Athenians under Cimon defeat the Persian fleet. (Trad. 450 BC)

The year of BCE 251 (Traditional BC 447)

-250 lunar eclipse; -250-12-04; LBAT 1419; Artaxerxes I, year 18, month IX. (Traditional BC 447-12-11)

-250; King Zheng becomes ruler of Qin domain.

-248; Pericles declares Thirty Years Peace between Athens and Sparta. (Traditional 445 BC)

-245 lunar eclipse; -245-03-18; LBAT 1426; Artaxerxes I, year 22, month XII. (Traditional BC 442-03-25)

-243 lunar eclipse; -243-01-26; LBAT 1426; Artaxerxes I, year 24, month XI. (Traditional BC 440-02-02)

-243 lunar eclipse; -243-07-21; LBAT 1426; Artaxerxes I, year 25, month IV. (Traditional BC 440-07-28)

-239; "During the seventh year of Chhin Shih-Huang-Ti a (hui) comet first appeared at the N and during the fifth month it was seen at the W." [HALLEY'S COMET]

-237; "During the ninth year of Chhin Shih-Huang-Ti a (hui) comet was seen."

The year of BCE 234 (*Traditional BC 431*)

-233; Peloponnesian Wars between Athens and Sparta [*Trad BC 431-404*]

-233 solar eclipse; -233-07-16; of Peloponnesian War (Ginzel 6);

JD ~ 1636151.25; (*Traditional BC 431-08-03*)

-233; "During the first month of the 13th year of Chhin Shih-Huang-Ti a (hui) comet was seen at the E."

Manilius: "Comets are omens of disasters". This is the only reference to appearance of a comet during the famous plague that broke out during the war between Athens and Sparta.

-231; Death of Ashoka

-230; Campaign of Shi Huangdi begin.

-229; The Chinese Qin State conquers Han.

The year of BCE 229 (*Traditional BC 425*)

-228 lunar eclipse -228-10-02; of Stratocles (Ginzel 7). (*Traditional BC 425-10-09*)

The year of BCE 228 (*Traditional BC 424*)

-227 solar eclipse; -227-09-07; of Peloponnesian War (Ginzel 8).

JD ~ 1638396.15 (*Traditional BC 424-03-21*)

The year of BCE 227 (*Traditional BC 423*)

Darius II was King of Kings of the Achaemenid Empire from 227 BCE [423 BC] to 208 BCE [404 BC].

Artaxerxes I, who died in 228 BCE, was followed by his son Xerxes II. After a month and half Xerxes II was murdered by his brother Sogdianus. His illegitimate brother, Ochus, satrap of Hyrcania, rebelled against Sogdianus, and after a short fight killed him, and suppressed by treachery the attempt of his own brother Arsites to imitate his example. Ochus adopted the name Darius. Neither the names Xerxes II nor Sogdianus occur in the dates of the numerous Babylonian tablets from Nippur; here effectively the reign of Darius II follows immediately after that of Artaxerxes I.

-226; The attempted assassination of Ying Zheng, king of Qin State, by Jing Ke from Yan failed.

-225; The Spartans defeat the Athenians in the Battle of Amphipolis,

where the Athenian Cleon and the Spartan Brasidas are both killed. (*Trad. 422 BC*)

-224; The Chinese Qin State conquers Wei.

-222; The Chinese Qin State conquers Chu.

-221; The Chinese Qin State conquers Yan and Zhao.

-220; Great Wall of China built as protection against northern nomadic incursions.

The first emperor (Shi Huangdi) unites China under Qin dynasty (-206). Qin empire established, organized into 36 commanderies.

The year of BCE 218 (*Traditional BC 413*)

-217 lunar eclipse; -217-09-01; of Peloponnesian War (Ginzel 9);

JD ~ 1642042.41 (*Traditional BC 413-08-28*)

Demosthenes suggest the Athenians leave Syracuse in order to return to Athens, where help is needed. However, Nicias refuses and they are again defeated in battle by the Spartans. Both Demosthenes and Nicias are killed.

-213; Qin Shi Huang of the Chinese Qin Dynasty ordered construction of the Great Wall of China.

-213; "During the 33rd year of Chhin Shih-Huang-Ti a bright star appeared in the W."

-210 lunar eclipse; -210-10-14; of Hellenica I, 6,1 (Ginzel 10); (*Traditional BC 406-04-15*)

-209; Death of Shi Huangdi leads to revolts throughout Qin empire. He is entombed with vast terra-cotta army.

The year of BCE 209/ Ol.94/1 (*Traditional BC 404*)

-208 solar eclipse; -208-03-13; of Hellenica II, 3,2 (Ginzel 11).

JD ~ 1645335.9 (*Traditional BC 404-09-03*)

-208 solar eclipse; -208-03-13; of Cicero de republic; (Ginzel 12). (*Traditional BC 400-06-21*)

Athens surrenders to Sparta, ending the Peloponnesian War. Sparta introduces an oligarchic system, the Thirty Tyrants, in Athens.

Egypt rebels against Persian rule.

Darius II died in 208 BCE [404 BC], just before the final victory of the Egyptian general, Amyrtaeus, over the Persians in Egypt.

His successor was his eldest son Arsames, who was crowned as Artaxerxes II in Pasargadae.

-205; End of the Qin dynasty.

-203 August-September; "During the seventh month of the third year of Kao-Ti a (po) comet was observed at Arcturus for over ten days before going out of sight."

-201; Liu Bang proclaims himself emperor of the new dynasty, the Han.

The year of BCE 201 (*Traditional BC 397*)

-200 lunar eclipse; -200-09-22; LBAT 1415, 1416; Artaxerxes II, year 8, month VI. (*Traditional BC 397-09-30 – Prediction*)

The year of BCE 200 (*Traditional BC 396*)

-199 lunar eclipse; -199-03-20 – Prediction; LBAT 1415; Artaxerxes II, year 8, month XII. (*Traditional BC 396-03-26 – Prediction*)

-199 lunar eclipse; -199-09-12; LBAT 1415; Artaxerxes II, year 9, month VI. (*Traditional BC 396-09-19*)

-199; Chinese emperor Liu Bang sets up this capital at Chang'an.

The year of BCE 198 (*Traditional BC 394*)

-197 solar eclipse; -197-08-07; of Hellenica IV, 3, 10 (Ginzel 13). (*Traditional BC 394-08-14*)

-197 solar eclipse; -197-08-07; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Gaozu of Han, 9th year, 6th month, day yiwei, the last day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total. It was 13 du in ZHANG."

-194; Emperor Gaozu of Han dies and is succeeded by his 15-year-old son Prince Liu Ying.

-190; Peace of Antalcidas concluded between the Greeks and the Persians that leads to virtually all Greek cities in Asia Minor being annexed by Persia. (*Traditional BC 387*)

The year of BCE 188

-187 solar eclipse; -187-07-17; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Hui of Han, 7th year, 5th month, day *dingmao*. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total."

The year of BCE 187 (*Traditional BC 383*)

-186 lunar eclipse; -186-12-16; of Ptolemy; In the 366th year from Nabonassar, Thoth 26/27; JD ~ 1653471.7 (*Traditional BC 383-12-23*)

-186 lunar eclipse; -186-12-16; LBAT 1429; Artaxerxes II, year 22, month IX. (*Traditional BC 383-12-23*)

The year of BCE 186 (*Traditional BC 382*)

-185 lunar eclipse; -185-06-11; of Ptolemy; In the 366th year from Nabonassar, Phamenoth 24/25; JD ~ 1653648.13 (*Traditional BC 382-06-18*)

-185 lunar eclipse; -185-06-11; LBAT 1429; Artaxerxes II, year 23, month III. (*Traditional BC 382-06-18*)

-185 lunar eclipse; -185-12-06; of Ptolemy; In the 367th year from Nabonassar, Thot 16/17; JD ~ 1653825.94

(*Traditional BC 382-12-13*)

-185 lunar eclipse; -185-12-06; LBAT 1429; Artaxerxes II, year 23, month IX. (*Traditional BC 382-12-13*)

The year of BCE 183 (*Traditional BC 379*)

-182 lunar eclipse; -182-04-10; LBAT 1416; Artaxerxes II, year 26, month I. "It set eclipsed...in front of the horn of Capricorn." (*Traditional BC 379-04-17*)

-182 lunar eclipse; -182-10-04; LBAT 1416; Artaxerxes II, year 26, month VII/13. (*Traditional BC 379-10-11*)

-182; The Chalcidian League is disbanded, and its former members are impressed into the Peloponnesian League and Potidaea and Corinth also join the league. (*Traditional BC 379*)

-181 lunar eclipse; -181-03-31; LBAT 1415; Artaxerxes II, year 26, month XII/2. "14 fingers in front of alpha Librae eclipsed." (*Traditional BC 378-04-06*)

-180 solar eclipse; -180-03-04; China/Chang'an. "Empress Lü of Han, 7th year, first month day jichou, the last day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total; at 9 du in YINGSHI."

-178 lunar eclipse; -178-01-27; Clay Tablet SH1,97; Artaxerxes II, year 29, month XI. (*Traditional BC 375-02-03*)

-171; "During the eight year of the Emperor Wen-Ti a comet was observed in the E."

Diodorus Siculus wrote: "When Alcisthenes was archon in Athens...a great blazing torch was seen in the sky for many nights, called, after its shape a 'blazing beam'."

The year of BCE 169 (*Traditional BC 364*)

-168 lunar eclipse; -168-12-27; LBAT 1429; Artaxerxes II, year 40, month X/14. "In the region of Cancer eclipsed. (*Traditional BC 364-01-02*)

The year of BCE 168 (*Traditional BC 364*)

-167 lunar eclipse; -167-06-21; LBAT 1429; Artaxerxes II, year 41, month III/14. "2 cubits in front of beta Capricorn eclipsed. (*Traditional BC 364-06-29*)

-167 lunar eclipse; -167-12-16; LBAT 1429; Artaxerxes II, year 41, month IX/14. "2 ½ cubits beta Geminorum eclipsed. (*Traditional BC 364-12-23*)

-166 lunar eclipse; -166-06-11; LBAT 1429; Artaxerxes II, year 42, month III/14. (*Traditional BC 363-06-18*)

-166 lunar eclipse; -166-12-06; LBAT 1429; Artaxerxes II, year 42, month IX/15. (*Traditional BC 363-12-13*)

The year of BCE 166 (*Traditional BC 364 and BC 361*)

-165 solar eclipse; -165-05-17; of Diodorus (Ginzel 14). JD ~ 1660927.9 (*Traditional BC 364-07-13*)

-165 solar eclipse; -165-05-17; of Pelopidas; (Ginzel 15). (*Traditional BC 361-05-12*)

-165 lunar eclipse; -165-05-31; LBAT 1429; Artaxerxes II, year 43, month III/13. (*Traditional BC 362-06-07*)

The year of BCE 163 (*Traditional BC 359*)

Ochus, known by his dynastic name Artaxerxes III was King of Kings of the Achaemenid Empire from 163 BCE [359/58] to 142 BCE [338 BC]. He was the son and successor of Artaxerxes II and his mother was Stateira.

Before ascending the throne Artaxerxes was a satrap and commander of his father's army. Artaxerxes came to power after one of his brothers was

executed, another committed suicide, the last murdered and his father, Artaxerxes II died. Soon after becoming king, Artaxerxes murdered all of the royal family to secure his place as king. He started two major campaigns against Egypt. The first campaign failed, and was followed up by rebellions throughout the western part of his empire. During the second, Artaxerxes finally defeated Nectanebo II, the Pharaoh of Egypt, bringing the country back into the Persian fold after six decades.

-161, 6th February; "On a *jen-jin* day in the first month of the second year of the later (Hou) reign-period of Hsiao-Wen a comet appeared in the SW."

The year of BCE 161/ Ol.105.4 (Traditional BC 357)

-160 lunar eclipse; -160-08-03; of Dion; (Ginzler 16); (Traditional BC 357-08-09)

-157; The Xiongnu attack northern China.

-156; Emperor Wen of Han dies and is succeeded by his son Prince Liu Qi who takes regnal name of the Emperor Jing.

-156, October; "During the ninth month of the seventh year of the later (Hou) reign-period of Wen-Ti a comet appeared in the W."

-154; "During the second year of Hsiao-Ching a comet appeared from the SW."

-154, September; "During the eighth month of the second year of Hsiao-Ching-Ti a comet was seen at the NE."

-153, February; "During the first month of the third year of Hsiao-Ching-Ti a comet appeared in the W."

-147, May; "In summer during the fourth month of the second year of the Chung-Yuan reign-period there was a comet in the NW."

Diodorus Siculus wrote: During the archonship of Eubulus, while Timoleon was *en route* for Sicily a torch blazing through the whole night preceded him. (Olympiad 109)

The year of BCE 147

-146 solar eclipse; -146-10-10; China/Chang'an, "Emperor Jing of Han, 3rd year of the Zhongyuan reign period, 9th month, day wuxu, the last

day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was nearly complete; at 9 du in WEI."

-146, 13th May; "On a *ting-yu* day in the third month of the third year of the Chung-Yuan reign-period a comet appeared at night in the NW."

-146, 6th August; "On a *jen-hsü* day in the sixth month a comet appeared at the SW."

-146, October; "In the ninth month there was a comet in the NW."

-146; Samnite wars: Rome marched against the Samnites, probably after an appeal from the Campanians. (*Traditional 343 BC*)

-141; Latin war. The Latin League invaded Samnium.

King Philip II of Macedon defeats Athens and Thebes at Battle of Chaeronea August 2 and establishes League of Corinth during winter of 338/337 BC. (*Traditional 338 BC*)

-140; Han emperor, Wudi expands Han power into C. Asia.

-139; Philip is assassinated; succeeded by his son, Alexander. (Trad. BC 336)

The year of BCE 136 (*Traditional BC 332/331*)

-135; Confucianism becomes state religion of China.

-135; Alexander conquers Egypt. Alexander is founded by Alexander the Great. (*Trad. BC 332*)

-135; Decisive defeat of the Persians at battle of Gaugamela by Alexander. His victory at Gaugamela brings Achaemenid Persian Empire to an end.

-135 lunar eclipse; -135-09-24; of Alexander; (Ginzel 18); JD ~ 1672016.25 (*Traditional BC 331-09-20*)

The year of BCE 134

-133 solar eclipse; -133-08-19; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Wu of Han, 1st year of the Yuanguang reign period, 7th month, day *guiwei*, the day before the last day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun at 8 du in YI."

Emperor Wu of Han (30 July 157 BC – 29 March 87 BC), formally enshrined as Emperor Wu the Filial, was the seventh emperor of the Han dynasty of ancient China, ruling from 141 to 87 BCE.

-131; Samnite wars. Rome declared war on the Samnites after their failure to prevent their subjects raiding Fregellae. (*Trad. BC 328*)

The year of BCE 127 (*Traditional BC 323*)

-126; the correct date of death of Alexander the Great -126-06-05.

(*Traditional BC 323-06-11*)

The year of BCE 126 (*Traditional BC 322*)

-125 solar eclipse; -125-09-19; of Sippar LBA 212; JD ~ 1675663.25

(*Traditional BC 322-09-26*)

Seleucus I Nicator was a Macedonian Greek general, officer and successor of Alexander the Great. While serving under Alexander, Seleucus was commander of the Hypaspistia, or Silver-Shields, an elite Macedonian infantry unit, and eventually went on to become the founder and total ruler of the eponymous Seleucid Empire. In the power struggles that followed Alexander's death, Seleucus rose from being a secondary player to becoming total ruler of Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia, and the Iranian Plateau, eventually assuming the title of basileus (king). The state he established on these territories, the Seleucid Empire, was one of the major powers of the Hellenistic world, until being overcome by the Roman Republic and Parthian Empire in the late second and early first centuries BC.

-115; Seleucus gains control of Persia, Syria and much of Asia Minor; takes Babylon, founds the Seleucid dynasty. (*Traditional BC 312*)

-115 The first day of the Macedonian era Dios 1 – Sept 30. (*Traditional BC 312 Oct 8*)

-114 The first day of the Seleucid era Nissan 1 [SE1 I/1] – Mart 26. (*Trad. BC 311 Apr 3*)

-114 Alexander's successors agree on division of empire: Antigonus (Asia) Cassander (Macedon/Greece), Lysimachus (Trace), Seleucus (N Syria), Ptolemy (Egypt).

The year of BCE 112 (*Traditional BC 310*)

-111 solar eclipse; -111-06-18; of Agathocles; "Agathocles, who was already at the point of being overtaken and surrounded, gained unhoped

for safety as night closed in. On the next day there occurred such an eclipse of the Sun that utter darkness set in and the stars were seen everywhere;" (Ginzel 19); JD ~ 1680683.85. (*Traditional BC 310-08-15*)

c. -110; Opening up of Silk Road across C. Asia

-109, June; "During the fifth month of the first year of the Yuang-Feng reign-period a comet appeared at the *Tung-Ching*."

The year of BCE 109/SE 6-7 (*Traditional BC 305*)

-108 solar eclipse; -108-04-16; Clay Tablet SH1,245 – SE 7, Month I. (*Traditional BC 305-04-23*)

-108 lunar eclipse; -108-05-01; Clay Tablet SH1,245 – SE 7, Month II. "It had cleared Jupiter set. (*Traditional BC 305-05-08*)

Seleucus I Nicator reign from BCE 109 to BCE 85. (*Traditional BC 305 – BC 281*)

Between 108 BCE and 107 BCE; In the middle of the Yuan-Feng reign-period a comet was seen at *Ho-Shu*."

The Parian marble; under the archonship of Leostratus (303/302 BC) the marble as restored, reads: "a comet appeared"

The year of BCE 107/SE 8-9 (*Traditional BC 303*)

-106 lunar eclipse; -106-09-05; Clay Tablet SH1,249 – SE 9, Month VI. (*Traditional BC 303-09-11*)

-106 solar eclipse; -106-09-19; Clay Tablet SH1,249 – SE 9, Month VI/9. "The 29th, solar eclipse which passed." (*Traditional BC 303-09-26*)

The year of BCE 106/SE 9-10 (*Traditional BC 302*)

-105 lunar eclipse; -105-03-01; Clay Tablet SH1,251 – SE 9, Month XI/14. (*Traditional BC 301-03-07 – Prediction*)

-100; Chinese conquests of the Tarim basin and Ferghana make them masters of C Asia.

The year of BCE 96/SE 19-20 (*Traditional BC 292*)

-95 lunar eclipse; -95-08-04; Clay Tablet SH1,273 – SE 20, Month V/14. (*Traditional BC 292-08-11 – Prediction*)

-95 solar eclipse; -95-08-19; Clay Tablet SH1,273 – SE 20, Month V. "Solar eclipse, when I watched, I did not see it." (*Traditional BC 292-08-25*)

The year of BCE 94 (*Traditional BC 296*)

-93 solar eclipse; -93-06-29; of Livius X, 23.1 (Ginzel 20/1); (*Traditional BC 296-10-07*)

The year of BCE 93 (*Traditional BC 294*)

-92 solar eclipse; -92-12-12; of Livius X, 23.1 (Ginzel 20/the 2nd SE); (*Traditional BC 294-03-24*)

The year of BCE 89

-88 solar eclipse; -88-09-29; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Wu of Han, 4th year of the Zhenghe reign period, 8th month, day xinyou, the last day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was not complete but was like a hook at 2 du in KANG."

-87 lunar eclipse; -87-03-11; Clay Tablet LBA 1452; SE 27, Month XII/13. (*Traditional BC 284-03-18*)

-86, Aug 10-Sep 8; "Emperor Wu of Han, 2nd year of the Houyuan reign period, 7th month. A fuzzy star appeared in the east." [HALLEY'S COMET]

-85 solar eclipse -85-07-30; LBA 232/BM 41660 no month [SE 30]. "Year 30, kings Seleucus and Antiochus...The 29th eclipse, when the Sun set..." (*Traditional BC 281-01-30*)

-84 lunar eclipse; -84-01-09; Clay Tablet SH1,309 + 311 – SE 30, Month X/15. The back calculation of LSS – 52 is not accurate. (*Traditional BC 281-01-16 – Prediction*)

-84; Antiochus I Soter (c. 324/3 – 2 June 261 BC) was a king of the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire. He succeeded his father Seleucus I Nicator in 281 BC and reigned until his death on 2 June 261 BC. He is the last known ruler to be attributed the ancient Mesopotamian title King of the Universe.

-83; Battle of Heraclea: A Greek coalition force led by the Epirote King Pyrrhus of Epirus defeated a Roman army after their deployment of war elephants at Heraclea Lucania. (*Traditional BC 280*)

The year of BCE 80

-79 solar eclipse; -79-09-20; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Zhao of Han, 1st year of the Yuanfeng reign period, 7th month, day jihai, the last day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was almost complete; at 20 du in ZHANG."

Emperor Zhao of Han (94 BCE – 5 June 74 BCE), born Liu Fuling, was the emperor of the Western Han dynasty from 87 to 74 BCE.

-73; Emperor Xuan of Han (91 BCE – 10 January 48 BCE), born Liu Bingyi and later renamed to Liu Xun, was the tenth emperor of the Chinese Han dynasty, reigning from 74 to 48 BCE.

The year of BCE 71/SE 44-45 (*Traditional BC 267*)

-70 solar eclipse; -70-10-10; Clay Tablet SH1,359 – SE 45, Month VII. “before sunset” (*Traditional BC 267-10-17*)

-67; Outbreak of First Punic War. Battle of Messana. (*Trad. BC 264*)

The year of BCE 66/SE 49-50 (*Traditional BC 262*)

-65 solar eclipse; -65-12-14; Clay Tablet SH1,375 – SE 50, Month IX/28. (*Traditional BC 262-12-21*)

-64; Antiochus II Theos (*Traditional 261 – July 246 BC*) was a Greek king of the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire. He succeeded his father Antiochus I Soter in the winter of 262–261 BC.

The year of BCE 61/SE 54-55 (*Traditional BC 257*)

-60 lunar eclipse; -60-04-11; Clay Tablet LBAT 255, SH2.19; SE 55, Month I/13. (*Traditional SE 56 I/13*)

-60 solar eclipse; -60-09-20; Clay Tablet LBAT 255 SH2,21 – SE 55, Month VI. “[Mercury’s] last appearance in the west in Virgo; Saturn was in Libra; Mars was in Leo.” (*Traditional BC 256-09-16 = SE 56!*)

The year of BCE 55/SE 60-61 (*Traditional BC 251*)

-54 solar eclipse; -54-05-19; Clay Tablet LBAT 1214 – SE 61, Month II/29. (*Traditional BC 251-06-26*)

-54 lunar eclipse; -54-06-03; Clay Tablet LBAT 1214 – SE 61, Month III/14. (*Traditional BC 251-06-10*)

-54; Xiongnu confederacy breaks up; southern group becomes tributary of Han China.

-53; Arsaces I found the Arsacid, or Parthian dynasty. (*BC 250*)

The year of BCE 52/SE 63-64 (*Traditional BC 248*)

-51; solar eclipse -51-09-11 – SE 64/VI/29

-51-09-14; Night of the 2nd, the moon was $\frac{1}{2}$ cubit behind delta Scorpi.

-51-09-25/26; Night of the 13th, the moon was 3 cubits of front eta Piscium. Lunar eclipse. (LBAT 268; SH2.55)

-51-10-10; Solar eclipse...

-51-10-13; The Moon was about Venus...

The year of BCE 51/SE 64-65/AR 1 (*Traditional BC 247*)

-50-01-07; Month XI, the 1st of which was identical with the 30th of the preceding month, sunset to moonset 12,30 measured...

-50-01-09; Night of the 2nd, last part of the night Venus was [nn cubi]ts 8 finger below the moon.

-50-01-21; Night of the 13th,..the moon was $\frac{22}{3}$ cubits of Epsilon Leonis...

-50-01-22; Night of the 14th, the moon was...in front Alpha Leonis.

-50-03-07; Solar eclipse...

-50-03-22; The 14th, equinox;

-50-03-27; The 19th, when Jupiter set, the moon rise... – about 24h (BM 46006 + Rm 771, Diary from month VII to the end of month XII2, year 64, king Antiochus)

The first year of Arsacid era [AR] /SE 65; (*Trad. BC 247*)

-50-04-08; Month I, the moon was [...] in front of Aldebaran.

-50-04-11; Night of the 4th, the moon was $1 \frac{2}{3}$ cubits in front of alpha Geminorum.

-50-05-08; Month II. Night of the 2nd, the moon was [...] cubit behind gamma Geminorum.

-50-05-11; Night of the 4th, the moon was $2 \frac{2}{3}$ cubits in front of alpha Leonis.

-50-05-13; Night of the 6th, the moon was $1 \frac{2}{3}$ cubits in front of beta Virginis.

-50-05-22; Night of the 15th, last part of the night, the moon was 2 cubits in front of beta Capricorni.

-50-08-31; The 28th, 1.14 ME NIM-a [solar] eclipse...when I watched I did not see it.

-50-09-15; Night of the 14th, last part of the night, the moon was...in front eta Piscium. Moonset to sunrise: 30'...lunar eclipse which was omitted. (LBAT 273, Diary from month I to the end of month VI, year 65, king Antiochus)

The year of BCE 50/SE 65-66/AR 1-2 (*Traditional BC 246*)

According to the "Seleucid Code" the correct Calendar for year SE 66
SE 66 /I 0 = -49 Mar 27/28

"Year 66, king Antiochus. Month I, (the 1st of which was identical with) the 30th: 14.30; clouds, I did not watch"

SE 66 /I 7 = -49 Apr 2/3

"Night of the 7th, beginning of the night, the moon was...above Beta Cancri."

SE 66 /I 10 = -49 Apr 5/6

"Night of the 10th, beginning of the night the moon was [nn] cubit below Theta Leonis."

SE 66 /I 14 = -49 Apr 9/10

"Night 14th, moonset to sunrise 1.30; clouds, I did not watch."

SE 66 /I 17 = -49 Apr 12/13

"[Night 17th] the moon was 2/3 cubit behind? Theta Ophiuchi."

SE 66 /I 19 = -49 Apr 15

"Night of the 19th, last part of the night, the moon was 4 ½ cubits below Beta Capricorn."

SE 66 /II 1 = -49 Apr 26/27

"[The first Night... the moon was] 4 cubit in front of Eta Geminorum."

SE 66 /II 6 = -49 May 1

"[Night] of the 6th, overcast; beginning of the night. The moon was 1 cubit 4 fingers above Alpha Leonis."

SE 66 /II 10 = -49 May 5/6

[Night of the 10th] beginning of the night, the moon was... behind Alpha Virginis..."

SE 66 /V 1 = -49 July 24

SE 66 /V 20 = -49 Aug 12

5' [...] happened in Esangil/"Esangila occurred" That month, on the 20th, it was heard in Babylon

6' [has died...] ... and fear were/was in the land.

SE 66 / V 29 = -49 Aug 21

2' ...Night of the 29th, solar eclipse which was omitted; at 40+ [...]

This solar eclipse really happened on Augustus 21 in BCE 50, not in BCE 246 Augustus 28. (JD ~ 1703393)

4' [...] Mercury's in Leo; Saturn was in Libra; Mars was in Capricorn. That month the river level 16...

SE 66 / VI 1 = -49 Aug 22

SE 66 /VI 13 = -49 Sept 4

10' [...lu]nar eclipse, ...,omitted. Night of the 14th, last part of the night, the moon was 1 ½ cubits in front of eta Piscium"

-49; solar eclipse; -49-08-21; Clay tablet BM 132276; SE 66/V/29; (*Traditional BC 246-08-28*)

-48, April; "During the third month of the first year of the Huang-Lung reign-period a 'guest star' stayed at the NE."

-47; Emperor Yuan of Han (75 BCE – 8 July 33 BCE) was an emperor of the Chinese Han dynasty. He reigned from 48 BCE to 33 BCE.

-47, May; "During the fourth month of the first year of the Chhu-Yuan reign-period a 'guest star' of size of a melon and with a bluish-white colour, was seen about 4ft away east of the second star in the Nan-Tou."

-44; Sicily was organized as the province of Sicilia. (First Punic war.)

-43, May-June; "During the fourth month of the fifth year of the Chhu-Yuan reign-period a comet was seen at the NW."

The year of BCE 37/SE 78-79 (*Traditional BC 233*)

-36; solar eclipse; -36-11-23; LBAT 284; SE 79/V/29; (*Traditional BC 233-11-30*)

-36-12-07; Night of the 13th;...beginning of the night, the moon was 2 cubits 8 finger above Gamma Geminorum. Lunar eclipse...

-36-12-21; The 27th, solstice; not -232-12-28!!!

The year of BCE 35/SE 80-81 (*Traditional BC 231*)

-34 lunar eclipse; -34-04-23; Clay Tablet BM 41647 + 41853, SH2.119; SE 81, Month I/14. (*Traditional BC 231-04-30*)

-34; solar eclipse; -34-05-09; Clay tablet BM 41647 + 41853, SH2.119; SE 81, Month I; (*Traditional BC 231-05-15*)

-31, February; "During the first month of the first year of the Chien-Shih reign-period of Chhng-Ti a comet appeared at the *Ying-Shih*."

The year of BCE 29

-28 solar eclipse; -28-01-05; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Cheng of Han, 3rd year of the Jianshi reign period, 12th month, day wushen, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun..."

Emperor Cheng of Han (51 BCE – 17 April 7 BCE) was an emperor of the Chinese Han dynasty ruling from 33 until 7 BCE.

The year of BCE 28

-27 solar eclipse; -27-06-19; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Cheng of Han, 1st year of the Heping reign period, 4th month, day jihai, the last day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was not complete but like a hook; at 6 du in DONGJING...When the eclipse first began, it started from the southwest."

The year of BCE 26 (*Traditional BC 222*)

-25; Antiochus III the Great (c. 241 – 3 July 187 BC, ruled *April/June 222 – 3 July 187 BC*) was a Greek Hellenistic king and the 6th ruler of the Seleucid Empire.

The year of BCE 22 (*Traditional BC 219/217*)

-21 lunar eclipse; -22-03-02; of Polibius; (Ginzel 21); (*Traditional BC 219-03-20*)

-21 solar eclipse; -21-08-11; of Livius XXII, I, 4/8 (Ginzel 22); (*Traditional BC 217-02-11*)

-20; Arsaces II, was the Arsacid king of Parthia from 217 BC to 191 BC. Second Punic War. A Carthaginian army departed Cartagena.

-19; Battle of Cannae: The Carthaginian general Hannibal decisively defeated a numerically superior Roman force at Cannae. (*Traditional BC 216*)

-11, 26th August; "On a *hsin-wei* day in the seventh month of the first year of the Yuan-Yen reign-period a comet was seen at the *Tung-Ching*." [Emperor Cheng of Han – HALLEY'S COMET]

“at Setia a torch was seen to be stretched out from the east to the west.”
Livy XXIX.14.3 (BC 205?)

-9; “During the third year of the Yuan-Yuan reign-period a comet was seen at *Shé-Thi* and *Ta-Chio*.”

“at Anagnia there were at first scattered fires in the sky, then a huge torch blazed.” Livy XXX.2.11 (BC 203?)

The year of BCE 7/ SE 109 (*Traditional BC 203 and BC 202*)

-6 solar eclipse; -6-04-29; of Livy XXX.38.8 (Ginzel 23); “At Cumea the sun’s disc was seen to diminish in size and there was a shower of stones”. Clay tablet LBAT 306 Obv. 6’; “measured. The 28th, solar eclipse; when it began on the east side, in 14 daytime...” (SH II, p. 208-9) (*Traditional BC 203-05-06*)

-6 solar eclipse; -6-10-23; of Dio; battle of Zama (Ginzel 24); (*Traditional BC 202-10-19*)

Hannibal defeated at Zama. Carthage now overshadowed by Rome.

The year of BCE 5 (*Traditional BC 201*)

-4 lunar eclipse; -4-09-15; of Ptolemy; “He says that the first of these occurred in the 54th year of the Second Kallipic Cycle Mesore 16; JD ~ 1719855.45 (*Traditional BC 201-09-22*)

-4, March; “During the second month of the second year of the Chien-Phing reign-period a comet appeared at the *Chhien-Niu* for over 70 days.”

Alexandria is now the scientific capital of the Hellenistic world, famous for its museum, university, and library.

The year of BCE 4 (*Traditional BC 200*)

-3 lunar eclipse; -3-03-13; of Ptolemy; in the 55th year of the Second Kallipic Cycle, Mechir 9; JD ~ 1720033.63 (*Traditional BC 200-03-20*)

-3 lunar eclipse; -3-09-05; of Ptolemy; in the 55th year of the Second Kalliptic Cycle, Mesore 5; JD ~ 1720210.0 (*Traditional BC 200-09-12*)

-3; “During the third year of the Chien-Phing reign-period a comet was seen at *Ho-Ku*.”

The year of BCE 2

-1 solar eclipse; -1-02-05; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Ai of Han, 1st year of the Yuanshou reign period, 1st month, day xinchou, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was not complete but like a hook; at 10 du in YINGSHI."

Emperor Ai of Han (27 BCE – 15 August 1 BCE) was an emperor of the Chinese Han dynasty. He ascended the throne when he was 20, having been made heir by his childless uncle Emperor Cheng, and he reigned from 7 to 1 BCE.

The year of BCE 1/SE 115/AR 51 (Traditional BC 197)

[0]; Mar 26 = SE 115, [AR 51] Nissan 1

[0]; Emperor Ping (9 BCE – 3 February 6 CE) was an emperor of the Chinese Han dynasty from BCE 1 to CE 5. After Emperor Ai died childless, the throne was passed to his cousin Emperor Ping—then a child of eight years old.

The year of CE 1 (Traditional BC 196)

1 CE (Common Era) Apr 14; SE 116, [AR 52] Nissan 1 (*Traditional BC 196*)

The year of CE 2

2 CE solar eclipse 2-11-23; China/Chang'an; "Emperor Ping of Han, 2nd year of the Yuanshi reign period, 9th month, day *wushen* the last day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total."

First census of China, the census is one of the most accurate in Chinese history.

The year of CE 5 (Traditional BC 190)

5 CE solar eclipse; 5-03-28; of Livy XXXVII.4.4 (Ginzel 25); "At the time of the consul's departure, whilst the Games of Apollo were being celebrated, the daylight was obscured, though the sky was clear, by the moon passing under the orb of the sun." (*Traditional BC 190-03-14*)

5 CE solar eclipse; 5-03-28; of Livy XXXVIII.36.4 (Ginzel 26) (*Traditional BC 188-07-17*)

6 CE; Ruzi Ying, was the last ruler of the Chinese Western Han Dynasty. (From 6 CE to 9 CE)

9 CE; Wang Mang (c. 45 BCE – 6 October 23 CE), courtesy name Jujun, was a Han dynasty official and consort kin who seized the Chinese imperial throne from the Liu family and founded the Xin (or Hsin, referring to either the site of Wang's first fiefdom or meaning "renewed") dynasty. He ruled from 9 CE to 23 CE.

Seleucus IV Philopator ruler of the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire, reigned from 187 BC to 175 BC over a realm consisting of Syria (now including Cilicia and Judea), Mesopotamia, Babylonia and Nearer Iran (Media and Persia).

The year of CE 11/SE 125-126 (*Traditional BC 186*)

11 CE; solar eclipse; 11-11-14; Clay Tablet BM 32349 + 32428, SE 126/VIII/30; (*Traditional —*)

11 CE; lunar eclipse; 11-11-29 – Prediction; Clay Tablet BM 32349 + 32428, SH2.351; SE 126/IX. (*Traditional BC 186-12-06 – Prediction*)

13 CE, December; "During the eleventh month of the fifth year of the Chien-Kuo reign-period of Wang-Mang a comet was observed."

The year of CE 22/SE 136-137 (*Traditional BC 175*)

22 CE; Antiochus IV Epiphanes (c. 215 BC – November/December 164 BC) was a Hellenistic king of the Seleucid Empire from 175 BC until his death in 164 BC.

22 CE, November-December; "During the eleventh month of the third year of the Ti-Huang reign-period of Wang-Mang a comet appeared at the *Chang*."

"At Tusculum a torch was seen in the sky" (Livy 41.16.6)

"Tree suns shone at once and that night several torches fell through the sky." (Livy 41.21.13)

The year of CE 23 (*Traditional BC 174*)

23 CE lunar eclipse; 23-04-24; of Ptolemy; "In the seventh year of Philometor, which is the 574th from Nabonassar on Phamenoth 27/28; JD ~ 1729572. (*Traditional BC 174-05-01*)

25 CE; The Han dynasty is restored by Liu Xiu who proclaims himself Emperor Guangwu of Han.

The year of CE 26 (*Traditional BC 171*)

26 CE 26-03-22; MEQ (equinox) Clay tablet LBAT 363; (*Traditional the equinox BC 171-03-28!!!*)

Mithridates I becomes king of Persia (BC 171-138)

The year of CE 27/SE 141-142 (*Traditional BC 170*)

27 CE solar eclipse; 27-07-22; Clay tablet LBAT 1263; SE 142/IV/28; "Year 142, kings Antiochus and his son Antiochus." (*Traditional BC 170-07-28*)

27 CE lunar eclipse; 27-08-06; Clay tablet LBAT 1263; SE 142/V/15; (*Traditional BC 170-08-13*)

The year of CE 28/SE 142-143 (*Traditional BC 169*)

Lunar eclipse; 28-01-01; Clay tablet LBAT 1263; SE 142/X/13; (*Traditional BC 169-01-07*)

Solar eclipse; 28-01-15; Clay tablet LBAT 1263; SE 142/X/29; (*Traditional BC 169-01-22*)

The year of CE 29 (*Traditional BC 168*)

Antiochus IV, the Seleucid king of Syria, dedicates the temple of Jerusalem to Olympian Zeus.

29 CE; "During the fifth year of the Chien-Wu reign-period a 'guest star' was seen."

"Emperor Guangwu of Han 5th year of the Jianwu reign period. A guest star trespassed against YUZUO extremely closely.

"At Anagnia two prodigies were reported in that year, a torch seen in the sky..." (Livy 43.13.3)

"Such was the form of that phenomenon [i.e. a ball of fire] that appeared, as large as the moon, while Paulus was waging war against Perseus" (Seneca 1.1.3)

"At Lanuvium a torch was seen in the sky" (Livy 45.16.5)

"At Lanuvium a torch was seen in the sky" (Julius Obsequens 11-2)

The year of CE 30

Solar eclipse; 30-11-14; China (In the Han-shu, astrological comment)
Emperor Guangwu (15 January 5 BCE – 29 March CE 57), born Liu Xiu,

courtesy name Wenshu, was an emperor of the Chinese Han dynasty, restorer of the dynasty in CE 25 and thus founder of the Later Han or Eastern Han (the restored Han dynasty). He ruled over parts of China at first, and through suppression and conquest of regional warlords, the whole of China was consolidated by the time of his death in CE 57.

The year of CE 31/SE 145-46 (*Traditional BC 166*)

Solar eclipse; 31-05-10; China (In the Han-shu, astrological comment)
Solar eclipse; 31-05-10; Clay tablet LBAT 376; SE 146/I/28; "Year 146, [king] Antiochus" (*Traditional BC 166-05-17*)

The year of CE 33 / AM 4000 (*Traditional BC 164*)

The re-dedication of the temple.



The year of CE 34/SE 148-49 (*Traditional BC 163*)

Lunar eclipse; 34-03-23. Clay tablet LBAT 1264; SE 148/XII2. (*Traditional BC 163-03-31*)

Solar eclipse; 34-09-01; Clay tablet LBAT 1264; SE 149/V/29; "Year 149, King Antiochus, Month V, night of the 29th, solar eclipse." (*Traditional Prediction BC163-09-08*)

Lunar eclipse; 34-09-16; Clay tablet LBAT 1264; SE 149/VI. (*Traditional BC 163-09-23 – Prediction*)

The year of CE 35/SE 149-150 (*Traditional BC 162*)

Lunar eclipse; 35-02-11; Clay tablet LBAT 1264; SE 149/XI. (*Traditional BC 162-02-18 – Prediction*)

Solar eclipse 35-02-26; Clay tablet LBAT 1264; SE 149/XI. (*Traditional BC162-03-05*)

Lunar eclipse 35-08-07; Clay tablet LBAT 1266; SE 150/V/14. (*Traditional BC 162-08-14 – Prediction*)

Solar eclipse 35-08-31; Clay tablet LBAT 1266; SE 150/V/29. (*Traditional BC162-08-28*)

The year of CE 36/SE 150-151 (*Traditional BC 161*)

Lunar eclipse; 36-01-31; Clay tablet LBAT 1266; SE 150/XI. (*Traditional BC 161-02-07 – Prediction*)

Demetrius I, surnamed Soter reigned as king (basileus) of the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire from 161 – June 150 BC. Demetrius grew up in Rome as a hostage, but returned to Greek Syria and overthrew his young cousin Antiochus V Eupator and regent Lysias. Demetrius took control during a turbulent time of the Empire, and spent much of his time fighting off revolts and challenges to his power from threats such as Timarchus and Alexander Balas.

The year of CE 38/SE 152-153 (*Traditional BC 159*)

Lunar eclipse; 38-11-30; Clay tablet LBAT 390; SE 153/IX. (*Traditional BC 159-12-07 – Prediction*)

39 CE, 13th March; "On a *ting-wei* day in the first month of the 15th year of the Chien-Wu reign-period a comet appeared in the Mao.

The year of CE 46/SE 160-1, AR 96-7 (*Traditional BC 151*)

Lunar eclipse; 46-12-31; Clay tablet LBAT 294; AR 97/IX. (*Traditional BC 215-12-25*)

The year of CE 47/SE 161-2 (*Traditional BC 150*)

Demetrius, king of Syria, dies in battle against Alexander Balas, a pretender to the Seleucid throne.

“After the death of Demetrius king of Syria...a comet shone no smaller than the sun; at first its orb was red and fiery, emitting clear light, enough to dispel the darkness of night, then gradually its size was spread out and its clarity vanished, and finally it disappeared completely.” (Seneca 7.15.1)

“A star blazed for thirty-two days.” (Julius Obsequens)

Between 17th December 46 and 15th January 47. “In winter, during the 11th month of the third year of Minjung Wang a comet was seen in the S and went out of sight after 20 days.”

Lunar eclipse; 47-06-26; Clay tablet BM 34632; SE 163/III. (*Traditional BC 150-07-03*)

49 CE; Antiochus VI Dionysus (c. 148–142/1 BC), king of the Hellenistic Seleucid kingdom, was the son of Alexander Balas and Cleopatra Thea, daughter of Ptolemy VI of Egypt.

52 CE; Battle of Antioch: Alexander Balas of the Seleucid empire loses his throne and Ptolemy VI of Egypt loses his life. Ptolemy VIII takes control of Alexandria. (*BC 145*)

The year of CE 53/SE 167-8 (*Traditional BC 144*)

Solar eclipse; 53-09-01; Clay tablet LBAT 1278, SE 168/V/28. (*Traditional BC 143-09-08 – Prediction*)

The year of CE 54/SE 168-9 (*Traditional BC 143*)

Lunar eclipse; 54-02-11; Clay tablet LBAT 1278; SE 168/XI. (*Traditional BC 142-02-17*)

Solar eclipse; 54-02-26; Clay tablet LBAT 1278, SE 168/XI/28. (*Traditional BC 143-03-05 – Prediction*)

The year of CE 56 / SE 170/71 (*Traditional BC 141*)

Lunar eclipse; 56-01-21; of Ptolemy; “Again in the thirty-seventh year of the Third Kalippic Cycle, which is the 607th from Nabonassar, Tybi 2/3; JD ~ 1741531.9; (*Traditional BC 141-01-27*)

Lunar eclipse; 56-07-15; BM 34050; SE 171/IV. (*Traditional -*)

Lunar eclipse; 56-12-11; BM 34050; SE 171/AR 107. (*Traditional BC 141-12-17*)

56 CE, 56-12-21, solstice; BM 34050; SE 171, Month IX/24 (*Traditional BC 141-12-27!!!*)

Solar eclipse; 56-12-25; BM 34050; SE 171, Month IX/29. (*Traditional BC 140-01-01*)

The year of CE 57

An ambassador from the king of Nu (Japan) arrives at Luoyang, capital of China, and is recognized by the Han emperor.

The year of CE 58 (BC 139)

Emperor Ming of Han (15 June 28 – 5 September 75), born Liu Yang and known as Liu Zhuang and as Han Mingdi, was the second emperor of China's Eastern Han dynasty. He was the fourth son and second crown prince of Emperor Guangwu. It was during Emperor Ming's reign that Buddhism began to spread into China.

The assassination of Viriathus marks the end of the Lusitanian War.

Mithridates I of Parthia defeats the Seleucid king Demetrius II Nicator and captures Babylonia.

59 CE; Antiochus VII Euergetes (c. 164/160 BC – 129 BC), nicknamed Sidetes (from Side, a city in Asia Minor), also known as Antiochus the Pious, was ruler of the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire who reigned from July/August 138 to 129 BC. He was the last Seleucid king of any stature. After Antiochus was killed in battle, the Seleucid realm was restricted to Syria.

59 CE, July; "During the sixth month of the third year of T'alhae Wang a comet was seen at *Thien-Chhuan*."

Attalus III, Philometor Euergetes (c. 170 BC – 133 BC) was the last Attalid king of Pergamon, ruling from 138 BC to 133 BC.

The year of CE 60/SE 174-5 (Traditional BC 137)

Solar eclipse; 60-10-13; Clay tablet LBAT 430+431, SE 175/VII. (*Traditional BC 137-10-20*)

60 CE, 9th August; "On a *ting-mao* day in the sixth month of the third year of the Yung-Phing reign-period a (*hui*) comet was seen at the north

of Thien-Chhuan. After 135 days it went out of sight.”

“At the beginning of Attalus’ reign a comet appeared, of moderate size at first, then it raised itself and spread out and reached right to the equinoctial circle so that stretched out into unlimited size it equaled the region of the sky called the Milky Way.” (Seneca, 7.15.2)

“At Praenestre a blazing torch was seen in the sky, and it thundered during fine weather.” (Julius Obsequens 24)

The year of CE 61

61 CE, 27th September; “On a *hsin-yu* days in the eighth month of the fourth year of the Yung-Ping reign-period a ‘guest star’ was seen at the NW.” [Emperor Ming of Han]

Solar eclipse; 61-10-02; China/Luoyang; “Emperor Ming of Han, 4th year of the Yongping reign period, 8th month, day *bingyin*. *Gujin zhu* annotation; There was an eclipse of the Sun in the hour of wei [LT = 13-15h]”

The year of CE 63 / SE 177/178 (Traditional BC 134)

Solar eclipse; 63-02-17; BM 34669 or LBAT 432f.; (Traditional BC 134-02-24)

Lunar eclipse; 63-03-03; BM 34669 or LBAT 432f. (Traditional BC 134-03-10)

The year of EC 64 (BC 134-3)

Attalus III of Pergamon dies, bequeathing his kingdom to the Roman Republic.

Scipio Aemilianus wins the Siege of Numantia and conquers the Celtiberians.

64 CE, 3rd May; “On the *kéng-shu* day in the third month of the seventh year of the Yung-Phing reign-period a ‘guest star’ with a white vapour measuring 2 ft was seen at the south of *Tso-Chih-Fa*.

It appeared for a period of 75 days.”

“Heavenly...” Heavenly phenomena had also predicted the greatness of thi man [Mithridates]. For both in the year which he was born and in the year in which began to reign [BC 113] a comet shone through both periods **for 70 days** in such a way that the whole sky seemed to be ablaze.” (Justinus 37.2.1)

“In Amiternum the sun was seen at the night and its light was visible for some time.” (Julius Obsequens 27)

The year of CE 65 (*Traditional BC 132*)

Solar eclipse; 65-12-16; China/Luoyang; “Emperor Ming, 8th year of the Yongping reign period, 10th month, day renyim, the last day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun. It was total at 11 *du* in DOU.”

65 CE, 29th July; “On a *jen-wu* day in the sixth month of the eighth year of the Yung-Phing reign period a comet was seen extending 37 degrees within *Liu* and the *Chang*.”

Phraates II was king of the Parthian Empire from 132 BC to 127 BC. He was the son and successor of Mithridates I.

66 CE, 31st January; “On a *wu-tzu* in the 12th month a ‘guest star’ was seen at the E.”

66 CE, 20th February; “On the *wu-shen* day in the first month of the ninth year of the Yung-Phing reign-period a ‘guest star’ appeared at the Chhien-Niu measuring 8 ft. It went out of sight after appearing for 50 days. [Emperor Ming of Han] (This was probably Halley’s Comet.)

The year of CE 71/AR 121-2 (*Traditional BC 190!*)

70 CE, Dec.22 – Jan. 19, 71 CE; “Emperor Ming of Han., 13th year of the Yongping reign period, the 11th month a ‘guest star’ was seen at Hsien-Yuan [XUANYUAN] for 48 days.

71 CE lunar eclipse; 71-03-04; BM 33643 or LBAT 1437.

“Year 121” [Arsacid era!!!] (*Traditional BC 190-02-28*)

71 CE solar eclipse; 71-03-20;” Year 121, Month XII, the 29th, solar eclipse” (*Traditional BC 190-02-28*)

The year of CE 75 (*Traditional BC 122*)

Emperor Zhang of Han (56 – 9 April 88), born Liu Da, was an emperor of the Chinese Han dynasty from 75 to 88. He was the third emperor of the Eastern Han.

Mithridates II of Parthia regains control of Babylonia.

The year of CE 78/SE 192-3 (Traditional BC 119)

Solar eclipse: 78-04-30; BM 41693 or LBAT 459. (*Traditional BC 119-05-07*)

79 CE, April. "During the second month of the 23rd year of T'alhae Wang comet was first seen at the E and then at the W, disappearing after 20 days."

The year of CE 84 (Traditional BC 113)

Mithridates or Mithradates VI Eupator (133–63 BC) was ruler of the Kingdom of Pontus in northern Anatolia from 113 to 63 BC, and one of the Roman Republic's most formidable and determined opponents. He was an effective, ambitious and ruthless ruler who sought to dominate Asia Minor and the Black Sea region, waging several hard-fought but ultimately unsuccessful wars to break Roman dominion over Asia and the Hellenic world. He has been called the greatest ruler of the Kingdom of Pontus.

84 CE, 25th May; "On a *ting-ssu* day in the fourth month of the first year of the Yuan-Ho reign-period a 'guest star' appeared in the morning at the E at 8 degrees within the Wei measuring 3 ft. It passed *Ko-Tao* and entered the *Tzu-Wei*, where it remained for 40 days before going out of sight."

84 CE – The Cimbri and Teutones arrive on the banks of the Danube in Noricum, clashing with Roman allies, beginning the Cimbrian War. (*BC 113*)

87 CE – Embassy from the Indian Kushans arrives in Luoyang.

The year of CE 88

Emperor He of Han (79 – 13 February 106) was an emperor of the Chinese Han dynasty who ruled from 88 to 105. He was the 4th emperor of the Eastern Han.

91 CE – Battle of Arausio: Cimbri and Teutones annihilate a Roman army. (*BC 105*)

The year of CE 92 / SE 206-7 (Traditional BC 105)

Solar eclipse; 92-07-23; Clay tablet LBAT 1295. (*Traditional BC 105-07-30*)

Lunar eclipse; 92-08-06; Clay tablet LBAT 1295; SE 207/V. (*Traditional BC 105-08-13*)

Lunar eclipse; 93-01-01; Clay tablet LBAT 1295; SE 207/X/14. (*Traditional BC 104-01-08*)

Solar eclipse; 93-01-16; Clay tablet LBAT 1295. (*Traditional BC 104-01-22*)

The year of CE 95 (*Traditional BC 104, or a.u.c. 650*)

Solar eclipse; 95-05-22; of Julius Obsequens c. 43, (Ginzel 28); (*Traditional BC 104-07-19*)

96 CE – Gaius Marius defeats the Cimbri at the Battle of Vercellae, ending the Cimbrian War. (*BC 101*)

101 CE, 12th January; “On a *kuei-yu* night in the 11th month of the 12th year of the Yung-Yuan reign-period a greyish vapour measuring 30 ft rose from the NE of *Thien-Yuan*. It was there for ten days.”

101 CE, 30th December; “On an *i-chhou* day in the 11th month of the 13th year of the Yung-Yuan reign-period a small ‘guest star’ appeared at the fourth star of *Hsien-Yuan*.” [Emperor He of Han]

The year of CE 103 (*Traditional BC 94, or a.u.c. 660*)

Solar eclipse; 103-06-22; of Julius Obsequens c. 51 (Ginzel 29/1); JD ~ 1758850.7 (*Traditional BC 94-06-29*)

“A torch appeared in the sky.” (Julius Obsequens 51)

“At Faesulae a torch was seen in the sky.” (Julius Obsequens 53)

104 CE, 30th May; “On a *tin-wei* day in the fourth month of the 16th year of the Yung-Yuan reign-period a white vapour like loose cotton was developed at the Tzu-Wei.”

106 CE – Emperor An of Han (94 – 30 April 125) was an emperor of the Chinese Han Dynasty and the sixth emperor of the Eastern Han, ruling from 106 to 125. He was the grandson of Emperor Zhang.

107 CE, 13 September; “Emperor An of Han, 1st year of the Yongchu reign period, 8th month, day *wushen*. There was a guest star in DONGJING southwest of the HU star.

“About sunrise a ball of fire flashed forth from the north to the accompaniment of a great noise in the sky.” (Julius Obsequens 54)

109 CE – 80,000 Roman civilians killed in the Asiatic Vespers in Asia Minor. (*BC 88*)

110 CE, January; "During the 12th month of the third year of the Yung-Chhu reign-period a comet was seen at the south of 'Celestial Pasture'."

110 CE, 27th July; "On a *ping-tzu* day in the sixth month of the fourth year of the Yung-Chhu reign-period a 'guest star' as large as a pear, with a greyish colour and rays measuring 2 ft was seen pointing SW towards *Shang-Khai*."

"Comets that recently in the Octavian war predicted great calamities." (Cicero, *de Natura Deorum* 2.14)

"But sometimes a comet appears in the western sky...as in the civil disturbances when Octavius was consul and again during the war between Pompey and Caesar." (Pliny, 2.92)

The year of CE 113/SE 246 (*Traditional BC 84*)

Solar eclipse; 113-06-01; Clay tablet LBAT 1301; "Goal Year: SE 246" (SH VI p. 354-5). (*Traditional BC 84-06-08*)

Lunar eclipse; 113-06-17; Clay tablet LBAT 1301; "Goal Year: SE 246, [Month III,] lunar eclipse which was omitted." (SH VI p. 354-5) (*Traditional BC 84-06-23*)

Solar eclipse; 113-11-26; Clay tablet LBAT 1301; "Goal Year: SE 246, Month VIII, the 28th, solar eclipse;" (SH VI p. 354-5) (*Traditional BC 84-12-03*)

Lunar eclipse; 113-12-10; Clay tablet LBAT 1301; "Goal Year: SE 246, [Month IX,] lunar eclipse which was omitted." (SH VI p. 354-5) (*Traditional BC 84-12-12*)

Lunar eclipse; 114-10-31; Clay tablet BM 33522; "Goal Year: SE 247, Month VIII, night of the 13th, lunar eclipse..." (SH VI p. 358-9) (*Traditional BC 83-11-07*)

Solar eclipse; 114-11-15; Clay tablet BM 33522; "Goal Year: SE 247, the 28th, solar eclipse;" (SH VI p. 354-5) (*Traditional BC 83-11-22*)

Lunar eclipse; 116-04-14; Clay tablet LBAT 1444; SE 231/I, (SH V p. 71 + SH3.483). (*Traditional BC 81-04-21*)

The year of CE 117/SE 231-2/AR 167-8 (*Traditional BC 80*)

Lunar eclipse; 117-04-04; Clay tablet LBAT 1445; year 232... which is in the time of king Orodes..." (*Traditional BC 80-04-11*)

Solar eclipse; 117-09-13; Clay tablet BM 45863; SE 232/VI/28 (SH III p. 485) (*Traditional BC 80-09-20*)

117-09-22 [The 7th] equinox. I did not watch. Night of the 7th beginning of...

Equinox date: CE 117 Sept 22!

The year of CE 120

Solar eclipse; 120-01-18; China/Luoyang; “Emperor An of Han, 6th year of the Yuanchu reign period, 12th month, day wuwu, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; It was nearly complete; on the ground it was like dusk. It was 11 du in XUNÜ. Gujin zhu annotation: The stars appeared in daylight.”

123 CE; Mithridates VI of Pontus disputes Nicomedes IV of Bithynia’s bequest of his kingdom to the Roman Republic, beginning the Third Mithridatic War. (*BC 74*)

The year of CE 125/SE 239 (*Traditional BC 136/SE 175/176*)

Lunar eclipse; 125-04-05; BM 45745 or LBAT 429; The dating is clearly Arsaces 175, which is equal to the SE 239 year. (*Traditional BC 136-03-31*)

Solar eclipse; 125-04-21; BM 45745 or LBAT 429; The dating is clearly Arsaces 175, which is equal to the SE 239 year. (*Traditional BC 136-04-15*)

Emperor Shun of Han (115 – 20 September 144) was an emperor of the Chinese Han Dynasty and the seventh emperor of the Eastern Han. He reigned from 125 to 144 CE.

126 EC – Pompey the Great ends the Sertorian War (restoring Roman control of Hispania) and the Third Servile War (restoring Roman control of southern Italy). (*BC 71*)

The year of CE 130/SE 244/AR 180 (*Traditional BC 67*)

Lunar eclipse; 130-01-12; Clay tablet LBAT 1448. (*Traditional BC 67-01-19*)

The year of CE 131/SE 246/AR 182 (*Traditional BC 66*)

Lunar eclipse; 131-12-21; Clay tablet LBAT 1450. (*Traditional BC 66-12-28*)

The year of CE 133 (*Traditional BC 64*)

133 CE, 8th February; "On a *wu-tzu* day in the intercalary month of the first year of the Yang-Chia reign-period a 'guest star' with a white vapour measuring 2 ft in width and 50 ft in length was seen at the SW of Celestial Pasture."

"A burning beam stretched out from the west to the sky." (Julius Obsequens 61)

The year of CE 134 (*Traditional BC 63*)

Solar eclipse; 134-04-12; Clay tablet BM 34753 and LBAT 520. (SH III p. 512-5) (*Traditional BC 63-05-18*) The Seleucid Empire comes to an end with the last two emperors being murdered on orders from Rome. Mithridates the Great (Megas) commits suicide ending the Third Mithridates war.

135 CE – The Chinese repel a Kushan attempt to conquer the Tarim basin.

The year of CE 138 (*Traditional BC 60, or a.u.c. 694*)

Creation of the First Triumvirate, an informal political alliance between Julius Caesar, Pompey the Great and Marcus Licinius Crassus.

Solar eclipse; 138-01-28; of Julius Obsequens c. 62 (Ginzel 29/2); JD ~ 1771490. (*Traditional BC 60-03-16*)

141 CE, 27 March; "Emperor Shun of Han, 6th year of the Yonghe reign period, 2nd month, day *digsi*. A broom star appeared in the east.

"And a torch rising from the south moved quickly toward the north." (Dio 39.20.1) [Halley's comet?]

The year of CE 145 (*Traditional BC 51-2, or a.u.c. 703*)

Solar eclipse; 14-09-04; of Dio Cassius/Caesar (Ginzel 31/1). (*Traditional BC 51-03-07*)

Julius Caesar crosses the Rubicon river and takes the city of Rome, beginning Caesar's Civil War.

The year of CE 146

Emperor Huan of Han (132 – 25 January 168) was the 27th emperor of the Han dynasty after he was enthroned by the Empress Dowager and her brother Liang Ji on 1 August 146. He was a great-grandson of Emperor Zhang.

149 CE, 19th October; “On an i-chhou day in the eight month of the third year of the Chien-Ho reign-period a comet with rays measuring 5 ft appeared within the Enclosure pointing SE and with a yellowish-white colour.”

“Fire darted from west to east.’ (Dio 41.14.3)

“One saw torches flying across the empty sky and the hair of the terrible star and the comet that changes kingdoms on earth.” (Pliny 2.92)

150 CE – Kushans become Persian vassals. Han have reestablished their dominion over C. Asia.

The year of CE 151 (*Traditional BC 46, or a.u.c. 708*)

Julius Caesar who was in this year the “Pontifex maximus” (the pontiff), the consul and the dictator in one person had reinstated the Roman calendar, inserting (or recovering) two intercalary of 27 days each, which were left out earlier in the period of the civil war. The number of the days in this year were $354 + 54 = 408$

151 CE – Death of Kanishka I or Kanishka the Great.

The year of CE 152 (*Traditional BC 45, or a.u.c. 709*)

152 CE – The starting year of the Julian calendar. The Julian calendar was introduced in the 709th year of Rome (ab urbe condita). At the time it could not be foreseen that subsequent generations would mistakenly label a.u.c. 709 as 45 BCE, after CE 1650. (BCE is not equivalent to BC – Before Christ).

According to the mathematical/astronomical chronology to which I gave the name Hungarian Calendar, Julius Ceasar introduced his famous reform calendar named after him the Julian calendar in the astronomically count-down year of 152 CE.

[Hungarians, luckily, do not suffer from conventional modes of thinking.

There is a unique coding system in our language, which exist solely for us. Isaac Asimov commented “*gossip in America has it that there are two races of humans on this earth, ordinary people and Hungarians.*”]

The starting year 152 means that, our current calendar shows 196 years more historically than occurred astronomically (physically).

It is an especially important argument of my hypothesis – which can be also checked easily by astronomical backward counting – that the time of the vernal equinox at the introduction of the Julian calendar and at the time of the Augustus as well occurred on the same date, that is on March 21st. My hypothesis also offers a solution for the worrying question of why the Gregorian calendar in CE 1582 corrected only 10 days instead of the theoretical (erroneous) 13 days.

Regarding my own time-bridge-building technology, I should point out that I use almost all the calculations of modern astronomy.

Except for the Delta T, which was invented 60 years ago.

(The Earth’s rotational clock error, $ET - UT = \text{Delta T}$.) There is no astronomical evidence regarding the non-gravitational forces in the Earth-Moon System. The use of “The Seleucid code” reveals the fact that for the past 2600 years the value of Delta T with great certainty will converge to zero...

In my view all values of Delta T are not else then error of the Retro-calculation = ERC.

I make no claim that either the sun or the earth stopped in their courses during the last three thousand years. Nor do I suggest they travelled backwards. You will not find arguments here about planets and stars leaping in the heavens, or standing on their heads, or rolling over, or all of these. More seriously, I have no information about changes to the earth’s rotation or orbit caused by meteor storm or the action of comets.

I will follow the fate of this 196 year throughout this dissertation until it becomes clear where and when they made mistakes.

152 CE – Death of Yan Ming, Chinese empress of the Han dynasty.

The year of CE 153 (*Traditional BC 44, or a.u.c. 710*)

The devotees of the Republic headed by Brutus and Cassius killed Julius Caesar. (15 March)

Solar eclipse; 153-04-11; “Death of Caesar”; (Ginzel 31/2).

“The most signal preternatural appearances were the great comet, which shone very bright for seven nights after Caesar’s death, and then disappeared, and the dimness of the sun, whose orb continued pale and dull for the whole of that year,” (Plutarch, Caesar)

153 CE, November; *The chronicle of Silla* says, “In winter during the tenth month of the 20th year of Ilseong Wang a comet was seen first at the E and then at the NE.

These three SEclipses [138 Jan 28, 145 Sep 04, 153 Apr 11] taken together, is therefore a fairly strong argument in favor of a 196-year time-slip.

The year of CE 154 (*Traditional BC 43, or a.u.c. 711*)

154 CE Octavianus, Antonius and Lepidus, the proconsul of Gallia made the second triumvirate. (*Traditional BC 43*)

154 CE, 31st January; “On a last day in the 12th month of the eight year of Ch’adae Wang a ‘guest star’ trespassed against the moon.”

“A torch moved quickly from east to west and a new star could be seen for several days.” (Dio 45.17.4)

154 CE – Death of Ilseong, Korean ruler of Silla.

The year of CE 155/Era 1 (*Traditional BC 42, or a.u.c. 712*)

The Spanish era (Latin: *Æra Hispanica*), sometimes **called the era of Caesar**, was a calendar era (year numbering system) commonly used in the states of the Iberian Peninsula from the 5th century until the 15th, when it was phased out in favor of the Anno Domini (AD) system. The epoch (start date) of the Spanish era was 1 January 38 BC. To convert an Anno Domini date to the corresponding year in the Spanish era, add 38 to the Anno Domini year.

Julius Caesar included among the gods of the State. Sextus Pompeius in control of Sicily. Battle of Philippi: suicides of Cassius and M. Brutus. Birth of Tiberius.

The year of CE 156/Era 2 (*Traditional BC 41, or a.u.c. 713*)

Perusine War in Italy. Antony in Asia Minor: meets Cleopatra at Tarsus and visit Alexandria.

The year of CE 158/Era 4 (*Traditional BC 39, or a.u.c. 715*)

Concordat of Misenum between Antony, Octavian and Sextus Pompeius (Spring). Pollio recaptures Salona in Dalmatia. Agrippa campaigns in Gaul. Antony and Octavia winter in Athens. Ventidius' victory over the Parthians at Mt. Amanus.

CE 158 – Change of era name from Yongshou to Yangxi of the Chinese Han Dynasty.

159 CE – In India, the reign of Shivashri Satakarni, as King Satavahana of Andhra begins.

Han imperial family feuds hand effective power to court eunuchs.

The year of CE 164/Era 10 (*Traditional BC 33*)

Solar eclipse; 164-09-04. In the year of Poplicola and Nerva consuls was a solar eclipse according to the Chronicon Paschale. This solar eclipse was observable in the whole basin of the Mediterranean Sea on Sept. 4.

The year of CE 166/Era 12

The History of the later Han (Hou Haushu) informs us that one Roman convoy reached the Chinese capital Luoyang in CE 166 (In the 9th year of Jen-hi period of Hau Huan-ti emperor). The convoy was sent by An-tun, the Roman emperor. The mainstream science is sure that An-tun was not else than Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

Some scholars, who do not prefer him, are ready to modify by five years the Chinese chronology in order to find an Antonius Pius.

According to the Hungarian Calendar (HC) the "An-tun" of the History of the later Han is Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius).

The year of CE 168 (*Traditional BC 29*)

Solar eclipse; 168-12-17; of Chronicon Paschale.

Battle of Actium: Octavian defeats troops under Mark Antony and Cleopatra, becoming *de facto* ruler of the Roman empire.

Emperor Ling of Han (156 – 13 May 189), personal name Liu Hong, was the 12th and last powerful emperor of the Eastern Han dynasty. Born the son of a lesser marquis who descended directly from Emperor Zhang (the third Eastern Han emperor), Liu Hong was chosen to be emperor in 168 around age 12 after the death of his predecessor, Emperor Huan, who had no son to succeed him. He reigned for about 21 years until his death in 189.

The year of CE 178

Solar eclipse; 178-11-27; China/Luoyang; "Emperor Ling of Han, 1st year of the Guanghe reign period, 10th month, day bingzi, the last day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; at 4 *du* in Ji."

178 CE, September; "During the eight month of the first year of the Kuang-Ho reign-period a comet appeared north of the *Khang* and was then seen entering the *Thien-Shih*."

180 CE, Winter; "During the winter of the third year of the Kuang-Ho reign-period a comet appeared at *Lang* and *Hu* moving eastward."

"And a kind of torch rose up all night from the south towards the north."
(Dio 54.19.7 – BC 17)

"A torch in the sky, stretched out from the south to the north made night similar to the light of day." (Julius Obsequens 71 – BC 17)

185 CE, 7th December; "On a *kuei-hai* day in the tenth month of the second year of the Chung-Ping rein-period a 'guest star appeared at Nan-Mén."

186 CE, November; "In winter, durin the tenth month of the 21st year of Ch'ogo Wang a comet appeared in the NW for a period of 20 days."

"The star called the comet after rising over Rome for several days was broken up into flashes." (Dio 54.29.8 – BC 12 or BC 11)

189 CE – General Dong Zhou ends the rule of the eunuchs and takes power in China.

Emperor Xian of Han (2 April 181 – 21 April 234), personal name Liu Xie, courtesy name Bohe, was the 14th and last emperor of the Eastern Han dynasty in China. He reigned from 28 September 189 until 11 December 220.

The year of CE 191/Era 37/SE 305-306th (Traditional BC 8/ BC 6 or AD 1 or a.u.c. 746/748/754)

This is the beginning of the Christian chronology, the traditionally accepted date of the birth of Jesus Christ. The academicians naturally also say that this statement about the birth date is completely false, although they used to determine an error of 5-7 years in connection with the birth of Jesus.

The Hungarian Calendar maintains that the actual „error“ is as large as 194 years and this error brings us to this year.



The officially accepted error of 5-7 years is usually blamed on Dionysius Exiguus who lived 500 years later. However, as we will see later on in due course, the starting year which was determined by Dionysius using the retro-counting of time, is in correlation with the year of CE 191.

And hereby let us fix once again our basic concept: the 1st year of the "New chronology" is the year of the birth of Jesus Christ, the year of the Incarnation of our Lord, which year is astronomically the same as the 195th year of the ancient Olympiads (195/1), or the 754th year of Rome's foundation and the 312th years of the Seleucid chronology.

The events preceding the birth of Jesus Christ are dated only from the 17th century by using the Before Christ (BC) indication.

Experiencing such an extent of uncertainty, my dear Reader please do not be surprised that the original alteration (an error of 198 years) of the Hungarian Calendar from the traditional chronology gradually is reducing, first going down to 196/194 years, and then „shrinking" to 190 years in the period of the 9th century.

The year of CE 193

Solar eclipse; 193-02-19; China/Luoyang; “Emperor Xian of Han, 4th year of the Chuping reign period, 1st month, day *jiayin*, the first day of the month.

The year of CE 194/Era 40/SE 308-309th (*Traditional BC 5/3*)

194 CE The hypothetical year of the birth of Jesus Christ. (*Traditional BC 5/ BC 3*)

The year of CE 195/Era 41/SE309-310th (*Traditional BC 4/2*)

Lunar eclipse; 195-01-13; of Herod the Great. (Ginzler 32).

Herod the Great presumably died at the end of January.

195 CE – In China, the Xiongnu federation crosses the Great Wall and establishes itself in Shanxi Province.

Last (2nd) year of the Xingping era during the Han Dynasty.

Death of Fan Chou, Chinese general and politician.



The year of CE 196/Era 42/SE310-311th (*Traditional BC 3/1*)

The astronomers scientifically used to call this year as the “zero” year, but the existing error of 196 years happily will free the astronomers from the inconvenience of such labeling.

First year of the Jian’an era of the Chinese Han Dynasty.

Emperor Xian of Han returns to Luoyang, which has been ravaged by war, and seeks for the protection of warlord Cao Cao. He is advised to move the capital to Xuchang; the Emperor becomes a pawn in the hands of the Chinese warlords.

In Korea – Naehae becomes king of Silla.

The year of CE 197/Era 43/SE311-312th (*Traditional BC 2/AD1*)

Battle of Wancheng: Zhang Xiu launches a surprise attack at Cao Cao.

Yuan Shu declares himself emperor of the short-lived Zhong dynasty.

Sansang becomes ruler of the Korean kingdom of Goguryeo.

The year of CE 200 (*Traditional AD 4/5*)

September-November – Battle of Guandu: Chinese warlord Cao Cao defeated his rival Yuan Shao.

Tiberius reaches the Elbe.

204 CE, November-December; “In winter during the tenth month of the 39th year of Ch’ogo Wang a comet was seen...”

204 CE December – January 205; During the 11th month of the ninth year of the Chien-An reign-period a comet appeared at the Tung-Ching and theYü-Kuei.”

206 CE, February; “During the first month of the 11th year of the Chien-An reign-period a comet was seen at *Pei-Tou*.”

“And several comets appeared at the same time...” (Dio 56.24.4)

207 CE – Emperor Augustus abandons his plan to create a defensive border at the Elbe, in order to reinforce the Roman defenses along the Rhine and the Danube. (*AD 11*)

207 CE – Battle of White Wolf Mountain: Warlord Cao Cao defeats the Wuhuan tribes, sending the Wuhuan into decline.

The year of CE 212 (*Traditional AD 14/17*)

This year is an unmovable cornerstone of the traditional historical chronology, since in this year Emperor Augustus died in Nola. Eusebius, who put his record in nice chronological order when saying "Defectio solis facta et Augustus...moritur" [Obscuration of the Sun happened and Augustus...died.] (Ginzel 34)

Solar eclipse; 212-08-14; "Death of August in Nola."

I could actually end my study with the analysis of this solar eclipse. Determining the calendar by retro-calculation produces the solar eclipse (which was looked for during the last 400 years by the science) exactly at the time and place originally recorded, too improbable to be mere coincidence.

Augustus Caesar did not live to see his 76th birthday (autumnal equinox, 23rd of September), and just a bit earlier that that date (19th of August) we have an observable total solar eclipse in the area of Rome, Neapolis and Nola.

Death of Zhang Hong, Chinese official and politician.

The year of CE 213 (*Traditional AD 14-5*)

213 CE, Jan. 10- Feb. 7; "Emperor Xian of Han, 17th year of the Jian'an reign period, 12th month. There was a fuzzy star in WUZHUHOU."

"And comets the colour of blood were seen." (Dio 56.29.3)

Lunar eclipse; 213-01-24; of Tiberius, (Ginzel 34). (*Traditional AD 14-09-27*)

Cao Cao, the prime minister of the Han dynasty, is titled Wei Gong (Duke of Wei) and given a fief of ten cities under his domain. This later becomes the Kingdom of Wei.

218 CE, April-May; "During the third month of the 23rd year of the Chien-An reign-period a comet appeared in the morning in the E. After more than 20 days it appeared in the evening in the W."

218 CE; "Emperor Xian of Han, 23rd year of the Jian'an reign period, 3rd month. There was a fuzzy star in the east."

(It is probably Halley's Comet.)

The year of CE 220

Collapse of Han dynasty; replaced by three kingdoms: Shu, Wu and Wei.

The year of CE 221 (*Traditional AD 23*)

Solar eclipse; 221-08-05; China/Luoyang. "Emperor Wen of Wei, 2nd year of the Huangchu reign period, 6th month, day *wuchen*, the last day of the month.

Lunar eclipse; 221-08-20; China; "Emperor Wen of Wei, 2nd year of the Huangchu reign period, 7th month, 15th day *guiwei*."

Death of Drusus.

The year of CE 222 (*Traditional AD 24*)

Solar eclipse; 222-01-30; China/Luoyang; "Emperor Wen of Wei, 3rd year of the Huangchu reign period, 1st month, day *bingyin*, the first day of the month."

The Roman war against Numidia and Mauretania ends with their annexation.

The year of CE 223

Lunar eclipse; 223-01-04; China; "Emperor Wen of Wei, 3rd year of the Huangchu rein period, 11th month, 15th day *yisi*. While the Sun was at the hour of *chou* (LT = 2h), the Moon was eclipsed at azimuth *wei*."

Solar eclipse; 223-01-19; China/Luoyang; "Emperor Wen of Wei, 3rd year of the Huangchu reign period, 11th month, day *gengshen*, the last day of the month. The Sun was eclipsed during the hours of *wei* [LT = 13-15h] and *shen* (LT = 15-17)"

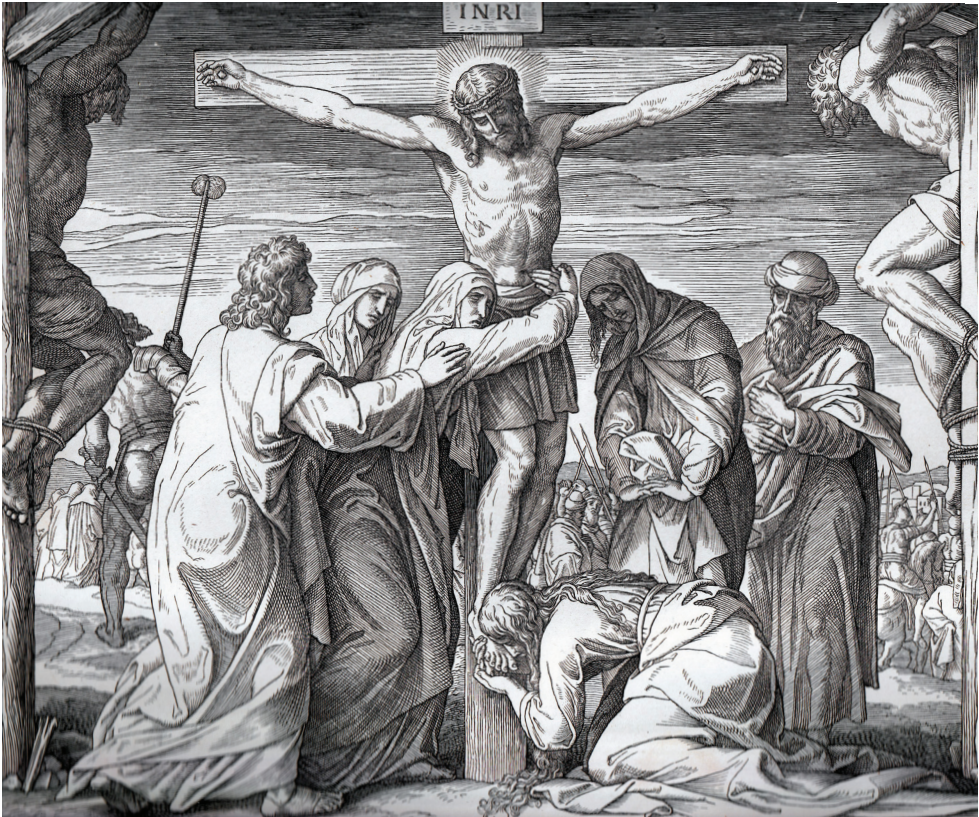
Battle of Dongkou: The Chinese state of Cao Wei is defeated by Eastern Wu.

The year of CE 228 (*Traditional AD 29 and AD 33*)

There were also solar and lunar eclipses at the time of the crucifixion.

Solar eclipse; 228-03-23; of Plegon, "CRUXIFIXION"; (Ginzler 35). (*Traditional AD 29-10-24*)

Lunar eclipse; 228-04-07; of Mark XV, "CRUXIFIXION"; (Ginzler 36). (*Traditional AD 33-04-03*)



The year of CE 229

There are three emperors reigning in China.

The year of CE 235 (*Traditional AD 37*)

Reign of Gaius Caligula, great-nephew of Tiberius.

Death of Guo Nüwang, Chinese empress of the Cao Wei state.

The year of CE 239 (*Traditional AD 41*)

Caligula assassinated. Reign of Caligula's uncle, Claudius.

Cao Fang succeeds his adoptive father Cao Rui as emperor of the Cao Wei state, in the Three Kingdoms period of China.

A Chinese expeditionary force from the Eastern Wu state discovers the island of Taiwan.

The year of CE 240 (Traditional AD 45)

Solar eclipse; 240-08-05; of Dio Cassius/birthday of CLAUDIUS; (Ginzler 37). (Traditional AD 45-08-01)

240 CE, 10th November; "On an *i-yu* day in the tenth month of the first year of the Chéng-Shih reign-period of Shao-Ti a comet measuring 20 ft appeared at the *Wei*, sweeping across the *Chhien-Niu* and trespassing against Venus."

Maharaja Sri-Gupta becomes Emperor of Gupta.

The Kushan Empire falls.

241 CE – Roman invasion of Britain under Aulus Plautius. (AD 43)

Solar eclipse; 243-06-05; China/Luoyang; "King Qi of Wei, 4th year of the Zhengshi reign period, 5th month, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total."

Fan Chan of Funan sends a tribute mission to China.

The year of CE 245 (Traditional AD 47)

"In the following year, which was the eight hundredth year of Rome Claudius became consul for the fourth and Lucius Vitellius for the third time." (Cassius Dio, Roman History, LX 29.)

"On the 6-th year of his reign, from the total of 14, the 800th anniversary of the foundation of the city was celebrated in Rome...In the Aegean Sea a large island suddenly appeared, during a night on which an eclipse of the moon had occurred." (Sextus Aurelius Victor, Caesars, 4.12)

Lunar eclipse 245-10-22; of Claudius. (Ginzler 38)

The year of CE 251-252 (Traditional AD 54/AD58/AD 59)

In the 3rd year of the epoch Kea Ping, the 11th moon, day *Kuei Hai* [CE 251 December 21], there was a comet in Ying Shih. It went to west, and **was visible for 90 days**, when it disappeared.

In the 4th year of the same epoch, the 2nd moon, day *Ting Yew* [CE 252 March 25], a comet was seen in the west...It was visible for 20 days, and then disappeared.

"In such a manner did Claudius meet his end. It seemed as if this event had been indicated by **the comet, which was seen for a very long time.**" (Cassius Dio, Roman History, LX 35.)

“One omen of Claudius’ death was the rising of a comet.” (Suetonius, Claudius 45)

Solar eclipse; 252-06-24; of Pliny, (Ginzel 39). (*Traditional AD 59-04-30*)

After his murder by his wife Agrippina, Claudius is succeeded by his stepson, Nero. (*Traditional AD 54*)

Sun Liang succeeds his father Sun Quan, as emperor of the Chinese state of Eastern Wu.

The year of CE 253

In the 5th year of the same epoch, the 11th moon [CE 253 December], a comet was seen in S. D. Chin. Its place was in Tae Wei, to the left of Tso Che Fa. It pointed towards the south-cast. **It was visible for 190 days**, when it disappeared.

First Neronian comet Dec. 55 AD to March 56 AD. (Pliny, Cassius Dio)

The year of CE 257-258 (*Traditional AD 60/68*)

December, 257 – January, 258. “During the 11th month of the second year of Kan-Lu reign period a white (hui) comet was seen at the *Chio*.”

Second Neronian comet AD 60. (C. Siculus, Tacitus, Seneca)

According to Eusebius (Eccl. Hist. 2.24.1), Mark was succeeded by Anianus as the bishop of Alexandria in the eighth year of Nero (62/63), probably, but not definitely, due to his coming death. Later Coptic tradition says that he was martyred in 68.

Pope Anianus was the 2nd Patriarch of Alexandria. He was ordained by Saint Mark the Evangelist and was also the first convert Mark won to Christianity in the region.

The year of CE 259 (*Traditional AD 61*)

259 CE, 23rd November. “On a ting-chhou day in the tenth month of the fourth year of the Kan-Lu reign-period a ‘guest star’ was seen within the *Thai-Wei* (Enclosure).

3rd Neronian comet AD 61 November. “We have seen a comet, a blazing radiance in the sky, spread out its hostile torch where slow Boötes guides his wagon in the endless turning of the night.” (Octavia 231-2)

The year of CE 262 (*Traditional AD 64*)

2nd December, 262. "On a *jen-yin* day in the 11th month of the third year of the Ching-Yuan reign-period of Yuan Ti a white (*hui*) comet measuring 5 in. appeared at the *Khang* and changed its course towards the north. After 45 days it went out of sight."

4th Neronian comet AD 64. (Tacitus)

The year of CE 265 (*Traditional AD 66/67*)

Solar eclipse; 265-04-03; of Philostratus. FIRST SOLAR ECLIPSE of APOLLONIUS. (*Traditional AD 67-05-31*)

265 CE, June. "During the fifth month of the second year of the Hsien-His reign-period comet measuring more than 10 ft was observed at Wang-Liang pointing towards the SE. It went out of sight after 12 days.

Comet AD 66 (Josephus, Dio)

Western Jin takes over Wei state in China.

The year of CE 266 (*Traditional AD 68*)

February 4 – Sima Yan, regent of the Chinese state of Cao Wei, forces the last Cao Wei emperor Cao Huan to abdicate in his favour. The Cao Wei state's existence comes to an end. Sima Yan establishes the Jin Dynasty, and becomes its first emperor on 8 February, and is historically known as "Emperor Wu of Jin". He establishes his capital at Luoyang and gives his male relatives independent military commands throughout his empire.

Uprisings against Nero in Spain and Gaul. Nero, out of favor with the senate, commits suicide. (*Traditional AD 68*)

The year of CE 267 (*Traditional AD 68 or 69*)

Lunar eclipse; 267-08-22; of "Dio's eclipses of Vitellius." Death of Vitellius (20 December)

Year of the Four Emperors. Danubian armies lead an invasion of Italy in support of their candidate, Vespasian, who is adopted as emperor.

The year of CE 268 (*Traditional AD 69-70*)

268 CE, February; "On a *ping-hsü* day in the first month of the fourth year of the Thai-Shih reign-period of the Emperor Wu-Ti a bluish-white comet appeared at the *Chen*." It moved towards the NW and then turned E."

"A comet also appeared." (Dio 64.8.1 – AD 69)

"such as when a star resembling a sword stood over the city, and a comet that extended for a year." (Josephus, Jewish War 6.289)

Arrival of Mucianus at Rome (January)

Arrival of Vespasian at Rome (Summer).

The year of CE 270 (*Traditional AD 71*)

Lunar eclipse; 270-06-21; of "Pliny's eclipse pair (first)", (Ginzler 41). (*Traditional AD 71-03-04*)

Solar eclipse; 270-07-05; of "Pliny's eclipse pair (first)", (Ginzler 41). (*Traditional AD 71-03-20*)

Fan Hsiung, aka Pham Hung, comes to power in Champa and raids the Chinese-occupied territory of Tonkin.

Seocheon becomes ruler of the Korean kingdom of Goguryeo.

The year of CE 272 (*Traditional AD 74*)

Solar eclipse; 272-11-08; of "Pliny's eclipse pair (second)", (Ginzler 41). (*Traditional AD 74*)

Solar eclipse; 272-11-08; "Possible solar eclipse of Plutarch", (Ginzler 40). (*Traditional AD 71/75 or AD 83*)

Lunar eclipse; 272-11-22; of "Pliny's eclipse pair (second)", (Ginzler 41). (*Traditional AD 74*)

Death of Wan Yu, Chinese statesman of the Eastern Wu state.

The year of CE 273 (*Traditional AD 83*)

Pope Avilius of Alexandria (also known as Abilius, Sabellius, Abylius, Abitius, Milius and Melyos) (? – 94 AD), was the 3rd Patriarch of Alexandria.

The year of CE 275 (*Traditional AD 76/77*)

275 CE, January-February; "During the 12th month of the tenth year of the Thai-Shih reign-period a comet appeared within the *Chen*."

"Javelin comets quiver like a spear [they are a terrible portent]; such was the one about which Titus his consulship wrote his famous poem. Up to now it is the last time that this type has been seen." (Pliny 2.89)

The year of CE 277 (*Traditional AD 79*)

277 CE February, April, May, June, August; "In the 3rd year of the same epoch [Han Ning], the 1st moon, there was a comet in the west... In the 7th moon it was in Tsze Kung."

277 CE Both Suetonius and Dio describe a comet that appeared before the death of Vespasian. Dio adds that the comet was visible for a long time. Death of Vespasian (June 14) Accession of Titus.

Tuoba Xilu succeeds his father Tuoba Liwei, as chieftain of the Tuoba clan.

The year of CE 279 (*Traditional AD 81*)

Death of Titus (13 September). Accession of Domitian.

Winter – Conquest of Wu by Jin: The Jin Dynasty conquered Eastern Wu, the last of the three contending powers in China during the Three Kingdoms Period.

The year of CE 284/*Coptic calendar 1/Era of the Martyrs 1*

(Traditional AD 94)

Kedron of Alexandria, also called Kedronos, was the 4th Patriarch of Alexandria.

When the priest and Bishops who served in the country learned that the Bishop Avilius, Patriarch of Alexandria had died, they gathered in Alexandria to consult with the Christian people there, and elected Kedronos as successor. It was said that he was among those who had been baptized by Saint Mark, and he was enthroned Patriarch in Babab (October), during the reign of the Emperor Nerva.

Kedron was arrested and **martyred** in the persecution under the Emperor Trajan. His martyrdom took place on the 21st of Paoni (28 June), in 106 AD.

The year of CE 292 (*Traditional AD 95*)

Solar eclipse; 292-05-04; of Philostratus, (Ginzel 41).

293 CE – Domitian, who has been conducting a reign of terror in Rome, is assassinated. (AD 96)

The year of CE 295 (*Traditional AD 97 or 98*)

Solar eclipse; 295-03-03; of “NERVA’S DEATH” (Ginzel 39); JD ~ 1828868.

Trajan, Spanish-born governor of lower Germany, becomes emperor. He institutes many liberal reforms.

295 CE, May 1- 30; “Emperor Hui of Jin, 5th year of the Yuamkang reign period, 4th month. A broom star appeared in the west. It was fuzzy (tail-less) from KUI.” (HALLEY’S COMET)

304 CE – “Sixteen Kingdoms” period in China (- 439)

Solar eclipse; 306-07-27; China/Luoyang; “Emperor Hui of Jin, 1st year of the Guangxi reign period, 7th month, day *yiyou*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total.”

The War of the Eight Princes ends in China.

Lunar eclipse; 311-04-19; China; “Emperor Huai of Jin, 5th year of the Yongjia reign period, 3rd month, day *renshen*. The Moon was totally eclipsed from *bing ye* to *ding ye*.”

July 13th-Jin Huaidi, emperor of the Jin dynasty, is captured at Luoyang. The capital city is pillaged by Liu Cong, ruler of the Xiongnu state (Huns); the invaders slaughter 30,000 citizens.

The year of CE 315 (*Traditional AD 117*)

Roman Empire at maximum extent on death of Trajan in this year.

March 14 – Emperor Jin Huidi is executed by Liu Cong, ruler of the Xiongnu state (Han Zhao). At the imperial new year he and a number of former Jin officials are poisoned. Crown prince Jin Mindi, age 13, succeeds, in Chang’an, his uncle Jin Huidi and becomes the new emperor of the Jin dynasty.

315 CE, September – October; “In autumn, during the eighth month of the 16th year of Mich’on Wang a comet was seen at the NE.”

“She is the first to see the comet that is threatening the Armenian and the Parthian king.” (Juvenal 6.407 – AD 117)

The year of CE 316 (*Traditional AD 118*)

Solar eclipse; 316-07-06; of "Hadrian and Salinator."

JD ~ 1836663.76 (*Traditional AD 118-09-03*)

Hadrian subdues an uprising in Moesia by the Roxolani, a Sarmatian tribe.

The Xiongnu sack Chang'an, capital of the Chinese Western Jin Dynasty.

Emperor Jin Mindi surrenders to Liu Yao.

The Western Jin Dynasty ends and Ancient China is divided.

317 CE – In China, Western Jin collapses, following capture of Chang'an by the Xiongnu. Beginning of Eastern Jin dynasty.

320 CE – Expansion of Gupta family from Magadha, heralds start of Gupta dynasty; India's "Golden Age."

The year of CE 321 (*Traditional AD 125*)

Lunar eclipse; 321-03-30; of Ptolemy; "In the ninth year of Hadrian, Pachon 17/18..." JD ~ 1838391.27 (*Traditional AD 125-04-05*)

The year of CE 329 (*Traditional AD 132-3*)

Lunar eclipse; 329-04-30; of Ptolemy; "In the seventeenth year of Hadrian, Pauni 20/21..." JD ~ 1841344.36 (*Traditional AD 133-05-06*)

329 CE, August-September; "During the seventh month of the fourth year of the Hsien-Ho reign-period of Chh'ng-Ti a comet appeared at the NW trespassing against *Pei-Tou*." [Emperor Cheng of Jin]

And finally he [Hadrian] claimed that he saw a star that he took to be the star of Antinous [and that he believed] that the star had come about from the spirit of Antinous and had appeared then for the first time." (Dio 69.11.4)

Death of Liu Xi, emperor of Han Zhao.

Death of Liu Yao, emperor of Han Zhao.

The year of CE 330 (*Traditional AD 134*)

Lunar eclipse; 330-10-13; of Ptolemy; "In the nineteenth year of Hadrian, Choiak 2/3..." JD ~ 1841876.37 (*Traditional AD 134-10-20*)

The year of CE 332 (*Traditional AD 136*)

Lunar eclipse; 332-02-28 of Ptolemy; "In the twentieth year of Hadrian, Pharmouthi 19/20..." JD ~ 1842378.56 (*Traditional AD 136-03-06*)

The year of CE 336 (*Traditional AD 138*)

Hadrian is succeeded by Titus Antonius Pius, whom he has adopted.

The year of CE 345 (*Traditional AD 147 or a.u.c. 900*)

Antonius celebrates the 900th anniversary of Rome's foundation.

The Kadamba Dynasty is founded by Mayurasharma.

The year of CE 359 (*Traditional AD 161/164*)

Accession of Marcus Aurelius as Roman emperor.

Death of Zhang Guan, general and regent of Former Liang.

Solar eclipse; 359-03-15; of Sosigenes. (*Traditional AD 164-09-04*)

The year of CE 360

Solar eclipse; 360-08-28; China/Jiankang; "Emperor Mu of Jin, 4th year of the Shengping reign period, 8th month, day *xinchou*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was not complete but like a hook."

The year of CE 361 (*Traditional AD 162-3*)

The governor of Syria, Avidus Cassius sacks Seleucia and Ctesiphon.

In 361, Emperor Mu died without a son. Emperor Mu's mother Empress Dowager Chu thus ordered that Sima Pi be made emperor, and he took the throne as Emperor Ai, at age 20.

365 CE, March 30 – Sixteen Kingdoms: Jin Feidi, age 23, succeeds his brother Jin Aidi as emperor of the Eastern Jin Dynasty. He has no actual power; governmental matters are largely in the hands of his granduncle Sima Yu.

372 CE – Sixteen Kingdoms: Jin Feidi is dethroned as emperor of the Eastern Jin Dynasty. He is replaced by his granduncle Sima Yu, who is installed as Jin Jianwendi.

September 12 – Jin Xiaowudi, age 10, succeeds his father, Jin Jianwendi. Empress Chu Suanzi serves as regent, but decisions are made by the high officials Xie An and Wang Tanzhi.

The first diplomatic ties are established between the Korean kingdom of Baekje and the Chinese court of the Jin Dynasty.

374 CE, 4 March; "Emperor Xiaowu of Jin, 2nd year of the Ning kang reign period, 2nd month, day *dingsi*. There was a fuzzy star in NU and XU. ...

In the 3rd month, day *bingxu*, a broom star appeared in DI." (HALLEY'S COMET)

376 CE – Zhang Tianxi, ruler of Former Liang, submits to Fu Jiān of Former Qin, thus ending the state of Former Liang. Zhang is made "Marquess of Guiyi".

China is divided between the Former Qin in the north and the Eastern Jin in the south.

The year of CE 378 (*Traditional AD 180*)

Death of Marcus Aurelius (17 March). Marcus was succeeded by his son Commodus, whom he had named Caesar in AD 166 and with whom he had jointly ruled since AD 177.

In the view of Dio Cassius, his accession marked the descent "from a kingdom of gold to one of iron and rust".

The year of CE 383 (*Traditional AD 185*)

383 CE, October – November. "In autumn, during the ninth month of the 13th year of Sosurim Wang a comet appeared in the NW."

Supernova or comet of Herodian? (*AD 185*)

The year of CE 386 (*Traditional AD 186/7*)

Solar eclipse; 386-04-15; "at Rome in the reign of Commodus...a comet appeared." (Ginzler 42) (*Traditional AD 186-12-28*)

386 CE, April – May. "In the 11th year of the epoch Tae Yuen, the 3rd moon, there was a comet in Nan Tow. It was visible until the 6th moon, when it disappeared."

Comet of Herodian? (*AD 187*)

The Northern Wei Dynasty begins in China. The Tuoba clan of the Xianbei tribe (proto-Mongol people) is politically separated from the Chinese dynasties established in Jiankang (modern Nanjing). The Northern Wei rulers are ardent supporters of Buddhism.

The year of CE 390 (*Traditional AD 192*)

390 CE, 7th August. "On a *ting-ssu* day in the seventh month of the 15th year of the Thai-Yuan reign-period a comet appeared at *Pei-Ho*."

Comet of Herodian, *AD 192*.

Emperor Commodus, the son of Marcus Aurelius is assassinated. A civil war follows, as for emperors now contend for power.

The year of CE 391 (*Traditional AD 193*)

Septimius Severus, a respected soldier, is declared emperor by the army in Illyricum. He makes an uncontested entry into Rome.

Death of Zhai Liao "Heavenly Prince" (Tian Wang), founder of the Dingling state Wei.

The year of CE 393 (*Traditional AD 197*)

Solar eclipse; 393-11-20; of Tertullian (Ginzel 43); (*Traditional AD 197-06-03*)
Gao Zu succeeds Tai Zu as emperor of the Later Qin Empire. Chinese astronomers observe the guest star SN 393 strange star.

393 CE, Feb 27-May 28; "Emperor Xiaowu of Jin, 18th year of the Taiyuan reign period, 2nd month. There was a guest star in the middle of WEI, that lasted until the 9th month, when it was extinguished."

Death of Severus at York (4 Feb.) Return of Geta and Caracalla to Rome. (*AD 211*)

The year of CE 413 (*Traditional AD 216-7*)

Mani born in the year 527 of the era of Babylonian astronomers. (CE 413-04-16)

Solar eclipse; 413-04-16; in Suza...

Kumaragupta I succeeds his father Chandragupta II as emperor of the Gupta Empire (India).

Jangsu becomes ruler of the Korean kingdom of Goguryeo.

The year of CE 417 (*Traditional AD 217*)

Death of Caracalla.

Nulji becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Silla.

Death of Yao Hong, last emperor of the Qiang state Later Qin.

The year of CE 418 (*Traditional AD 218*)

Solar eclipse; 418-07-19; of "Macrinus"..."For a very distinct eclipse of the sun occurred just that time and the comet was seen for a considerable period." (Ginzel 44); JD ~ 1873932.1

The death of Macrinus; Elagabalus becomes Roman Emperor.

418 CE; “In the 14th year of the same epoch, 5th moon, day Kang Tsze [CE 418-09-15], there was a comet in Pih Tow Kwei, toward the middle.”

The year of CE 420 (*Traditional AD 224*)

The Sasanian dynasty was the house that founded the Sasanian Empire, ruling this empire from 224 to 651 AD in Persia (modern-day Iran). It began with Ardashir I, who named the dynasty as Sasanian in honour of his grandfather (or father), Sasan, and after the name of his tribe.

The Shahan shah was the sole regent, head of state and head of government of the empire. At times, power shifted de facto to other officials, namely the spahbed.

Ardashir I or Ardeshir I, also known as Ardashir the Unifier (180 – 242 AD), was the founder of the Sasanian Empire. He was also Ardashir V of the Kings of Persis, until he founded the new empire.

Sasanian kings did not follow their Arsacid predecessor in keeping an era; they dated by regnal years.

On the 10th of July, the Jin Dynasty ends in China. Liu Yu (Emperor Wu of Liu Song) becomes the first ruler of the Liu Song Dynasty. Nanjing is reinstated as the capital of northern China.

The Southern Dynasties begin in China.

Guisin becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.

The year of CE 422 (*Traditional AD 222*)

The death of Elagabalus; Severus Alexander becomes Roman Emperor.

Shao Di, age 16, eldest son of Wu Di, succeeds his father as emperor of the Liu Song Dynasty (China).

424 CE – Shao Di, age 18, is deposed by a group of high officials and succeeded by his younger brother Wen Di as emperor of the Liu Song Dynasty. Shao is exiled to Suzhou, and later killed by an assassin.

Solar eclipse; 429-12-12; China/Jiankang; “Emperor Wen of Jin, 6th year of the Yuanjia reign period, 6th year, 11th month, day *jichou*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun and stars were seen in day-time.”

Lunar eclipse; 434-09-05; China; “Emperor Wen of Liu-Song, 11th year of the Yuanjia reign period, 7th month, 16th day, full Moon; the Moon was eclipsed.”

The year of CE 435 (*Traditional AD 235*)

Death of Severus Alexander near Mainz (mid-March)

A period of 50 years of military anarchy begins (- AD 285). There are nearly 20 Roman emperors.

The year of CE 436 (*Traditional AD 240*)

Shapur I was the second Sasanian King of Kings of Iran.

The dating of his reign is disputed, but it is generally agreed that he ruled from AD 240 to 270, with his father Ardashir I as co-regent until the death of the latter in AD 242. During his co-regency, he helped his father with the conquest and destruction of the Arab city of Hatra, whose fall was facilitated, according to Islamic tradition, by the actions of his future wife al-Nadirah. Shapur also consolidated and expanded the empire of Ardashir I, waged war against the Roman Empire, and seized its cities of Nisibis and Carrhae while he was advancing as far as Roman Syria. Although he was defeated at the Battle of Resaena in AD 243 by Roman emperor Gordian III (r. 238–244), he was the following year able to win the Battle of Misiche and force the new Roman Emperor Philip the Arab (r. 244–249) to sign a favorable peace treaty that was regarded by the Romans as “a most shameful treaty”.

436 CE, Jun 21; “**Emperor Taiwu** of Northern Wei, 2nd year of the Taiyan reign period, 5th month, day *renshen*. There was a fuzzy star in FANG.”

The year of CE 437

Lunar eclipse: 437-01-08; China. “Emperor Wen of Liu-Song, 13th year of the Yuanjia reign period, 12th month, 16th day, full Moon; the Moon was eclipsed.”

437 CE, Feb 26: “**Emperor Taiwu** of Northern Wei, 3rd year of the Taiyan reign period, 1st month day *renwu*. A star appeared in the northeast in daylight before the hour of *fu*. It was in the vicinity of [DONG]JING yellow in color, and as large as a tangerine.”

“**Emperor Wen of Song**, 14th year of the Yuanjia reign period, 1st month.

A star was seen in the northeast in daytime before the hour of *fu*."

Lunar eclipse: 437-07-03; China. "Emperor Wen of Liu-Song, 14th year of the Yuanjia reign period, 5th month, 15th day. The Moon was totally eclipsed at *ding ye* at 26 *du* of DOU."

Lunar eclipse; 437-12-28; China; "Emperor Wen of Liu-Song, 14th year of the Yuanjia reign period, 12th month (should be 11th month), 16th day; the Moon was eclipsed."

The year of CE 438 (*Traditional AD 240/242*)

Death of Ardashir I (28. April). Shapur I succeeds Ardashir on the Persian throne.

Lunar eclipse; 438-06-23; China; "Emperor Wen of Liu-Song, 15th year of the Yuanjia reign period, 5th month, 15th day full Moon; the Moon was eclipsed."

Solar eclipse; 438-12-03; of *Historia Augusta*: "*And an end of the civil war strife was made when boy Gordian was given consulship. There was an omen, however that Gordian was not to rule for long, which was this; there occurred an eclipse of the sun so black that men thought it was night and business could not be transacted without the aid lanterns.*" (Ginzel 45) JD ~ 1881373.7

The year of CE 440

Dynasties of the North and South: The Chinese Empire is unified by the Northern Wei Dynasty. The Northern state will have three competing dynasties—Northern Wei, Northern Qi and Northern Liang, while the Southern state is dominated by the Song (or Liu Song) Dynasty.

Lunar eclipse; 440-10-26; China; "Emperor Wen of Liu-Song, 17th year of the Yuanjia reign period, 9th month, 16th day, full Moon; the Moon was eclipsed."

The year of CE 445 (*Traditional AD 247*)

Philip the Arabs celebrates the millennium of Rome's foundation.

The year of CE 447 (*Traditional AD 249*)

Decius compelled by his troops to assume the purple (June). Philip and his son are killed in battle against near Verona (September).



The year of CE 451

451 CE, Jun 10-Aug 15. "Emperor Wen of Song of the Southern Dynasties, 28th year of the Yuanjia reign period, 4th month, day *jimao*. A broom star appeared in MAO. In the 5th month, on day *renzi*, the boom star appeared within TAIWEI facing DIZUO." (HALLEY'S COMET) Lunar eclipse; 451-09-26; China; "Emperor Wen of Liu-Song, 28th year of the Yuanjia reign period, 8th month, 15th day; the Moon was eclipsed."

452 CE – Nan'an Yinwang succeeds his father Tai Wu Di, after he is assassinated by the eunuch Zong Ai. Later that year, Yinwang is murdered as well, and Ai is overthrown by a group of high officials. **Wen Cheng Di**, age 12, becomes the new emperor of Northern Wei.

Solar eclipse; 454-08-10; China/Jiankang. "Emperor Wen of Jin, 30th year of the Yuanjia reign period, 7th month, day xinchou, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total and all the stars appeared."

Death of Wen Di, emperor of Liu Song.

Solar eclipse; 454-08-10; China/Jiakang. "Emperor Xiaowu of Song, 1st year of the Xiaojian reign period, 7th month, day *bingxu*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total."

The year of CE 455

The Sassanian Empire maintained active foreign relations with China; ambassadors from Persia frequently traveled to China; Chinese whose documents record the reception of thirteen Sassanian embassies. Commercially, land and sea trade with China was important to both the Sassanian and Chinese Empires. Large numbers of Sassanian coins have been found in southern China confirming the existence of bilateral maritime trade.

The first Sasanian embassies in end of October. [**Shapur I – Wen Cheng Di**]

The year of CE 459

Lunar eclipse; 459-10-27; China; "Emperor Xiaowu of Liu-Song, 3rd year of the Daming reign period, 9th month, 15th day. The Moon was totally eclipsed..."

461 CE – The second Sasanian embassies in 4 of October. [**Shapur I – Wen Cheng Di**]

465 CE – Emperor Xianwen of Northern Wei (465–471), personal name Tuoba Hong, was an emperor of the Xianbei-led Northern Wei dynasty of China.

466 CE – The third Sasanian embassies on 24 April. [**Shapur I – Xianwen**]
Death of Shapur I (May). (AD 270)

The year of CE 467 (Traditional AD 271)

Bahram I was the fourth Sasanian King of Kings of Iran from AD 271 to 274. He was the eldest son of Shapur I (r. 240–270) and succeeded his brother Hormizd I (r. 270–271), who had reigned for a year.

468 CE – The fourth Sasanian embassies on begin of June. [**Bahram I – Xianwen**]

The year of CE 470 (*Traditional AD 274*)

Bahram II was the fifth Sasanian King of Kings (Shahan shah) of Iran, from AD 274 to 293. He was the son and successor of Bahram I (r. 271–274). Bahram II, while still in his teens, ascended the throne with the aid of the powerful Zoroastrian priest Kartir, just like his father had done.

He was met with considerable challenges during his reign, facing a rebellion in the east led by his brother, the Kushano-Sasanian dynast Hormizd I Kushanshah, who also assumed the title of King of Kings and possibly laid claims to the Sasanian throne. Another rebellion, led by Bahram II's cousin Hormizd of Sakastan in Sakastan, also occurred around this period. In Khuzestan, a Zoroastrian factional revolt led by a high-priest (mowbed) occurred. The Roman emperor Carus exploited the turbulent situation of Iran by launching a campaign into its holdings in Mesopotamia in AD 283. Bahram II, who was in the east, was unable to mount an effective coordinated defense at the time, possibly losing his capital of Ctesiphon to the Roman emperor. However, Carus died soon afterwards, reportedly being struck by lightning. As a result, the Roman army withdrew, and Mesopotamia was reclaimed by the Sasanians. By the end of his reign, Bahram II had made peace with the Roman emperor Diocletian and put an end to the disturbances in Khuzestan and the east.

471 CE – Emperor Xiaowen of Northern Wei, personal name Tuoba Hong was an emperor of the Northern Wei from September 20, 471 to April 26, 499.

476 CE – The fifth Sasanian embassies on end of March. **[Bahram II – Xiaowen]**

477 CE – The Liu Song dynasty collapses when general Xiao Daocheng has the emperor killed and makes himself regent. Buddhism becomes China's state religion.

478 CE – The first Shinto shrines are built in Japan.

The Liu Song dynasty ends in China.

479 CE – Sasanian embassies in this year. **[Bahram II – Xiaowen]**

The year of CE 482 (*Traditional AD 284*)

Diocletian divides empire into Eastern and Western halves.

483 CE, Nov 16-Dec 4; "Emperor Xiaowen of Wei, 7th year of the Taihe reign period, 10th month. There was a guest star east of SHEN as large as a peck measure and like a fuzzy star."

Lunar eclipse; 484-06-24; China; "Emperor Gaozu of Northern Wei, 8th year of the Taihe reign period, 5th month, day *dinghai*. The Moon was totally eclipsed in DOU."

Lunar eclipse; 485-12-07; China; "Emperor Wu of Qi, 3rd year of the Yongming reign period, 11th month, day *wuyin*. The Moon was 1/3 eclipsed in DONGJING."

The year of CE 487 (*Traditional AD 291 or AD 292*)

487 CE solar eclipse; 487-11-01; Tiberianus and Dione consuls. (Ginzel 46).

488 CE lunar eclipse; 488-10-06; China; "Emperor Wu of Qi, 6th year of the Yongming reign period, 9th month, day *guisi*. The Moon was eclipsed at 9 *du* of LOU..."

The year of CE 489 (*Traditional AD 293*)

Bahram III was the sixth king (Shah) of the Sasanian Empire. He was son and successor of Bahram II. He was appointed viceroy to the province of Sakastan after Bahram II's re-conquest of it sometime in the 280s.

Bahram III ascended to the throne vacated by his father following his death in AD 293. Bahram III was considered too weak to rule the kingdom by much of the nobility and many nobles challenged his succession, instead pledging allegiance to his grand-uncle Narseh. After reigning for a period of only four months, Bahram III was either captured or more likely killed during a campaign by Narseh who then ascended to the throne in Bahram's place.

Narseh was the seventh Sasanian King of Kings of Iran from AD 293 to 303.

Solar eclipse; 489-03-18; China/Luoyang.; "Emperor Xiaowu of Northern Wei, 13th year of the Taihe reign period, 2nd month, day *yihai*, the first day of the month. The Sun was 8/15 eclipsed."

Lunar eclipse; 489-04-01; China; "Emperor Gaozu of Northern Wei, 13th year of the Taihe reign period, 2nd month, day *jichou*. The Moon was 7/15 eclipsed in JIAO."

Solar eclipse; 490-03-07; China/Luoyang.; "Emperor Xiaowu of Northern Wei, 14th year of the Taihe reign period, 2nd month, day *jisi*, the first day of the month. Variegated clouds. The Sun was 1/15 eclipsed."

491 CE – Diocletian establishes Tetrarchy and twelve dioceses. (AD 293) Lunar eclipse; 492-01-30; China; “Emperor Gaozu of Northern Wei, 15th year of the Taihe reign period, 12th month, day *xinmao*; the Moon was totally eclipsed.”

Solar eclipse; 493-01-04; China/Jiakang.; “Emperor Wu of Qi, 10th year of the Yongming reign period, 12th month, day *guiwei*, the first day of the month. It was eclipsed 4/10.”

Lunar eclipse; 493-01-18; China; “Emperor Wu of Qi, 10th year of the Yongming reign period, 12th month, day *dingyou*. The Moon was eclipsed. Northern Wei capital moved to rebuilt city of Luoyang.

Solar eclipse; 494-06-19; China/Jiakang.; “Emperor Fei of Qi, 1st year of the Longchang reign period, 5th month, day *jiayu*, the first day of the month. The Sun was 1/3 eclipsed in the hour of *si*.”

The year of CE 499 (*Traditional AD 303*)

Hormizd II was king (Shah) of the Sasanian Empire. He ruled for seven years and five months, from AD 303 to 309. He was a son and successor of Narseh (r. 293–303).

During his reign, the Kingdom of Armenia had recently declared Christianity as its official religion, thus leaving its ancient Zoroastrian heritage that it shared with Sasanian Iran. Hormizd II's reign was also marked by internal turmoil, which he successfully managed to deal with. Hormizd II was also successful in his efforts in the west, defeating and killing the Ghassanid king in Syria. His reign was, however, cut short by the intrigues of the Iranian nobility, who killed him in a secluded place.

Lunar eclipse; 499-09-06; China; “Emperor Donghunhou of Qi, 1st year of the Yongyuan reign period, 8th month, day *jiwei*. The Moon was totally eclipsed and reddened.”

The year of CE 500

Lunar eclipse; 500-03-01; China; “Emperor Shizong of Northern Wei, 1st year of the Jingming reign period, 1st month, day *bingchen*. The Moon was 3/15 eclipsed in Yi.”

The Emperor Xuanwu of Northern Wei (483 – February 9, 515) was an emperor of the Xianbei-led Chinese Northern Wei dynasty. He was born Tuoba Ke, but later changed his surname so that he became Yuan Ke.

The year of CE 502

Lunar eclipse; 502-12-29; China; “Emperor Shizong of Northern Wei, 3rd year of the Jingming reign period, 11th month, day *jisi*. The Moon was totally eclipsed in JING.”

Xiao Yan marches on Nanjing, forcing the Qi rulers to cede their power. He founds the Liang dynasty.

The year of CE 503 (*Traditional AD 305/306*)

Abdication of Diocletian. (*Traditional AD 305*)

Period of conflict as different candidates compete for imperial control. (*Traditional AD 306*)

Solar eclipse: 503-06-10; of Constantine. (*Traditional AD 306-07-27*)

Lunar eclipse; 503-06-25; China; “Emperor Shizong of Northern Wei, 4th year of the Jingming reign period, 5th month, day *dingmao*. The Moon was in DOU. It rose eclipsed from beneath the Earth. It was 12/15 eclipsed.”

The year of CE 505 (*Traditional AD 309*)

Adur Narseh was the ninth Sasanian King of Kings of Iran briefly in AD 309. Following his father's death, the nobles and Zoroastrian clergy saw an opportunity to gain influence within the Empire. Thus, they murdered Adur Narseh, blinded one of his brothers and forced another brother (Hormizd) to flee. He was succeeded by his infant brother Shapur II.

Shapur II (AD 309 – 379), also known as Shapur the Great, was the tenth Sasanian King of Kings (Shahan shah) of Iran. The longest-reigning monarch in Iranian history, he reigned for his entire 70-year life from 309 to 379. He was the son of Hormizd II (r. AD 302–309).

Lunar eclipse; 505-10-28; China.; “Emperor Shizong of Northern Wei, 2nd year of the Zhengshi reign period, 9th month day *guiwei*. The Moon was 10/15 eclipsed in MAO.

Lunar eclipse; 506-04-23; China.; “Emperor Shizong of Northern Wei, 3rd year of the Zhengshi reign period, 3rd month day *gengchen*. The Moon was eclipsed in DI.”

The year of CE 507

507 CE, 15th August; "On a *chi-mao* day in the seventh month of the fourth year of the Cheng-Shih reign-period a comet was seen in the NE." Sasanian embassies on 5 December. [Shapur II – Xuanwu]

The year of CE 509 (Traditional AD 312)

Lunar eclipse; 509-02-20; China. "Emperor Shizong of Northern Wei, 2nd year of the Yongping reign period, 1st month day *jiawu*. The Moon was 12/15 eclipsed in YI."

Battle of Milvian Bridge, just north of Rome; Constantine defeats rival, Maxentius. Western Roman Empire briefly united under Constantine's rule.

The year of CE 512 (Traditional AD 316)

Solar eclipse; 512-06-29; China/Luoyang. "Emperor Xuanwu of Northern Wei, 1st year of the Yanchang reign period, 5th month, day *jiwei*, the last day of the month. The Sun was 9/15 eclipsed."

Solar eclipse; 512-06-29; of "De Caesaribus."; (Ginzler 48) JD ~ 1908245.93 (Traditional AD 316-07-06)

The year of CE 513

Lunar eclipse 513-06-04; China. "Emperor Shizong of Northern Wei, 2nd year of the Yanchang reign period, 4th month, day *jihai*. The Moon was in JI. [The Moon] rose from beneath the Earth 3/15 restored; it gradually became full again."

Lunar eclipse; 513-11-28; China. "Emperor Shizong of Northern Wei, 2nd year of the Yanchang reign period, 10th month, day *bingshen*. The Moon was totally eclipsed in SHEN.

Lunar eclipse; 514-05-24; China. "Emperor Shizong, 3rd year of the Yanchang reign period, 4th month, day *guisi*. The Moon was in WEI. It rose eclipsed from beneath the Earth; it was 14/15 eclipsed."

The year of CE 515 (Traditional AD 318/319)

Solar eclipse; 515-10-23; of "Licinio V and Crispo Caes. Under these consuls there was a darkness at the 9th hour of the day." (Ginzler 49) JD ~ 1909456.73 (Traditional AD 319-05-06)

The year of CE 516

Solar eclipse; 516-04-18; China/Jiankang.; “Emperor Wu of Liang, 15th year of the Tianjian reign period, 3rd month, day wuchen, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total.”

Emperor Xiaoming of Northern Wei (510 – March 31, 528), personal name Yuan Xu, was an emperor of the Xianbei-led Chinese Northern Wei dynasty (386–535).

Lunar eclipse; 516-09-26; China.; “Emperor Suzong of Northern Wei, 1st year of the Xiping reign period, 8th month, day *jiyou*. The Moon was 8/15 eclipsed in KUI.”

517 CE – Sasanian embassies on 9 May. **[Shapur II – Xiaoming]**

Lunar eclipse; 517-09-15; China.; “Emperor Suzong of Northern Wei, 2nd year of the Xiping reign period, 8th month, day *guimao*. The Moon was totally eclipsed in LOU.”

518 CE – Sung Yun [Xiaoming] is sent on a mission to India by Empress Wu of the Wei.

Sasanian embassies on 14 September. **[Shapur II – Xiaoming]**

Lunar eclipse; 520-01-20; China.; “Emperor Suzong of Northern Wei, 2nd year of the Shengui reign period, 12th month, day *gengshen*. The Moon was 10/15 eclipsed in LIU.”

520 CE, 7th October; “On a *hsin-ssu* day in the ninth month of the first year of the Cheng-Kuang reign-period a comet as bright as a flame was seen in the E.”

521 CE – Sasanian embassies on 14 July. **[Shapur II – Xiaoming]**

Solar eclipse; 522-06-10; China/Jiankang.; “Emperor Wu of Liang, 3rd year of the Putong reign period, 5th month, day *renchen*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total.”

522 CE solar eclipse; 522-06-10; of “Constantin and Licinius” (Ginzler 50); (*Traditional AD 324-08-06*)

522 CE; Sasanian embassies on 29 August. **[Shapur II – Xiaoming]**

Solar eclipse; 523-11-23; China/Jiankang.; “Emperor Wu of Liang, 4th year of the Putong reign period, 11th month, day *guiwei*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun and Venus appeared in daylight.”

Lunar eclipse; 530-06-26; China.; “Emperor Zhuang of Northern Wei, Yongan reign period, 3rd year, 5th month, day *gengyin*. The Moon was eclipsed in the direction *wu*.”

530 CE, Aug 29: "Emperor Xiaozhuang of Northern Wei, 3rd year of the Yong'an reign period, 7th month day *jiawu*. A broom star appeared at dawn in the northeast, one *zhang* east of ZHONGTAL. It was six *chi* long an pure white in color...." (HALLEY'S COMET)

Lunar eclipse; 531-06-15; China.; "Emperor Jiemin of Northern Wei, 1st year of the Putai reign period, 5th month, day *jiashen*.

Solar eclipse; 532-11-13; China/Luoyang.; "Emperor Chu of Northern Wei, 1st year of the Taichang reign period, 10th month, day *xinyou*, the first day of the month. The Sun rose eclipsed from beneath the Earth. It began from the southwest edge."

The year of CE 533 (*Traditional AD 336*)

Solar eclipse; 533-05-10; China/Luoyang.; "Emperor Chu of Northern Wei, 2nd year of the Yongxi reign period, 4th month day *jiwei*, the first day of the month. The Sun was eclipsed in the *bing* direction."

533 CE, 1st March; "On a *chi-yu* day in the first month of the fifth year of the Chung-Ta-Tung reign period a comet appeared."

"And in the day-time a star appeared in Antioch in the eastern sky from the third to the fifth hour, smoking heavily as if from a furnace." (Theophanes, Chronographia AM 5286)

Theophanes, who lived in the eight century, assigns this portent to the 30th year of Constantine's reign.

Sasanian embassies on 12 September. [Shapur II – Wu of Liang]

The year of CE 534 (*Traditional AD 334 and 337*)

Solar eclipse; 534-04-29; of "Julius Firmicus" (Ginzler 51);

JD ~ 1916219.85 (*Traditional AD 334-07-17*)

Solar eclipse; 534-04-29; of "Death of Constantine the Great". (*Traditional AD 337-05-16*)

Constantine dies: his three sons take control of the Roma Empire.

The year of CE 535

The Northern Wei dynasty splits into Eastern and Western halves.

Sasanian embassies on 10 June. [Shapur II – Wen Di]

Solar eclipse; 540-06-20; of Theophanes. (*Traditional AD 346-06-06*)

Solar eclipse; 541-12-03; of Theophanes. (*Traditional AD 348-10-09*)

Lunar eclipse; 543-05-05; China.; “Emperor Wu of Liang, 9th year of the Datong reign period, 3rd month, day *yisi*, full Moon. The Moon was totally eclipsed in LOU.”

Proclamation in Vietnam of the kingdom of Viet.

Solar eclipse; 547-02-06; China/Jiankang.; “Emperor Wu of Liang, 1st year of the Taiqing reign period, 1st month, day *jihai*, the first day of the month. The Sun was eclipsed in the hour of shen [LT = 15-17h].”

548 CE – General Hou Jing heads a rebellion against his Liang masters in S. China and leads his troops to Nanjing, which is sacked.

Solar eclipse; 550-11-24; of “Poggio Bracciolini”; (Ginzler 54); JD ~ 1922272.94 (*Traditional AD 360-08-28*).

550 CE – Constantius II becomes sole emperor. (*Traditional AD 353*)

554 CE – Emperor Gong of Western Wei (537–557), personal name Yuan Kuo, later changed to Tuoba Kuo, was the last emperor of the Western Wei.

555 CE – Sasanian embassies on 10 June. [**Shapur II – Yuan Kuo**]

557 CE – Yu Wenjue sets up the Northern Zhou dynasty (-581), having deposed the last emperor of the Western Wei.

558 CE – Julian becomes sole emperor. (*Traditional AD 361*)

The year of CE 561 (*Traditional AD 364*)

Division of Eastern and Western Empires between Valentinian and Valens is matched by a true division between resources and armies.

Solar eclipse; 562-10-14; China/Chang’an.; “Emperor Wu of Northern Zhou, 2nd year of the Baoding reign period, 9th month, day *wuchen*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total.”

567 CE – Huns begin to invade E. Europe. (*Traditional AD 370*)

570 CE – The Korean Kingdom of Koguryo sends its first embassy to Japan.

Lunar eclipse: 571-10-19; China. “Emperor Wu of Northern Zhou, 6th year of the Tianhe reign period, 9th month, day *gengshen*. The Moon was totally eclipsed in LOU; its brightness was not restored.”

The year of CE 573 (*Traditional AD 379*)

Death of Shapur II, king of the Sassanid Empire.

Ardashir II was the Sasanian King of Kings (Shahan shah) of Iran from AD

379 to 383. He was the brother of his predecessor, Shapur II (r. 309–379), under whom he had served as vassal king of Adiabene, where he fought alongside his brother against the Romans. Ardashir II was appointed as his brother's successor to rule interimly till the latter's son Shapur III reached adulthood. Ardashir II's short reign was largely uneventful, with the Sasanians unsuccessfully trying to maintain rule over Armenia. 574 CE – The Northern Zhou take measures against the Buddhist clergy. Solar eclipse; 576-07-12; China/Ye; Jiankang.; “Emperor Houzhu of Northern Qi, 7th year of the Wuping reign period, 6th month, day *wushen*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun between directions *mao* and *jia*.”

The year of CE 577 (*Traditional AD 383*)

King Ardashir II dies after a 4-year reign.

Shapur III was the Sasanian King of Kings (Shahan shah) of Iran from AD 383 to 388. He was the son of Shapur II (r. 309–379) and succeeded his uncle Ardashir II (r. 379–383).

His reign was largely uneventful; to the west, the dispute over Armenia with the Romans continued, which was eventually settled through diplomacy, with the two empires agreeing to partition the area, with most of it remaining under Sasanian control. To the east, Shapur III lost control of the important mint city Kabul to the Alchon Huns.

581 CE – The last emperor of the Northern Zhou is overthrown by his own general, Yang Jian. Foundation of the Sui dynasty.

The year of CE 582 (*Traditional AD 388*)

Bahram IV was the Sasanian King of Kings (Shahan shah) of Iran from AD 388 to 399. He was likely the son and successor of Shapur III (r. 383–388).

583 CE, 20th February; “On a *jen-hsü* day in the first month of the first year of the Chih-Té reign-period a comet was seen.”

Lunar eclipse; 585-01-21; China.; “Emperor Wen of Sui, 4th year of the Kaihuang reign period, 12th month, 15th day *guimao*...The moon was 10/15 eclipsed...”

Solar eclipse; 585-08-01; China/Daxing. “Emperor Wen of Sui, 5th year of the Kaihuang reign period, 6th month, 30th day... The observations

show that the Sun did not begin to be eclipsed until more than 6 marks in the latter half of the hour of wu [LT = 11-13]." Observation – not a prediction!

Construction of great walls in N. China begins.

Theodosius makes Christianity religion of the Roman Empire. All pagan ritual is banned. (AD 391)

Lunar eclipse; 586-07-06; China.; "Emperor Wendi of Sui, 6th year of the Kaihuang reign period, 6th month, 15 day..."

Solar eclipse; 586-12-16; China/Daxing.; "Emperor Wen of Sui, 6th year of the Kaihuang reign period, 10th month, 30th day dingchou....It was observed that when the Sun rose one zhang above the mountains, at 2 marks in the hour of *chen*, it began to be eclipsed...." Observation – not a prediction!

Valentinian II, Augustus of Italy and Illyricum, is murdered by his Frankish military commander, who proclaims Eugenius emperor. (AD 392)

588 CE; 22nd November; "On a *chia-tzu* day in the tenth month of the eighth year of the Khai-Huang reign-period of Sui Wén-Ti a comet appeared at the Chhien-Niu."

"A strange and unusual star was seen in the sky.. it shone at first in the middle of the night near Venus in the east in what they call the zone of the zodiac." (Philostorgius)

"A star was seen at the mid-day by a marveling people, clear and unmistakable, not dim with stunted ray." (Claudian)

"A fiery cloud was seen in the east, small at first, then gradually as it came over the city it grew until the fire hung over the city in a terrible manner; a horrendous flame seemed to hang down, and there was a smell of sulphur." (St. Augustine)

The year of CE 589 (*Traditional AD 395*)

General Yang Jian attacks the Yan capital, takes the south, and reunites China under the Sui dynasty.

Theodosius dies; definitive division of empire into East and West. West Roman Empire left to child emperor, Honorius.

Lunar eclipse; 590-04-25; China.; “Emperor Wen of Sui, 10th year of the Kaihuang reign period, 3rd month, 16th day *guimao*...”

Solar eclipse; 590-10-04; of Marcellinus, and Fasti Vindobonenses” (Ginz-
zel 56) (*Traditional AD 393-11-20*)

Lunar eclipse; 590-10-19; China.; “Emperor Wen of Sui, 10th year of the Kaihuang reign period, 9th month, 16th day *gengzi*...”

Lunar eclipse; 592-08-28; China.; “Emperor Wen of Sui, 12th year of the Kaihuang reign period, 7th month, 15th day *jiwei*...It was more then 2/3 eclipsed, which was same as [the calculated prediction] in the calendar.”

The year of CE 593 (*Traditional AD 399*)

Lunar eclipse; 593-08-18; China.; “Emperor Wendi of Sui, 13th year of the Kaihuang reign period, 7th month, 16th day...”

Yazdegerd I, also spelled Yazdgerd I and Yazdgird I, was the Sasanian King of Kings (Shahan shah) of Iran from AD 399 to 420. A son of Shapur III (r. 383–388), he succeeded his brother Bahram IV (r.388–399) after the latter’s assassination.

Solar eclipse; 594-07-23; China/Daxing. “Emperor Wen of Sui, 14th year of the Kaihuang reign period, 7th month, 1st day. It was at 3 marks in the latter half of the hour of wei that the Sun was eclipsed.” Observation – not a prediction!

Lunar eclipse; 595-12-22; China.; “Emperor Wendi of Sui, 15th year of the Kaihuang reign period, 11th month, 16th day *gengwu*...”

The year of CE 596 (*Traditional AD 400/402/404*)

Solar eclipse; 596-01-05; of Hydatius; (Ginz-
zel 59)

Lunar eclipse; 596-12-11; China.; “Emperor Wen of Sui, 16th year of the Kaihuang reign period, 7th month, 16th day *yichou*...”

Imperial Roman court moved to Ravenna.

The year of CE 603/Era 449 (*Traditional AD 410*)

603 CE solar eclipse; 603-08-12;” *FICTITIOUS SOLAR ELIPSE OF ALARIC.*” JD ~ 1941527,176 (*Traditional AD 410*)

Visigoths, under Alaric, capture and sack Rome. (In August)

605 CE – Sui emperor Yangdi expands and reorganizes the Confucian system of civil service examinations.

Solar eclipse; 606-06-11; of *Chronicon Paschale*; “In the 10th year of Theodosius.” JD ~ 1942560.9 (*Traditional AD 410/412*)

The year of CE 607

607 CE, Apr 4. “Emperor Yang of Sui, 3rd year of the Dayne period, 3rd month day *xinhai*. A long star *chang xing* appeared in the west stretching across the entire sky....” (**HALLEY’S COMET**)

First record of Japanese diplomatic mission to China.

610 CE – Emperor Yangdi completes a grand canal which links the Yangtze with Chang’an.

The year of CE 612/Era 458 (*Traditional AD 418*)

612 CE solar eclipse; 612-08-02; of Hydatius; (Ginzler 60, Schöve, p. 72-3, Newton AAO p. 75, Newton 452-5, 508-9) JD ~ 1944805.183 (*Traditional AD 418-07-19, Era 458*)

The year of CE 614/Era 460 (*Traditional AD 420*)

Yazdegerd I dies after a 21-year reign and is succeeded by his son Bahram V, who becomes head of the Persian Empire.

Bahram V’s reign was generally peaceful, with two brief wars—first against his western neighbours, the Eastern Roman Empire, and then against his eastern neighbours, the Kidarites, who were disturbing the Sasanian eastern provinces. It was also during his reign that the Arsacid line of Armenia was replaced by a marzban, which marked the start of a new era in Armenia, known in Armenian historiography as the “Marzpanate period”.

615 CE, July; “During the sixth month of the 11th year of the Ta-Yeh reign-period a comet appeared at the SE of Wén-Chhang.”

“Great summer comet – indiction 1).” (Marcellinus, Philostorgius, about *AD 418*)

Solar eclipse; 616-05-21; China/Luoyang.; “Emperor Yang of Sui, 12th year of the Daye reign period, 5th month, day bingxu, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was total.”

In China, rebellion breaks out against Yangdi, leading to the collapse of the Sui dynasty (-617).

Solar eclipse; 616-05-21; of Copper plate inscr. AP Govt Mus pp. 11-39.
Solar eclipse; 616-05-21; of PROSPER and of Jerome and Philostorgius
and Marcellinus. JD ~ 1946192.8

Huns build capital on the Tisza (Theiss) river on **Hungarian** plains.

Peace treaty concluded between Emperor Theodosius II and King "Va-
rahran" of the Persians, which aims to end hostilities between Persians
and Christians for the next 100 years.

617 CE, July; "During the sixth month of the 13th year of the Ta-Yeh reign-
period a comet appeared at *Wu-Ti-Tso* of the *Thai-Wei*."

617 CE, October. "During the ninth month of the 13th year of the Ta-Yeh
reign-period a comet was seen at the *Ying-Shih*."

618 CE – Li Yuan founds the Tang dynasty in China (-906)

The year of CE 622

The false beginning of the Islamic calendar. The false countdown was
made by Malih Shak in 1079 (calendar reform).

The year of CE 626

626 CE, 26th March; "On the night of the 23rd day in the second month
of the ninth year of the Wu-Té reign period a comet appeared between
the *Wei* and the *Mao*. On the 28th day [31st March] the comet was seen
at *Chüan-Shé*."

A comet in Ravenna? (*March 418 AD*)

Solar eclipse; 628-04-10; Japan/Yamato Plain.; "Japan, 36th year of Em-
press Suiko, 3rd month, day mushen, **there was a total eclipse of the
Sun!**"

Solar eclipse; 630-08-13; India/regnal year 132, sravana;

The year of CE 632/YZ 1 (*Traditional AD 438*)

632 CE; The first year of Yazdegerd (Yazdijerd) Era. (YZ)

The first day of Yazdegerdi Calendar – June 16.

Yazdegerd II was the sixteenth king (shah) of Iran. He was the successor
and son of Bahram V (AD 420-438) and reigned from AD 438 (June) to
AD 457. [CE 651]

The year of CE 633/YZ 2/Era 479 (*Traditional AD 439*)

Winter – Hun and Roman envoys meet at Margum, an important market town on the Sava River. After negotiations, Attila [**Æthel**]. and his brother Bleda, who are present, accept a four-point peace plan. Trading rights between the two states are confirmed and emperor Theodosius II pays an annual tribute of 700 pounds of gold.

The year of CE 634/YZ 3/Era 480 (*Traditional AD 440/444/445*)

Solar eclipse; 634-06-01; “Under 444 in the Annals of Inisfallen, in the ninth hour.” JD ~ 1952778.11 (*Traditional AD 445-07-20*)

634 CE, 20th September; “On the 23rd day in the eight month of the eight year of the Chen-Kuan reign-period a comet appeared at the Hsü and the Wei for 11 days before going out of sight [30th September].”

“In December, a comet appeared in the sky.” (Hydatius AD 442)

“The star, which is called the hairy star, appeared burning for a long time.” (Marcellinus Comes Chronicon, AD 442)

The year of CE 635/YZ 4/Era 481 (*Traditional AD 441*)

King Yazdegerd II of Persia signs, after a short war, a peace treaty with the Eastern Roman Empire. Theodosius II sends his commander, Anatolius, to conclude his terms and promise not to build any new fortifications along the border territories.

The year of CE 639/Era 485 (*Traditional AD 445/447*)

Solar eclipse; 639-09-03; of Hydatius and Cambriae.; (Ginzel 61) JD ~ 1954697.84 (*Traditional AD 447-12-23, ERA 485*)

Bleda [Buda], co-ruler of the Huns, dies in a hunting accident. He is possibly murdered at the instigation of his younger brother Attila [**Æthel**], with whom he has ruled since AD 434. Now about 39, Attila takes the throne for himself, and becomes king of the Hunnic Empire.

The year of CE 643/YZ 12/Era 489 (*Traditional AD 451/452*)

Lunar eclipse; 643-06-08; of Hydatius. (Ginzel 62) JD ~ 1956071.5 (*Traditional AD 451-09-26*)

The year of CE 644/Era 490 (*Traditional AD 450-453*)

The starting year of the reign of Marcian, the emperor of the Romans. To this year can be connected the Gallia campaign our [Hungarian] **King Etele** [Attila/**Æthel**].

Solar eclipse.; 644-11-05; “*FICTITIOUS SOLAR ELIPSE OF ATTILA*” and “*DARKNESS IN CONSTANTINOPOLE*”; JD ~ 1956588.

The year of CE 645/Era 491 (*Traditional 451*)

Attila [**Æthel**] the Hun invades Gaul. In the battle of Catalaunian Fields, Roman and Goths “defeat” Attila [**Æthel**].

The year of CE 646/Era 492 (*Traditional AD 453/454*)

Solar eclipse; 646-04-21; of Hydatius and Cambriae; (Schove, p. 78-9, Newton, p. 208, 509). JD ~ 1957119.9 (*Traditional AD 453/454 and 453-02-24*)

The Huns under Attila [**Æthel**] invade Northern Italy. Emperor Valentinian III flees from Ravenna to Rome and sends Pope Leo I to persuade him to return to the Hungarian Plain. The cities of Aquileia, Padua and Verona are destroyed by the Huns. Milan is saved because Attila is offered a huge amount of gold. Flavius Aetius (magister militum) is unable to raise a new army against him.

Rome is threatened by Attila [**Æthel**] but not attacked, due to a last-minute effort by Leo I. Threatened by news of reinforcements from the Eastern Roman Empire and the plague breaking out among the Huns, Attila is persuaded to withdraw.

The city of Venice is founded by fugitives from Attila’s army. They flee to small islands in the Venetian Lagoon.

The year of CE 647/Era 493 (*Traditional 453*)

Attila’s [**Æthel**’s] death. His successor became his eldest son Ellac (also known as Ilek, Ellák). Unfortunately for lack of sources we do not know much about the alleged internecine fight of Attila’s sons.

However, I do not see any reason for the Huns, who had settled down on the Hungarian Plain and on territories between the Danube and the Tisza and made friends with the Sarmatian, to move back beyond the Carpathians.

Their name could have changed a little, but we know very well that peoples that were spoken about as Bulgarians always called the Huns to the Byzantine historians' mind. That is also indisputable that the center of the Hun Empire was transferred to an area above the Black Sea. The new warlord (big king) became Dengizich who died in AD 468 in a battle in Thrace. In respect who became the King of the eastern Huns we do not have any sources. On an exclusionary base, however, it can be established that it was Attila's youngest and most gifted son Ernak [Irnik, Csaba]. He started his reign in the ninth month of the year of the Snake (Zodiac) (657 CE = 467 AD) after his brother's death. Since then, the historians call this people Bulgarians.

The year of CE 650 (*Traditional AD 458*)

Solar eclipse; 650-02-06; of Hydatius Ol. 310.1 "2nd regnal year of Majorian in Italy and Leo in Constantinople." (Ginzler 63) JD ~ 1958507.16 (*Traditional AD 458-05-28*)

The first Chinese paper money is issued, yet these banknotes will not become government-issued until the Song Dynasty era Sichuan province issues them in the year 1024, with the central government of China following suit in the 12th century.

The year of CE 651/YZ 19 (*Traditional AD 457*)

Yazdegerd II dies after a 19-year reign. He is succeeded by his son Hormizd III who seizes the Persian throne. His elder brother Peroz I rebels against him in Sistan (Iran). After months of civil war he defeats Hormizd and becomes the seventeenth Sasanian king of the Persian Empire.

Death of January 27 – Flavius Marcian, Roman emperor.

February 7 – Leo I, becomes the new emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire, reigning for nearly 20 years. He is first to accept the Byzantine crown from the hands of the patriarch of Constantinople.

The year of CE 653/YZ 21 (*Traditional AD 459*)

Peroz I was the Sasanian King of Kings (Shahan shah) of Iran from AD 459 to AD 484. [CE 678]

The year of CE 654/Era 500 (*Traditional AD 462/463*)

The beginning of the new time reckoning system (otherwise it is exactly the 500th year of the Caesar era) which can be connected to the name of Gaiseric, the King of Vandals. [r. AD 428-AD 477]

Lunar eclipse; 654-05-07; of Hydatius Ol. 310.3, 1st regnal year of Severus; (Ginzel 64) JD ~ 1960058 (*Traditional AD 462-03-02, ERA 500*)

The year of CE 655/Era 501 (*Traditional AD 464*)

Solar eclipse; 655-04-12; of Severus 2nd regnal year; (Ginzel 65). JD ~ 1960397.9 (*Traditional AD 464-07-20*)

The year of CE 659 (*Traditional AD 464/465/467*)

Solar eclipse; 659-01-28; *"The Syrian writer, Agapius says "In the ninth year of the reign of Leo, there was an eclipse of the Sun and the stars appeared."* (*Traditional AD 464-07-20*)

Solar eclipse; 659-01-28; of Hydatius. *" (Traditional AD 467-06-03(?) Lunar eclipse!!!)*

According to SPDV (School Professing the Dominant View) in these years the Antiquity is ending, and we are not yet justified to count the time in AD [Anno Domini] system, despite of the fact that since the time of emperor Theodosius the Christianity became a tolerated religion. Up this moment the time-slip of 194-198 years can be followed well, proving the fact that the makers of the traditional chronology relied more on the historical sources (very correctly by the way), than on the mistakenly identified solar eclipses. In all cases, they ignored the misidentified solar eclipses and followed the records of historical sources!

From that moment the identification of the years by the means of the names from pair of consuls is ended, and in Byzantium the years are numbered starting from the Creation of the world. Afterwards these Byzantine year numbers can be synchronized with the AD (Anno Domini) system of time counting by deduction of 5500 or 5508. The 8 year of uncertainty is not avoidable. (The uncertainty around the birth of Jesus Christ is +/- 4 years.)

C. 660 – Tang forces in India and C. Asia.

667 CE – Julius Nepos, backed by Byzantine emperor Leo I, marches on Rome and proclaims himself emperor of the West. (*Traditional AD 473*)
668 CE – Flavius Zeno was Eastern Roman emperor from AD 474 to AD 491.

Tang forces destroy Koguryo (Korea); refugees flee to Manchuria.

The year of CE 670 (*Traditional AD 476*)

Child emperor, Romulus Augustulus, last Roman emperor in the West, deposed by Odoacer, „king of Italy.“ Odoacer becomes ruler of Italy, end of Western Empire.

The year of CE 671 (*Traditional AD 477*)

Huneric, Huneric was King of the (North African) Vandal Kingdom (AD 477–484) and the oldest son of Genseric. Huneric was the first Vandal king who used the title King of the Vandals and Alans.

The year of CE 672/YZ 41

Lunar eclipse; 672-11-10; India/Vaishakna purnami full moon.

Lunar eclipse; 673-05-06; India/Vaishakna Purnima lunar eclipse.

Solar eclipse; 674-10-05; India/kaarthika pournami.

The year of CE 675/YZ 44 (*Traditional AD 481*)

Bulgarian as a name of people appeared for the first time when the Byzantine emperor Zeno asked them to help against the eastern Goths. The name – Bulgarian – of the soldierly people living to the north from Pontus meant a mixed population under **Hun** leadership of course. In Agathon’s opinion the Onogurs, Utigurs and the Savirs are all Bulgarian tribes. Ennodius describes Bulgarians as people similar to the **Huns**.

The year of CE 678/YZ 47 (*Traditional AD 484*)

Alaric II was the King of the Visigoths in AD 484–507. He succeeded his father Euric as king of the Visigoths in Toulouse on 28 December 484; he was the great-grandson of the more famous Alaric I, who sacked Rome in AD 410 [CE 603].

The year of CE 679/SE 795 (*Traditional AD 483/484*)

Solar eclipse; 679-07-13; *The solar eclipse of Elias, Seleucid 795; (Traditional AD 483-4, or AD 484-01-14)*

Balash was Sasanian King of Kings of Iran from AD 484 to AD 488. He was the brother and successor of Peroz I (r. AD 459–AD 484), who had been defeated and killed by a Hephthalites army near Balkh or Herat. In my opinion, Peroz I fled to China!

Solar eclipse; 680-11-27; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Gaozong of Tang, 1st year of the Yonglon reign period, 11th month, day *renshen*, the first day of the month. The Sun was eclipsed."

Observation – not a prediction!

The year of CE 681/SE 797 (*Traditional AD 485/486*)

Solar eclipse; 681-05-23.; *The solar eclipse of Elias, Seleucid 797; (Traditional AD 485-6, or AD 486-05-19)*

Solar eclipse; 681-11-16; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Gaozong of Tang, 1st year of the Kaiyao reign period, 10th month, day *bingyin*, the first day of the month. The Sun was eclipsed. It reached maximum in the initial half of the hour of *si* [LT = 9-11h]."

Observation – not a prediction!

The year of CE 683/YZ 52 (*Traditional AD 488*)

Chinese emperor, Gaozong dies. His concubine, Wu Zhao, usurp the throne founding the Zhou dynasty.

Kavad I was the Sasanian King of Kings of Iran from AD 488 to AD 531, with a two or three-year interruption.

684 CE – Emperor Zhongzong of Tang, was the fourth Emperor of the Tang dynasty of China, ruling briefly in 684 and again from 705 to 710. 684 CE, Sep 6; "Empress Wuzetian of Tang, 1st year of the Wenming reign period, 7th month, 22nd day. In the evening, there was a broom star in the west more than one *zhang* in length. It lasted 49 days then was extinguished." (**HALLEY'S COMET**)

685 CE – April 9 – Emperor Zeno, age 66, dies after a 17-year reign. He has no sons to succeed him and Anastasius, palace official and favored friend of empress Ariadne, is elevated to the throne. (*Traditional AD 491*)

Solar eclipse; 686-02-28; of Michael; (Schöve, p. 84) JD ~ 1971677.83
(*Traditional AD 493-01-04*)

687 CE – a Theodoric also called Theodoric the Amal, was king of the Ostrogoths (471–526) and ruler of the independent Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy between AD 493–AD 526. [CE 720]

Solar eclipse; 688-07-03; of Scotorum, under the year 493; JD ~ 1972534. (*Traditional AD 493 and AD 497-04-18*)

Solar eclipse; 691-05-04; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Zhongzong of Tang, 8th year of the Shisheng reign period, 4th month, day *renyin*, the first day of the month. The Sun was eclipsed."

Observation – not a prediction!

Solar eclipse; 693-10-05; of Marcellinus Comes and Ulster under the year 496; (Ginzel 68) JD ~ 1974453.87 (*Traditional 497-04-18*)

Solar eclipse; 695-02-19; of Chronicle of Edessa and John of Asia, under the year Seleucid 811. (*Traditional AD 499/500, SE 811*)

698 CE – Pohai empire formed in Manchuria by Koguryo refugees.

699 CE, March; "During the second month of the eighth year of Hyoso Wang a white vapour extended the heavens and a comet was seen in the E." Comet in Edessa (*AD 499?*)

Lunar eclipse; 700-05-07; India/saka 622 vaishakna Purnima.

Solar eclipse; 700-05-23; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Zhongzong of Tang, 17th year of the Shisheng reign period, 5th month, day *jiyou*, the first day of the month. The Sun was eclipsed."

Observation – not a prediction!

701 CE, March-April; "During the second month of the tenth year of Hyoso-Wang a comet entered the moon."

Comet in Edessa (*AD 500?*and Scotland, Veremundus *AD 504*))

Solar eclipse; 702-09-26; China/Chang'an. "Empress Wuzetain of Tang, 2nd year of the Chang'an reign period, 9th month, day *yichou*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; it was almost total."

Observation – not a prediction!

The Savirs move to Europe, to western territories of the Caspian Sea.

Solar eclipse; 706-07-14; of Marcellinus Comes and Ulster under the year 512 and Scotorum under the year 510. (Ginzel 69) JD ~ 1979119.25
(*Traditional 512-06-29*)

Solar eclipse; 707-07-04; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Zhongzong of Tang, 1st year of the Jinglong reign period, 6th month, day *dingmao*, the first day of the month. The Sun was eclipsed." Observation – not a prediction!
708 CE/Era 554 – Accession of new Byzantine emperor, Justin I.

(*Traditional AD 518*)

709 CE, 16th September; "On the eight day in the eight month of the third year of the Ching-Lung reign-period a comet appeared within the *Tzu-Wei* Enclosure."

Comet of Malalas. (*AD 520*)

710 CE – Nara period in Japan (-794). Establishment of new capital at Nara, imperial court, and Japanese Buddhism.

Lunar eclipse; 711-04-07; India/vaishakna Purnima, lunar eclipse.

Lunar eclipse; 712-09-19; China.; "Emperor Xuanzong of Tang, 1st year of the Xiantian reign period, 8th month, 14th day. At night the Moon was eclipsed, and it was complete."

The year of CE 715 (*Traditional AD 527 and AD 517*)

In this astronomical year Dionysius Exiguus [The Scythian] completes his Easter table in Rome. According to SPDV (School Professing the Dominant View) that this is the year of consulship of Probus, and this year accepted as AD 525. To make the situation more complicated the year of AD 517 is also a year of the consulship of Probus, consequently here is the moment where the time-slip of 198 years decreases down to 190 years. At those times nobody reckoned the time in the system of Dionysius Exiguus, so it is not important at all to anyone that the year of CE 715 accidentally removes 8 invented years from the erroneous system of time counting. Since the time counting invented by D. E. confirmatively will go into use only after another 200 years, in the Carolingian era, it will be awfully difficult to find out which years are really the years of the invented history. In the Byzantium the years were counted independently from Rome, and from the year of CE 717 begin the reign of Justin I.

The year of CE 717 (*Traditional AD 527*)

Justinian I, nephew of Justin I becomes Byzantine emperor.

Further Saxon invaders found kingdom of Essex.

The year of CE 718 (*Traditional AD 528*)

Solar eclipse; 718-06-03; "The literary eclipse" of Clemens. (The place is not specified, Cairo?) JD ~ 1983461. (*Traditional 528-06-21*)

718 CE, 8th December. The Japanese records, "On the 12th day in the 11th month of the second year of the Yóró reign period a comet was observed."

Comet of Malalas. (*AD 530*)

The year of CE 721/SE 837 (*Traditional AD 525/526*)

Solar eclipse; 721-09-26; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Xuanzong of Tang, 9th year of the Kaiyuan reign period, 9th month, day yisi, the first day of the month. The Sun was eclipsed." Observation – not a prediction!

Solar eclipse; 721-09-26.; The solar eclipse of Elias, Seleucid 837. JD ~ 1984671.74 (*Traditional AD 525/526*)

Lunar eclipse; 723-02-25; India.

Solar eclipse; 724-07-25; China/Chang'an.

Lunar eclipse; 724-08-08; China.; "Emperor Xuanzong of Tang, 12th year of the Kaiyuan reign period, 7th month, day *renschen*. **The Moon was totally eclipsed.**"

Solar eclipse; 725-01-19; China/Chang'an.

Khosrow I was the Sasanian King of Kings of Iran from *AD 531 to AD 579*. He was the son and successor of Kavad I.

Chinese capital, Chang'an is the largest city in the world.

Solar eclipse; 726-01-08; China/Chang'an.

727 CE – Death of King Arthur. (*AD 537*)

Solar eclipse; 729-10-27; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Xuanzong of Tang, 17th year of the Kaiyuan reign period, 10th month, day *wuwu*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun. It was not complete but like a hook at 9 *du* in DI."

730 CE, 30th June; "On the 11th day in the sixth month of the 18th year of the Khai-Yuan reign-period a comet appeared at *Wu-Chhé*."

"At that time also the comet appeared, at first about as long as a tall man, but later much larger. And the end of it was toward the west and its beginning toward the east, and it followed behind the sun itself. For the sun was in Capricorn and it was in Sagittarius. And some called it "the sword-fish" because it was of goodly length and very sharp at the point, and

others called it “the bearded star”; it was seen for more than forty days. Now those who were wise in these matters disagreed utterly with each other, and one announced that one thing, another that another thing was indicated by this star; but I only write what took place and I leave to each one to judge by the outcome as he wishes. Straightway a mighty Hunnic army crossing the Danube River fell as a scourge upon all Europe, a thing which had happened many times before, but which had never brought such a multitude of woes nor such dreadful ones to the people of that land. For from the Ionian Gulf these barbarians plundered everything in order as far as the suburbs of Byzantium. And they captured thirty-two fortresses in Illyricum, and they carried by storm the city of Cassandria (which the ancients called Potidaea, as far as we know), never having fought against walls before. And taking with them the money and leading away one hundred and twenty thousand captives, they all retired homeward without encountering any opposition.” (Procopius, History of the wars; – AD 539)

The year of CE 731/YZ 99 (*Traditional AD 537*)

According to Byzantine Sources, Muagires Hun leader kills his brother, Prince Gordas.

The year of CE 732/YZ 100/SE 848 (*Traditional AD 536/538*)

Solar eclipse; 732-03-01; “BEDES’S MEDITERRANEAN ECLIPSES” (Ginzell 70, 71) (*Traditional AD 538-02-15*)

Solar eclipse; 732-08-25; China/Chang’an.

Solar eclipse; 733-08-14; “BEDES’S MEDITERRANEAN ECLIPSES” (*Traditional AD 540-06-20*)

Byzantines take Ravenna.

Solar eclipse; 734-12-30; China/Chang’an.

Solar eclipse; 735-12-19; China/Chang’an.

Solar eclipse; 737-06-03; China/Chang’an.

Angles led by King Ida land at Flamborough Head, Yorkshire, and establish kingdom of Bernicia, with capital Bamburgh, Northumbria. (*AD 547*)

Solar eclipse; 738-10-18; China/Chang’an.

Solar eclipse; 740-04-01; China/Chang’an.

Solar eclipse; 742-08-05; China/Chang’an.

In China, under the rule of Xuanzong, measures are taken against Buddhism in favor of Taoism.

Solar eclipse; 743-01-30. "ECLIPSES OF COSMAS (IN EGYPT)?" (Ginzel 72) JD ~ 1992468. (*Traditional AD 547-02-05*)

Lunar eclipse; 743-08-10; "ECLIPSES OF COSMAS (IN EGYPT)?" (Ginzel 72) (*Traditional AD 547-08-17*)

Solar eclipse; 746-05-25; China/Chang'an.

Solar eclipse; 747-11-07; China/Chang'an.

Solar eclipse; 749-03-23; China/Chang'an.

Lunar eclipse; 749-04-07; India. "32nd regnal year, Chaitra purnima lunar eclipse."

The year of CE 750 (*Traditional AD 560*)

Adda (AD 560–568) was the third known ruler of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Bernicia.

In Euagrius' opinion the Avars are Scythian people. They belong to those living on chariot and populated the plain above the Caucasus. They ran away from the neighboring Turks and so went to the Bosphorus. In Theophylact Simocatta's opinion the barbarians along the Danube adopted the name Avar out of lie. The names of the oldest leaders of this people are **Var** and **Chunni**, consequently they are relatives of the Ogurs. All the Hun peoples (Barselt, Onogur, Sabir) yielded to them and honored them with rich donations.

The year of CE 751 (*Traditional AD 561*)

Death of Chlotar I; kingdom divided between his four sons.

Solar eclipse; 753-01-09; of "Gregory of Tours, Chapter 4.31" (Ginzel 73). JD ~ 1996100. (*Traditional AD 563-10-03*)

Solar eclipse; 753-01-09; of "Gregory of Tours, Chapter 4.31" (*Traditional AD 563-10-03*)

The Irish missionary, St. Columba begins to spread Christianity in Scotland.

The year of CE 754/Saka 677

Solar eclipse; 754-06-25; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Xuanzong of Tang, 13th year of the Tianbao reign period, 6th month, day *yichou*."

In China, under the rule of Xuanzong, measures are taken against Buddhism in favor of Taoism.

The year of CE 755 (Traditional AD 565)

Justinian dies after a reign of 38 years. He leaves his nephew an empire at its territorial peak.

“PORTENTS OF JUSTINIAN’S DEATH

Signs connected with the death of Justinian (AD 565 Nov.). The Chronicle of Sigebert of Gembloux says; ‘Many signs appeared in the Sun and the Moon’. There were only weak portents in 565.”

755 CE solar eclipse; 755-06-14.

755 CE lunar eclipse; 755-11-23.

Lombards and Avars (**Huns**) combine to crush the Gepids in **Hungary**.

Solar eclipse; 756-10-28; China/Chang’an. “Emperor Suzong of Tang, 1st year of the Zhide reign period, 10th month day *xinsi*. There was **an eclipse of the Sun; it was total.**”

The year of CE 757 (Traditional AD 567)

Lombards and Avars (**Huns**) combine to crush the Gepids in **Hungary**.

758 CE – Lombards invade Italy. (AD 568)

758 CE – **Æthelric** was the fourth known king of the Kingdom of Bernicia which he ruled from 568 to 572 AD.

Lunar eclipse; 759-03-18; China.; “Emperor Suzong of Tang, 2nd year of the Quinyuan reign period, 2nd month, day *renzi*, full Moon.

Solar eclipse; 759-04-02; China/Chang’an.

760 CE, May 16; “Emperor Suzong of Tang, 3rd year of the Qianyuan reign period, 4th month day *dingsi*. A broom star appeared in the east between LOU and WEI. It was white and four chi long....In all it lasted more than 50 days.” (**HALLEY’S COMET**)

Solar eclipse; 761-08-05; China/Chang’an. “Emperor Suzong of Tang, 2nd year of the Shangyuan reign period, 7th month, day *guiwei*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun. It was total and the large stars were seen.”

According to the Chronicle of the Hungarians 104 years after the death of the King Attila/**Æthel** [Etele], the Hungarians left Scythia for the second time. So the people who settled down in the Carpathian Basin that year

can be boldly called Varhuns or Hun(g)vars. According to contemporary sources they conquered and occupied the country of the Gepids. Next year the Longobards, who lived in Transdanubia for about forty years, went "on their own" to North Italy.

E. Anglia becomes kingdom. (AD 571)

Lunar eclipse; 763-12-25; of Excerptum Sangallense, ad 567 p.c. (Ginzel 74, Schove, p. 100) The back calculation of LSS – 95 is not accurate. (Traditional AD 567-12-31)

Beginning of major civil war between the Franks. (AD 573)

Tang China is invaded by Tibetans. Uighurs of C. Asia sacks the Chinese city of Luoyang and massacre the inhabitants.

764 CE, April-May; "In the third month of the 23rd year of Kyóngdók Wang a comet appeared in the SE."

Siegeberts comet, Gregory of Tours comet; (AD 574)

Birts of the Holy Prophet. Year of the Elephant. Solar eclipse of 764-06-04!

The year of CE 767 (Traditional AD 577)

Lunar eclipse; 767-04-19; of Gregory of Tours, V, 23. (Ginzel 75) JD ~ 2001312.52 (Traditional AD 577-12-11) Solar eclipse; 768-03-23; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Daizong of Tang, 3rd year of the Dali reign period, 3rd month, day *yisi*, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun."

Lunar eclipse; 770-02-14; of Gregory of Tours, V, 41.

"The moon was darkened, and a comet appeared in the sky."

(Ginzel 76) JD ~ 2002345.36 (Traditional AD 581-04-05)

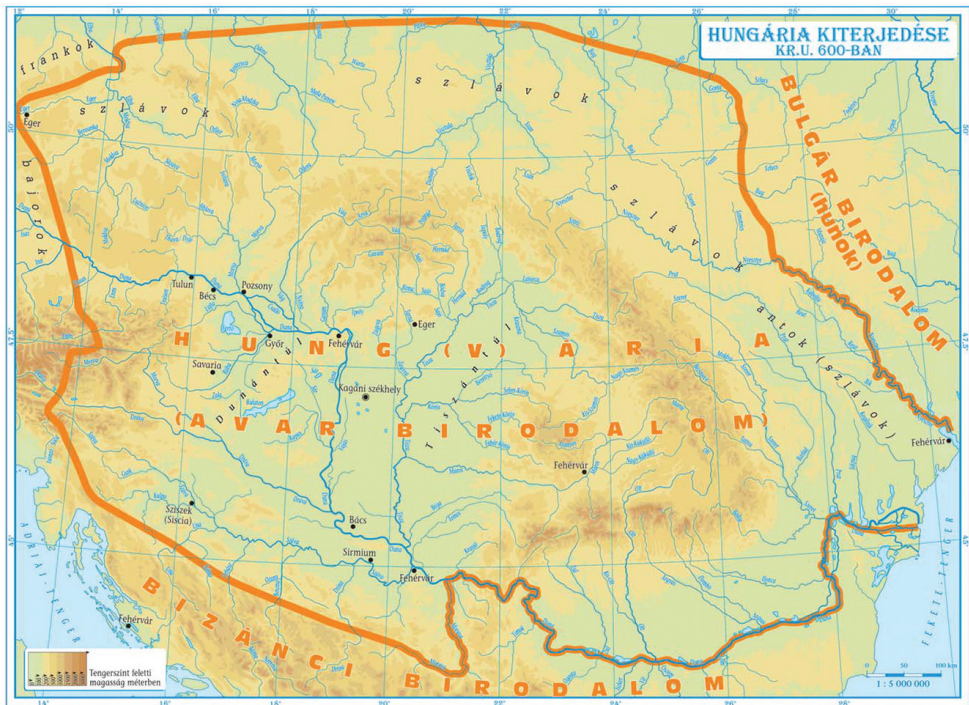
"In the 5th year of the same epoch, the 4th moon, day Ke Wei, there was a comet in Whoo Chay." Epoch Ta Leih, 5th year = CE 770!

Avars, nomad from the steppes, establish state on Hungarian plains.

The Hungarians [Avars/Huns] crush more times the armies of the Byzantine Empire and for around fifty years obligated them to pay tax. With the occupation of the Carpathian Basin Attila's former empire went to Bayan Khagan almost in its whole extent. The Slave masses were resettled into the valleys of the Drave, Save and Mur (now Mura).

Lunar eclipse; 772-12-15; of Gregory of Tours, VI, 21. (Ginzel 77) JD ~ 2003379.55 (Traditional AD 582-03-25)

Byzantine emperor, Tiberius II surrenders Sirmium to the Avars, and agree to pay them tribute to safeguard the rest of the Balkans.



Hungaria – 600 AD

The year of CE 773/YZ 142 (*Traditional AD 579*)

Khosrau I dies after a 48-year reign, during which he has extended his realm from the River Oxus to the Red Sea. He is succeeded by his son Hormizd IV, who becomes king of the Persian Empire.

Summer – Hormizd IV refuses to give up territories and breaks off negotiations with the Byzantine Empire. The Turks invade Khorasan and reach Hyrcania on the Caspian Sea.

775 CE – Kingdom of Mercia established, in valley of R. Trent. (AD 585) Solar eclipse; 779-08-16; of “Gregory of Tours, X,23.” (Ginzel 78) JD ~ 2005638.8 (*Traditional AD 590-10-04*)

Following the death of the Arian Visigothic king, Leovigild, the council of Toledo decrees that Spain is a Catholic country.

Slavs begin to settle in the Balkans. They recognize Avar [Hungarian] supremacy.

Lunar eclipse; 781-01-15; of Fredegar, IV.12. (Ginzel 79) JD ~ 2006332.57 (*Traditional AD 590-10-18*)

Solar eclipse; 782-06-15; of "Fredegarius Scholasticus, Book 4, Ch. 13." "In the 32nd year of the reign of Guntram, the sun was eclipsed." (Ginzel 80) JD ~ 2006849.27 (*Traditional AD 592-03-19*)

783 CE – **Æthelfrith** (died c. AD 616) was King of Bernicia from c. AD 593 until his death.

The year of CE 784/YZ 153 (*Traditional AD 590*)

Khosro II also known as Khosrow Parviz is the last great Sasanian king (shah) of Iran, ruling from AD 590 to AD 628, with an interruption of one year.

The year of CE 786/SE 903 (*Traditional AD 590/592*)

Solar eclipse; 786-04-03; of Agapius. Agapius says, under Maurice: "Next year, which was the 903rd year of Alexander, in the month of Adar, in the middle of the day, there was an eclipse of the Sun." JD ~ 2008237. (*Traditional AD 591 or 592*)

The year of CE 787 (*Traditional AD 591/592/593/597*)

Solar eclipse; 787-09-16; of Ulster and Scotorum, and "TOTAL SOLAR IN BRITISH ISLES". "Defictio solis" in the year 591/592. JD ~ 2008768. (*Traditional AD 592-03-19 and 594-07-23*)

787 CE – St. Augustine lands in Kent and convert King **Æthelbert**.

The death of Columba (Later sanctified).

After the aged Bayan Khagan's death his son or sons took over the power. For one and a half decades they lived in peace with the Byzantine Empire.

The year of CE 791 (*Traditional AD 601/602/603*)

Solar eclipse; 791-07-06; of "Fredegarius Scholasticus, Section XXIV." JD ~ 2010156.7 (*Traditional 603-08-12*)

Following a mutiny among Byzantine troops in the Balkans, the centurion Phocas becomes emperor.

The period of the "Heptarchy": the seven kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Essex, East Anglia, and Kent – the "top king" at any

one time was referred to as “Bretwalda” of overlord of the Britons.

CE 791 – a Pope Gregory calls **Æthelbert** “rex Anglorum”. (*AD 601*)

Solar eclipse; 792-11-19; China/Chang’an. “Emperor Dezong of Tang, 8th year of the Zhenyuan reign period, 11th month, day renzi, the first day of the month. The officer of the Astronomical Bureau, Xu Chengsi, reported: ‘According to calculation the Sun should be 8/10 eclipsed, but observations showed it to be 3/10 eclipsed.’”

The year of CE 794 (*AD 604*)

St. Paul’s Cathedral in London founded.

Death of St. Augustine and Pope Gregory I.

Æthelfrith gained control of Deira around AD 604; the circumstances of this are unknown.

Heinan Period in Japan (-1185); transition from Chinese influence to warrior lords.

King Saebert of Essex reigned in England. St. Mellitus converted him to Christianity. (*AD 604- 616*)

Solar eclipse; 797-03-03; of Elias, year 912. JD ~ 2012224. (*Traditional AD 601-03-10*)

Lunar eclipse; 800-07-10; of Elias, year 915. (*Traditional AD 604-07-16*)

Solar eclipse; 801-12-09; of Michael the Syrian. “NEAR START OF THE REIGN OF HERACLIUS”. JD ~ 2013966.

Heraclius was the Byzantine emperor from 610 to 641. His rise to power began in 608, when he and his father, Heraclius the Elder, the exarch of Africa, led a revolt against the unpopular usurper Phocas.

801 CE solar eclipse; 801-12-09. India/saka 722, pousha solar eclipse.

802 CE – Angkorian dynasty founded by King Jayavarman II.

The year of CE 804/*Era 650 (Traditional AD 612/4)*

Sisebut (ca. AD 565-621) was King of the Visigoths and ruler of Hispania and Septimania from CE 804 until his death (CE 813).

Chlothar II issues the Edict of Paris, an attempt to eradicate corruption.

Solar eclipse 805-09-26; of Isidorus, in Spain. (*AD 612*)

The year of CE 806 (*Traditional AD 616*)

King **Æthelbert** of Kent issues first written English laws.

After **Æthelbert** dies, Kent (temporarily) and Essex return to paganism.

The year of CE 813/Era 659 (Traditional AD 621)

Suintila (ca. AD 588-633/635) was Visigothic King of Hispania, Septimania and Galicia from CE 813 to 823.

The year of CE 815 (Traditional AD 625)

Æthelburh of Kent sometimes spelled Æthelburg, Ethelburga, Æthelburga, also known as Tate or Tata, was an early Anglo-Saxon queen consort of Northumbria, the second wife of King Edwin. As she was a Christian from Kent, their marriage (AD 625) triggered the initial phase of the conversion of the pagan north of England to Christianity.

The year of CE 816 /Yazdegerd (YZ) 184-5/AH 1

(Traditional AD 622)

Beginning of Islamic calendar; marked by Hegira of Mohammed.

The first day of Muharram in the year in which the Hijra took place 30 July in CE 816.

The siege of Constantinople failed. The Byzantine golden income, that was systematic so far, fell away.

The year of CE 818/YZ 186-7 (Traditional AD 624)

Solar eclipse; 818-07-07; of Cambriae and 'Chronicle of Ireland. *(Traditional AD 624-06-21)*

March 13 – Battle of Badr: Muhammad and some 300 of his followers from Medina surprise a reinforced Meccan caravan at Badr returning from Syria, and defeat about 1,000 Quraysh from Mecca.

The year of CE 822/YZ 191/AH 6-7 (Traditional AD 626/628)

Solar eclipse; 822-04-25; "Agapius also has a solar eclipse, with the **stars appearing**, in the seventh year of Mohammed (presumably AH 7)" and "The Sun was eclipsed on the day that Ibrahim died..."

822 CE, June-July; "During the sixth month of the first year of the Chhang-Chhing reign-period a **comet appeared** at the Mao measuring 10 ft."

Solar eclipse; 822-04-25; China/Chang'an. "Emperor Muzong of Tang, 2nd year of the Changqing reign period, 4th month, day xinyou.

February 25 – Khosrow II, the last great shah of the Sasanian Empire, is overthrown by his son Kavad II.

September 6 – Ardashir III, age 7, succeeds his father Kavad II as the twenty-fourth shah of the Sasanian Empire on the latter's death from the plague that is devastating western Persia.

The year of CE 824/YZ 193 (*Traditional AD 630*)

Having defeated the Meccans, Muhamad takes control of Mecca.

The year of CE 826/YZ 195/AH 10-11 (*Traditional AD 632*)

Solar eclipse; 826-08-07; of "Agapius" – Death of Muhammad; succession of Abu Bakr (AH 11-13).

Yazdegerd III was the last Sasanian King of Kings of Iran from YZ 195 to YZ 214 [CE 845].

The year of CE 828/Era 674, AH 12-13 (*Traditional AD 634*)

Battle of Basra, Damascus and Ajnadin. Death of Hadrat Abu Bakr. Hadrat Umar Farooq becomes the Caliph. Battles of Namaraq and Saqatia. Lunar eclipse; 828-07-01. "The lunar eclipse indicating the death of Abu Bakr and accession of Umar (AH 13-23)." (*Traditional AD 634-06-17*)

The year of CE 829/Era 675, /YZ 198/AH 13/14

Lunar eclipse; 829-06-20 of Ibn Yunus, under Yazdegird Era 198/Cairo." Solar eclipse; 829-11-30 of Ibn Yunus, under Yazdegird Era 198." (Schove, p. 184).

Death of Dagobert; kingdom divided between two sons.

Battle of Bridge. Battle of Buwaib. Conquest of Damascus. Battle of Fahl.

The year of CE 830/AH 14-15 (*Traditional 636*)

Byzantine army routed by Muslims on Yarmuk river. Battle of Qadsiyia. Conquest of Madain.

The year of CE 831/YZ 200 (*Traditional 637*)

March – Siege of Ctesiphon: The Rashidun army under Sa'īd ibn Abi Waqqas occupies the Persian capital of Ctesiphon, after a two-month siege. King Yazdegerd III flees with the imperial treasure eastward into

Media. Muslim forces conquer the Persian provinces as far as Khuzestan. Conquest of Syria. Fall of Jerusalem. Battle of Jalula.

The year of CE 832 (*Traditional 642*)

Oswald, the Christian king of Northumbria is killed by Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, at Maserfield.

Pope Theodore I began using the title "Patriarch of the West".

The year of CE 833/AH 18 /Seljuk AH 218 (*Traditional 639*)

Conquest of Khuizistan. Advance into Egypt.

Solar eclipse 833-09-17; of Muqtabis, in Cordoba. (Published in 1453)

The year of CE 836/AH 21 (*Traditional 642*)

Battle of Rayy in Persia. Conquest of Egypt. Foundation of Fustat.

The year of CE 837/AH 22-23 (*Traditional 643/644*)

Solar eclipse; 837-12-31; of Theophanes, and Cedrenus and Agapius." In the eleventh year of Umar." (*Traditional AD 644-11-05*)

Conquest of Azarbaijan and Tabaristan.

837 CE, Mar 22; "Emperor Wenzong of Tang, 2nd year of the Kaicheng reign period, 2nd month, day *bingwu*. At night a broom star more than seven chi long emerged in the east. (**HALLEY'S COMET**)

The year of CE 838/AH 23-24 (*Traditional 644*)

Lunar eclipse; 838-06-11; of "Pingree". "The LE indicating the death of Umar and the accession of Uthman (AH 23-35)." (*Traditional AD 644-05-27*)

Conquest of Fars, Kerman, Sistan Mekran and Kharan.

Martyrdom of Hadrat Umar.

Uthman ibn Affan becomes the caliph.

The year of CE 840/Era 686 (*Traditional AD 644/46 and 650*)

Solar eclipse; 840-05-05 of "Syrian writer Severus Sebokht." (*Traditional AD 644-11-05*)

Solar eclipse; 840-05-05 of BEDE. (*Traditional AD 650-02-06*)

Solar eclipse; 840-05-05 of Isidorus/Spain. (After era 685)

Muslims invade Khurasan, Armenia and Asia Minor.

The year of CE 841 (Traditional AD 646/47)

Solar eclipse; 841-10-18 of "Syrian writer Severus Sebokht." (Traditional AD 646-04-21)

Muslims invade North Africa. Conquest of the island of Cyprus.

842 CE – Campaigns against the Byzantines. (AD 648)

843 CE, June 17 – Pope Martin I is arrested in the Lateran in Rome, along with Maximus the Confessor, on the orders of Emperor Constans II, and taken to imprisonment in Constantinople. (AD 653)

The year of CE 845/YZ 214/AH 30-31 (Traditional 651/655)

King Yazdegerd III of Persia is murdered in a miller's hut near Merv by his followers, ending both Persian resistance to Arab conquest, and the Sassanid Empire.

November 15 – death of Æthelhere, king of East Anglia.

Lunar eclipse; 845-07-22; Japan. "12th year of the Jōva reign period 6th month day gengyin."

In China, Buddhism and foreign religions are proscribed. Land is re-covered from the church.



The year of CE 846/AH 31-32 (*Traditional 652/656*)

King **Æthelwald** of Deira is removed from office by his uncle Oswiu, because of his desertion at the Battle of the Winwaed, and replaced by the latter's son Alhfrith, as subject king in a united Northumbria.

Solar eclipse; 846-12-22; in China. Jiu-tang-shu, Tianwen-zhi, Hui-chang, 6th year, 12month, 1st day, *wu-chen*, **total eclipse**.

847 CE – Mercia regains independence and expands south to Thames valley. (*AD 657*)

Solar eclipse; 849-05-25; of Isidorus/Iberian Peninsula. (*Traditional AD 655-04-12*)

The year of CE 850/AH 35-36 (*Traditional 656*)

Lunar eclipse; 850-04-30 of Pingree – the murder of Uthman and accession of Ali. (*Traditional AD 655-10-20*)

June 20 – Uthman ibn Affan is murdered at Medina after an 11-year reign. He is succeeded by Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law Ali ibn Abi-Talib, who becomes the fourth caliph of the Rashidun Caliphate. He makes Kufah (Iraq) his capital, but the succession is disputed.

The year of CE 851/AH 36-37

Solar eclipse; 851-03-29; India / Prajapathi, Chaitra shu 1.

Ali shifts the capital from Medina to Kufa.

Solar eclipse; 852-03-24; of BEDE in Calvinus. (*Traditional AD 661-07-02*)

852 CE – Battle of Nahrawan. (*AD 658*)

The year of CE 853 /AH 38/39 (*Traditional AD 659/663*)

Conquest of Egypt by Mu'awiyah.

Perctarit (also Berthari), the ex-king of the Langobards [Lombards] flees to the Avar khagan.

The year of CE 854/YZ 222-3, /AH 39-40, Seljuk AH 239-240

Lunar eclipse; 854-02-16 of Ibn Yunus, under Yazdegird Era 222 and 239 al-Hijra."

Ali recaptures Hijaz and Yemen from Muawiyah. Muawiyah I declares himself as the caliph of Damascus.

Lunar eclipse; 854-08-12 of Ibn Yunus, under Yazdegird Era 223 and 240 al-Hijra.”

Lunar eclipse; 854-08-12; of Pingree – the death of Ali and accession of Muawiya.

The year of CE 855 /AH 40-41 (*Traditional AD 661/63/65*)

Caliph Ali (AH 35-41) is assassinated in Kufa.

Start of Umayyad caliphate (- AD 750). Damascus is center of Islamic empire. Mu’awiyah becomes the sole Caliph. (AH 41-60)

Byzantine emperor, Constans II invades Italy and sacks Rome.

Mercia controls S. England.

The year of CE 856/YZ 224-5/AH 41-42 (*Traditional AD 662*)

Solar eclipse; 856-01-11; of Bede, of Ulster, of Rampona.

Lunar eclipse; 856-06-22; of Ibn Yunus/Al-Mahani, under Seljuk AH 242/YZ 225.”

Khawarij revolts.

858 CE – Ascendancy of Fujiwara clan in Japan. (-1160)

The year of 860/AH 45-46 (*Traditional AD 666 and 668*)

Emperor Constans II is assassinated during a mutiny at Syracuse (Sicily).

Muawia bin Hudelj raids Sicily. Abdu'l-Rahman ibn Abu-Bakr, Muhammad ibn Maslamah and Ramlah bint Abi Sufian dies.

The year of 862 (*Traditional AD 665/66/72*)

Solar eclipse; 862-03-04; “Year 976 of the Greeks/Syria...”

Solar eclipse; 862-08-28; India/Chitrabhanu.

King Egfrith of Northumbria campaign north of Forth and defeats Picts.

The year of 863 (*Traditional AD 669*)

Hasan ibn Ali, the second Imam of the Shiites died. Husayn ibn Ali becomes of Ali ibn Abi Talib’ followers.

The year of 864/ AH 49-50 (*Traditional AD 670*)

Lunar eclipse; 864-01-27; of Pingree – “A lunar eclipse in the sixth conjunction.”

Advance in North Africa. Uqba bin Nafe founds the town of Kairouan in Tunisia. Conquest of Kabul.

Solar eclipse; 865-01-01; of S. Ockley in his History of the Saracens. (AH 50)

864 CE, 21st June; "On a *chi-hai* day in the fifth month of the fifth year of the Hsien-Thug reign-period a comet was seen in the NE at a quarter-hour before day-break."

Comet of Theophanes? (AD 668?)

The year of 866/YZ 235/AH 52, Seljuk AH 252 (AD 672)

Solar eclipse; 866-06-16; of Ibn Yunus/Al-Mahani, under Seljuk AH 252/YZ 235."

Lunar eclipse; 866-11-26; of Ibn Yunus/Al-Mahani, under Seljuk AH 252/YZ 235."

Capture of the island of Rhodes. Campaigns in Khurasan.

Solar eclipse; 867-06-06; the solar eclipse of Michael the Syrian, in the year 983 (Seleucid); (*Traditional AD 671-12-07*)

868 CE – Arabs besiege Constantinople but fail to take it. The Muslims cross the Oxus. Bukhara becomes a vassal state. (AH 54)

The year of CE 871/AH 57-8 (*Traditional AD 677*)

Occupation of Samarkand and Tirmiz. Siege of Constantinople.

In Spain, Count Ervig overthrows Wambla, king of the Visigoths, and makes concessions to the rebellious aristocrats.

Solar eclipse; 873-07-28; Japan/Kyoto.

Wilfrid converts the Saxons of Sussex to Christianity.

Lunar eclipse; 874-12-26; of Pingree – the death of Muawija and accession of Yazid. (AH 60)

Tragedy of Kerbala and martyrdom of Hadrat Hussain.

King Egrith of Northumbria campaigns in N. Ireland.

877 CE – a Death of Yazid. Accession of Mu'awiyah II. (AH 64)

The year of CE 878/AH 64-65 (*Traditional AD 683-4-5-6*)

Lunar eclipse; 878-04-20; of Italian record, under St. Leo II, pope. (*Traditional AD 683-04-17*)

Solar eclipse; 878-10-29; of Ulster and Scotorum under 685 and 688."

(Traditional AD 688-07-03)

Marwan becomes the Caliph at Damascus (AH 64). Battle of Marj Rahat.

The year of CE 879/AH 65-66 (*Traditional AD 685*)

Abd al-Malik becomes caliph of the Umayyads. They are Sunnites and believe that doctrinal authority passes from caliph to caliph.

880 CE – Mukhtar declares himself as the Caliph at Kufa.

881 CE – Battle of Kufa between the forces of Mukhtar and Abdullah ibn Zubair. Mukhtar killed.

Solar eclipse; 884-01-02 of “Theophanes under the 8th or 9th year of Justinian II.” *(Traditional AD 693-10-05)*

Lunar eclipse; 886-05-21; Japan. “2nd year of the Ninna reign period, 4th month, 14th day of the month, day guihai.”

The fall of Makkah. Death of Abdullah ibn Zubair. Abdul Malik becomes the sole Caliph. (AH 73)

The year of CE 887/AH 73-74 (*Traditional AD 693/5/7*)

Solar eclipse; 88-10-20; of Elias of Nisibis, under year 74 or 1004 of the Greeks (Seleucid era).

Venice elects its first leader, or doge.

Justinian II is overthrown by the general, Leontius. He takes refuge with the Bulgars of the Crimea.

The year of CE 888/AH 74-75 (*Traditional AD 694*)

Solar eclipse; 888-04-15; China/Chang’an. “Emperor Xizong of Tang, 1st year of the Wende reign period, 3rd month, day wuxu, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun; **it was total**”.

Solar eclipse; 888-10-09; of Elias of Nisibis, under year 75 or 1005 of the Greeks (Seleucid era), and Theophanes. *(Traditional AD 693-10-05)*

The year of CE 890 (*Traditional AD 700*)

In writs by Aventinus we can read the following: “Theodo expels her daughter, Uta to Italy. Landobertus dies in the country of the Avars, Hunnia and Pannonia as a refugee.”

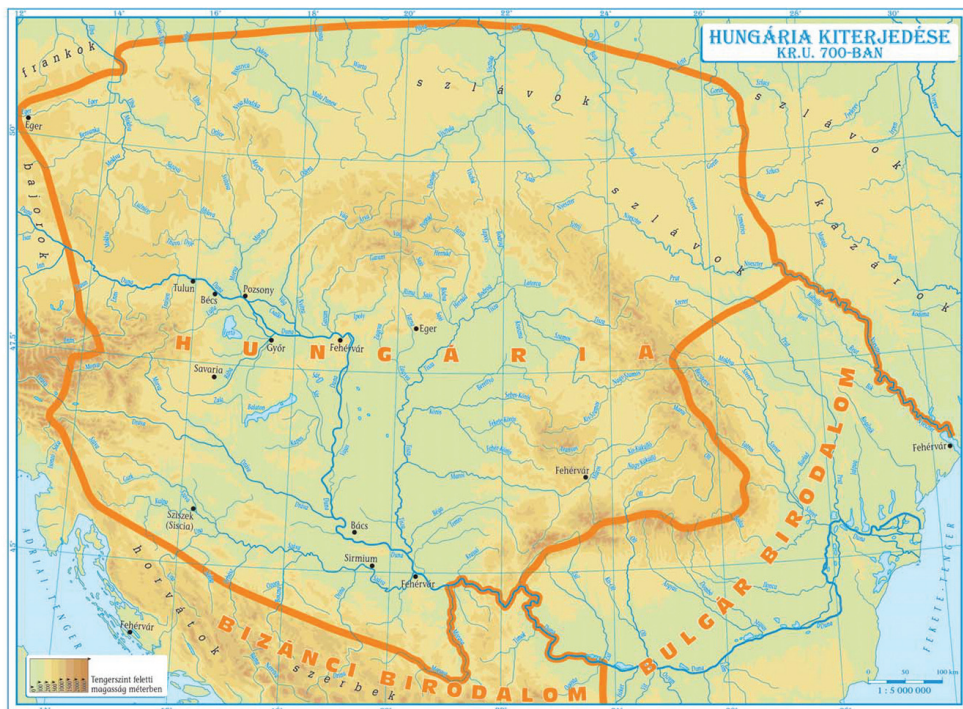
The year of CE 897/AH 83-84 (*Traditional AD 703/705*)

Constantinople attacked by Tervel, the Bulgar khan, who restores the exiled Justinian II to the Byzantine throne.

899 CE – Walid succeeds his father, Abd al-Malik as Umayyad caliph (AH 86-96). Work starts on the construction of the Great Mosque in Damascus.

902 CE – Rebel leader, Roderic, is elected king of the Visigoths; the kingdom remains divided by international unrest. (*Traditional AD 710*)

Lunar eclipse; 904-11-25; India /saka 826 margashira, mrigashira pour-nami.



Hungaria – 700 AD

The year of CE 905/AH 92-93 (*Traditional AD 711 and AD 715*)

Islamic armies led by Tariq cross the Strait of Gibraltar and rapidly conquer Visigoth Spain.

On the death of Pepin II, an illegitimate son, Charles Martel, overcomes other claimants to become mayor of the Austrasian palace, the effective power behind the Frankish throne.

905 CE, 18th May; “On a *kéng-tzu* day in the fourth month of the second year of the Thien-Yu reign-period a star resembling Venus appeared at the NW corner during the evening.”

Comet of the later Islamic writers. (AH 92?)

The year of 906/AH 93-94/Era 752

Æthelbald (also spelled **Ethelbald** or **Aethelbald**) was the King of Mercia, in what is now the English Midlands from 716 until he was killed in 757.

Musa ibn Nusair advances into Leon, Asturia and Galicia.

Jewish golden age in Spain.

End of Chinese Tang dynasty.

907 CE, 7th April; “On the 22nd day in the second month of the seventh year of the Engi reign-period a comet was seen.”

The year of 907/Saka 829/AH 94-95

Lunar eclipse; 907-04-02; India/saka 829, chaitra shu1, Brihspathi in Kumbha.

Death of Imam Zainul Abedin.

Beginning of “Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms” period in China. (907-979)

907 CE, 7th April; “On the 22nd day in the second month of the seventh year of the Engi reign-period a comet was seen.”

Death of Walid. Accession of Suleiman (AH 96-99).

Musa ibn Nusair recalled from Spain by Caliph Suleiman, stripped of all power and banished into the desert.

Death of Suleiman. Accession of Umar ibn Abdul Aziz (AH 99-101).

The year of CE 912/Era 758, AH 99-100

(Traditional AD 716/718/720)

Solar eclipse; 912-06-17; of Isidorus; “At the same time, at the beginning of era 758, the 100th year of the Arabs...”

Christian victory at battle of Covadonga halts Muslim advance in Iberian Peninsula.

Byzantine emperor, Leo III, raises the Arab siege of Constantinople, blocking further Arab expansion.

912 CE, May 15; "Emperor Taizu of Later Liang, 2nd year of the Qianhua reign period, 4th month, on the night of day *jiaxu*, a broom star appeared to west of LINGTAI." **(HALLEY'S COMET)**

Comet of the later Islamic writers from Syriac source? (AD 716)

914 CE – Death of Umar ibn Abdul Aziz. Accession of Yazid II (AH 101-105).

Muslim armies cross the Pyrenees and occupy southern France.

918 CE – Death of Yazid II. Accession of Hisham (AH 105-125).

The Muslims occupy Nimes in France.

Iconoclast Period: Byzantine emperor Leo III bans the worship of religious images.

Foundation of state of Koryo (Korea).

The year of CE 923/YZ 291/2, AH 110-111, Seljuk AH 310-311 (Traditional AD 729/733)

Lunar eclipse; 923-06-01; of Ibn Yunus/Ali ibn Amajur al-Turki, under Seljuk AH 311/YZ 292."

Solar eclipse; 923-11-11; of Ibn Yunus/Abu al-Hasan Ali ibn Amajur, under Seljuk AH 311/YZ 292."

Solar eclipse; 923-11-11; of Caucasian Albanians. (Traditional AD 733-08-14)

923 CE; "During the third year of the Lung-Té reign-period of Hou-Liang a comet was seen."

BEDE'S Comet. (AD 729)

The year of CE 924 (Traditional AD 733)

Solar eclipse; 924-05-06; of Bede Continuation, and Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. (Traditional AD 733-08-14)

The year of CE 925/YZ 294 AH 112-113, Seljuk AH 312-313

Lunar eclipse; 923-04-11; of Ibn Yunus/Abu al-Hasan ibn Amajur, under Seljuk AH 313/YE 294."

The year of CE 926, AH 113-114 (Traditional AD 732/6)

Frankish leader, Charles Martel defeats Arab armies at battle of Poitiers.

King **Ethelbald** of Mercia, now overlord of Kent, Wessex and Middlesex,

is described as 'King of Britain'.

Solar eclipse.; 926-09-10; China/Luoyang. "Emperor Mingzong of Later Tang, 1st year of the Tiancheng reign period, 8th month, day yiyou, the first day of the month.

The year of CE 927/YZ 295-6/AH 114-5, Seljuk AH 314-5

Lunar eclipse; 927-09-13/14; of Ibn Yunus/Ali ibn Amajur, under Seljuk AH 315/YZ 296."

Solar eclipse; 928-08-18; of Ibn Yunus/Ali ibn Amajur."

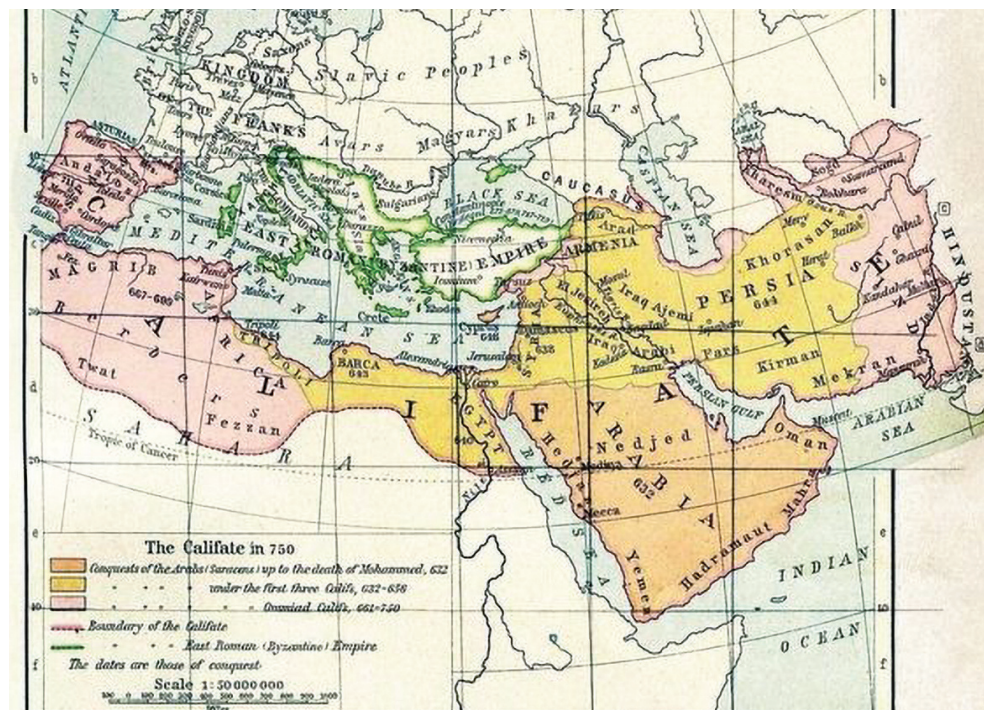
Lunar eclipse; 929-01-27; of Ibn Yunus/Abu al-Hasan Ali ibn Amajur, under Seljuk AH 316/YZ 297."

Muslim armies advance through southern France and occupy mountain passes in Switzerland.

Lunar eclipse; 929-07-24; China. "Emperor Mingzong of Later Tang, 4th year of the Tiancheng reign period, 6th month, day guichou.

Lunar eclipse; 929-07-24; Japan. "7th year of the Enchó reign period, 6th month, 16th day of the month."

King Pelagius of Asturias dies and is succeeded by his son Favila.



The year of 931/AH 118-9

The Muslims meet reverse at Avignon in France.

King Favila of Asturias dies after a 2-year reign. He is succeeded by his brother-in-law Alfonso I, husband of his sister Ermesinda.

Lunar eclipse; 933-11-05; of Ibn Yunus/Ali ibn Amajur al-Turki, under Seljuk AH 321."

The year of 937/AH 125-6 (Traditional AD 743)

Solar eclipse; 937-02-14; China/Kaifeng.

Lunar eclipse; 937-08-24; Japan. "7th year of the Jōhei reign period. 7th month, 16th day of the month, day *bingyin*, clear weather.

According to Paul the Deacon, Liutprand, the King of the Lombard's (AD 720-744) always paid peculiar attention to preserving the peace with the Franks and Avars [Hungarians].

Death of Hisham. Accession of Walid II (AH 125-126)

Solar eclipse; 938-02-03; India/saka 861, Vilambi, Cjaitra, solar eclipse.

Deposition of Walid II. Accession of Yazid III, and his death. The new Caliph Marwan II. (AH 127-132)

Mongol Khitan invade N China; establish new capital at Yanking (later Peking/Beijing).

Beginning of the Abbasid revolution in Khorasan. (AH 129)

941 CE – a Pepin III (AD 714-768), the Frankish mayor of the palace, takes the title of king for himself founding the royal Carolingian dynasty. (AD 751)

942 CE – Battle of Rayy. (AH 130)

The year of 944/AH 132- (Traditional AD 750)

"The Abbasid Caliphate was the third caliphate to succeed the Islamic prophet Muhammad. It was founded by a dynasty descended from Muhammad's uncle, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566–653 AD), from whom the dynasty takes its name. They ruled as caliphs for most of the caliphate from their capital in Baghdad in modern-day Iraq, after having overthrown the Umayyad Caliphate in the Abbasid Revolution of 750 AD (132 AH). The Abbasid Caliphate first centered its government in Kufa, modern-day Iraq, but in 145 AH the caliph Al-Mansur founded the city of Baghdad, near the ancient Babylonian capital city of Babylon. Bagh-

dad became a center of science, culture, philosophy and invention in what became known as the Golden Age of Islam."

The last Umayyad caliph, Marwan, is defeated by Abbasids at the battle of the Zab, Syria. The Abbasids now gain spiritual and political control of most of the Muslim world. The history of the Abbasid Caliphate starts from the reign of **Caliph Abu al-Abbas as-Saffah (AH 132-136)**

The year of CE 945/AH 133-4 (*Traditional AD 751-756*)

Solar eclipse; 945-09-09; of Bede and Ulster, and Chronicon Luxoviense. 945 CE lunar eclipse; 945-09-24; Japan. "8th year of the Tengyó reign period, 8th month, 16th day of the month, day jimao.

Battle of Talas: **First recorded encounter (and the last)** between Arab and Chinese forces. The rulers of Tashkent and Ferghana are both nominal vassals of **the Five Dynasty**; (not Tang!!!) the Chinese have intervened on behalf of Ferghana in a conflict between the two; the Abbasid Caliphate, competing with the Chinese for control of Central Asia, has become involved. Arab forces from Samarkand have marched to challenge a Chinese army (30,000 men) under Gao Xianzhi. Gao has had a series of military victories in the region, but his Turkish contingent, Karluk mercenaries, defects. Out of 10,000 Chinese troops, only 2,000 manage to return from the Talas River to China.

The year of CE 947 (*Traditional AD 753-757*)

Emperor Constantine V embarks on a campaign against the Bulgars.

King **Æthelbald** of Mercia (AD 716-757) is murdered by his bodyguard, and succeeded by Offa, the most powerful of the Mercian kings. (AD 757-796)

Khitans invade N China, establishing Liao dynasty at Beijing.

The year of CE 948/AH 136-7 (*Traditional AD 754*)

948 CE lunar eclipse; 948-01-28; China. "[Emperor Gaozu of] Later Han, 12th year of the Tianfu reign period, 12th month, day yiwei, full Moon."

After Abu al-Abbas death his successor was his brother **Abu Ja'far**. He was a son of a Berber woman, and he gains the title of al-Mansur for his deeds. In fact, he was the founder of the Abbasid dynasty all the following caliphs were from his direct lineage. **He reigned from 136 AH until 158 AH.**

Rebellion of al-Mansur's uncle Abdallah ibn Ali.

950 CE – Abd ar-Rahman I became emir of Córdoba in 138 AH after six years in exile after the Umayyads lost the position of caliph in Damascus to the Abbasids in AH 132.

952 CE – Khazar army under Ras Tarkhan invaded and temporarily occupied parts of Azerbaijan and Arran. (AD 758)

The year of CE 953/AH 141-2 (Traditional AD 759-760)

Solar eclipse; 953-04-16; of Theophanes. (Traditional AD 760-08-15)

Abbasid conquest of Tabaristan.

The Franks recapture Narbonne from the Muslims.

The year of CE 954/AH 142-3 (Traditional AD 760)

Death of Imam Ismail, son of Imam Ja'afar as Saadig.

Beginning of the Fatimid branch among Muslims.

Solar eclipse; 956-02-14; of Ulster. (Traditional AD 764-06-04)

956 CE, 13th March; "On a *jen-hsü* night in the first month of the third year of the Hsien-Té reign-period of Chou Thai-Tsu a comet appeared at the corner of the Shen with its rays pointing SE."

Comet of Theophanes, Denys, and al-Khwarizmi. (AD 761 and 762)

Revolt of Muhammad al-Nafs al-Zakiyya.

Foundation of Baghdad.

In this year [AH 146] Al-Mansur sent his troops to conquer Al-Andalus for the Abbasid Empire. But the ruler Abd al-Rahman I successfully defended his territory. Al-Mansur withdrew and thereafter focused his troops on holding the eastern part of his empire on lands that were once part of Persia.

The year of CE 960 (Traditional AD 766)

Sayram in Central Asia taken from the Nestorians. (AD 766)

Northern Song dynasty founded in N. China, capital at Kaifeng.

962 CE – Charlemagne embarks on conquest of Saxony; subdues it and converts it to Christianity. (AD 771-2)

Offa defeats men of Hastings, subdues all Sussex.

964 CE – Conquest of Lombards by Charlemagne who absorbs the Lombard kingdom into Frankish empire. N. Italy comes under Frankish rule. (AD 774)

Offa described as 'King of the English'.

Lunar eclipse; 965-02-18; Japan. "2nd year of the Kóhó reign period, 1st month, 25th day of the month, day bingxu.

Solar eclipse; 965-03-05; India/saka 887 Phalgunā Aṃa.

965 CE, 12th May; "On the seventh day in the second month of the second year of the Kōhō reign-period a 'guest star' was seen.."

Comet of Theophanes, Denys. (AD 770)

967 CE, 8th January; "On the 25th day in the 11th month of the third year of the Kōhō reign-period a comet was seen.

967 CE – Fujiwara clan begin unification of Japan.

The year of CE 969/AH 158-9 (*Traditional AD 775*)

Death of al-Mansur (AH 136-158). In AD 775 al-Mansur was followed by his son **Muhammad al-Mahdi (AH 158-169 AH)**.

He was the third Abbasid Caliph who reigned from AH 158 to his death in AH 169.

Solar eclipse; 970-05-08; of "Turoidus." (*Traditional AD 776-779*)

The year of CE 971/Era 817/AH 160-1 (*Traditional AD 777-779*)

Solar eclipse; 971-04-27; of manuscript at the Escorial, ERA 817.

Abbasid–Carolingian alliance:

Sulayman al-Arabi the pro-Abbasid Wali (governor) of Barcelona and Girona sent a delegation to Charlemagne in Paderborn, offering his submission, together with the allegiance of Husayn of Zaragoza and Abu Taur of Huesca in return for military aid. The three pro-Abbasid rulers also conveyed that the caliph of Baghdad, Muhammad al-Mahdi, was preparing an invasion force against the Umayyad ruler Abd al-Rhaman I.

The year of CE 972/Era 818 (*Traditional AD 778-782*)

According to the notes found in Frankish annals the envoys of the Avar (Hun) Khagan and Jugurru appeared at King Charles' assembly in Lipp-springen to secure the peace.

Lunar eclipse; 972-09-25; India. "Angirasa, Ashvayuja, purnima lunar eclipse."

974 CE – Song dynasty unites China, capital at Luoyang.

Solar eclipse; 975-08-09; Japan/Heinan. "3rd year of the Ten-en reign period, 7th month, day xinwei, the first day of the month.
Southern Tang empire submits to Northern Song; China united under Song, end of "Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period.

The year of CE 977/YZ 346/ AH 166-7, Seljuk AH 366-7

(Traditional AD 783/787)

Lunar eclipse; 977-07-03; China. "Emperor Taizong of Song, 2nd year of the Taiping xingguo reign period, 6th month, day jiachen."

Lunar eclipse; 977-07-03; India. "Saka 899, Eeswara. Aashada, Shuddha 15, Tuesday."

Solar eclipse; 977-12-13; China/Kaifeng. "Emperor Taizong of Song, 2nd year of the Taiping xingguo reign period, 11th month, day dinghai.

Solar eclipse; 977-12-13; of Ibn Yunus in the year 367...Cairo (date on Persian calendar YZ 346)." (Traditional Seljuk AH 367 = AH 167)

On Lechfield the Bavarian Duke Tass-ilo assured Charles the Great of his loyalty. *(Traditional AD 787)*

King Offa first divided a silver pound into 240 silver pennies. *(AD 790)*

King Offa of Mercia issues silver 'penny' coin bearing his name and portrait.

The year of CE 978/YZ 347/AH 167-8, Seljuk AH 367-8

(Traditional AD 784/788)

Solar eclipse; 978-06-08; of Ibn Yunus in the year 367...Cairo (date on Persian calendar YZ 347). (Traditional Seljuk AH 367 = AH 167)

Charlemagne annexes Bavaria.

In Einhard's opinion Tass-ilo entered alliance with the Eastern neighbors of the Bavarians, and he not only did not fulfill the King's orders, but also was brave enough to challenge him for a war. The Huns according to their promise to Tass-ilo set up two armies: the first one attacked the Friaul Margrave, the other went to help the Bavarians. They suffered a defeat on both fronts from the occupational Frank armies of Charles the Great that arrived meantime (the Battle of Regensburg). The King himself went to Regensburg where he made decisions in the matters of the Bavarian and the margrave borders and settled how to be out of danger with the Lord's favor in face of the above mentioned Avars.

Construction of the Great Mosque of Córdoba begins.

The year of CE 979/YZ 348/AH 168-69, Seljuk AH 368-69

Lunar eclipse; 979-05-14; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 368/YE 348."

Solar eclipse; 979-05-28; of Theophanes/Cedrenus and Laureshamenses. (*Traditional AD 787-09-16*)

Solar eclipse; 979-05-28; of Ibn Yunus in the year 368... (date on Persian calendar YZ 348). (*Traditional Seljuk AH 368 = AH 168*)

Death of the Caliph al-Mahdi. **Accession Musa of Hadi (AH 169-170)**

Lunar eclipse; 979-11-06; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 369/YE 348."

At the second council of Nicaea, iconoclasm is condemned, and the veneration of images is restored in the Eastern Empire.

Battle of Gaoliang River: Emperor Tai Zong leads an expedition into You Prefecture (or Youzhou). The Liao Dynasty counter-attacks and defeats the Song forces near modern-day Beijing.

Summer – Tai Zong invades the Northern Han and besieges the capital of Taiyuan. A relief force sent by the Liao Dynasty is defeated. The Kingdom is absorbed into the Song Dynasty.

The year of CE 980/AH 169-70, Seljuk AH 369-70 (*Traditional AD 786 and 790*)

980 CE lunar eclipse; 980-05-03; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 369/YZ 349."

In AH 170, *in the traditional year of AD 786*, that is in 980 CE al-Mahdi's second son, **Harun al-Rashid became the new Caliph (AH 170-193)**. The period of his reign was the golden age of the Caliphate.

980 CE lunar eclipse; 980-10-26; China. "Emperor Taizong of Song, 5th year of the Taiping xinggou reign period, 8th month (should be 9th month), day *yimao*."

Einhard says that "Charlemagne carried out no military maneuvers that year, but staying in Worms listened to the **Huns'** emissaries, and then sent his return demands to their princes. There were negotiations between them on their countries' borders respectively, on the question on what territories they should be. This rivalry and dispute were the origin of the war he waged later against the **Huns**." From other sources we learn

that Charlemagne redirected the biggest part of his army to Bavaria against the wicked clan of the **Huns**.

The year of CE 981/YZ 350/AH 170-1, Seljuk AH 370-1

(Traditional AD 787 and 791)

Lunar eclipse; 981-04-22; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 370/YZ 350."

Lunar eclipse; 981-10-16; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 371/YZ 350."

Einhard: "As springtime was over, at the beginning of summer or so the King having left Worms went to Bavaria thinking that he would repay **the Huns** for their deeds and would launch a war against them as soon as possible. Having divided his army into two, the first one followed the northern bank of the Danube and the other that was led by him personally followed the southern banks of the river securing the resources of the army on the Danube with the favorable streams. At first he pitched camp at the estuary of the Enns, as this river between the borders of the Bavarians and the Huns was counted to be a sure borderline between the two countries.

During three days they had prayers for the favorable and fortunate outcome of the war. Then they broke camp at last and the Franks declared war on the **Huns'** clan. They drove away the vanguard detachment of the **Huns**, destroyed their fortresses out of which one was built above the river Kamp and the other next to the town of Comageni on the mountain of Cumeoberg with a very strong rampart."

It is immaterial whether the **Huns** took a firm stand against the attack or using the burnt land tactics withdrew to the estuary of the Rába. One thing is the essence: at the beginning of November Charles with his strongly manhandled army is already in Regensburg. (This military undertaking was finished without any discomfiture but one: in the army that was led personally by the King such a devastating contagion broke out that affected the horses that hardly one tenth of the many thousand horses remained alive).

The year of CE 982/AH 171/2 (Traditional AD 788/792)

The date of Abd al-Rahman's death is approximately AH 172. Succeeded by Hisham I (AH 172-180)

Idrisid state set up in the Maghreb.

"The Idrisids were an Arab Muslim Dynasty in Morocco, ruling from AH 172 to AH 363. Named after the founder, Idris I, the Idrisids were an Alid and Hasanid dynasty, descended from Muhammad. The Idrisids are traditionally considered to be the founders of the first Moroccan Muslim state, setting the stage for subsequent dynasties and states centered in this region. Their reign played an important role in the early Islamization of Morocco and also presided over an increase in Arab immigration and Arabization in major urban centers.

Fleeing the Abbasid Caliphate to the east in the aftermath of the Battle of Fakhkh, Idris I first established himself in AH 172 at Volubilis in present-day Morocco with the help of local Berber allies." (Wikipedia)

Solar eclipse; 982-03-28; Japan/Heinan. "5th year of the Tengen reign period, 3rd month, day guise the first day of the month.

The Saxons revolt against the Franks and enter alliance with the Avars (Huns).

The year of CE 983/YZ 351-2/AH 172-3, Seljuk AH 372-3 (Traditional AD 789/93)

Lunar eclipse; 983-03-02; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 372/YZ 351."

Charlemagne planned again an attack against Pannonia, but his army was annihilated by the Saxons at the river Weser.

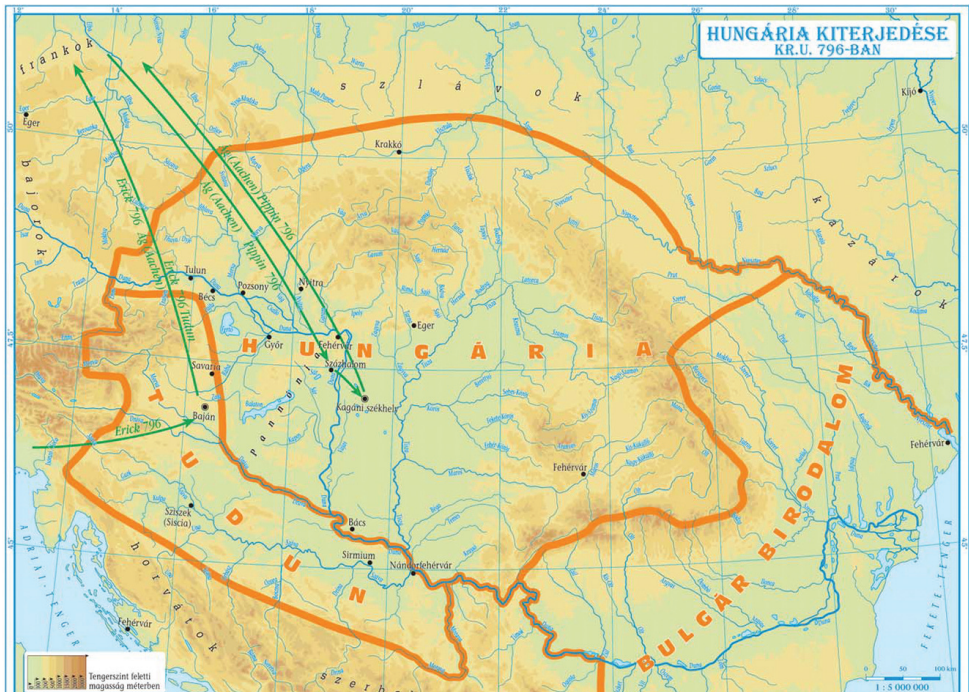
The year of CE 984 (Traditional AD 794)

Civil war in Hunnia [Hungary]. The Khagan and the Jugurru are killed.

The year of CE 985/YZ 354/AH 174-5, Seljuk AH 374-5 (Traditional AD 791/95)

Solar eclipse; 985-07-20; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 375/YZ 354."

The manufacture of paper is introduced into Baghdad from China.



Hungaria – 796 AD

While Charlemagne was waging a war at a settlement (today Lüneberg) at the Elba, Tudun's emissaries visited him. Tudun had great power in the clan and the country of the Avars. The emissaries said that Tudun and his people want to surrender to the king and take up the Christian faith. Tudun was the Lord of the South-Western part of Hungaria/Hungary of that time and managed to get out of the civil war alive. His ring (circular rampart that was like a ring) was between the Kerka River and the Morva (today Mura) rivers, from where it was easy to control the iron ore, silver and gold mining in the Morva valley.

Pope Adrian died on 25 December 795 AD.

The year of CE 986/AH 175-6, Seljuk AH 375-6 (Traditional AD 792/96)

Solar eclipse; 986-01-13; India/saka 907, maagha ama solar eclipse.

Anglo-Saxon king, Offa, dies after completing a massive 150-mile-long dike, marking the border between his kingdom and Welsh territories.

Lunar eclipse; 986-12-19; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 376."

According to the Frank annals Prince Erich of Friuli sent his men with the Slavonic Voinimir to the Pannonian provinces and ransacked the rings of the Avars living in undisturbed peace so far and for a long time. The winner sent the hoards treasured by the former Avar kings by their big richness while reigning (regnum) during the centuries to Prince Charles, his lord and king to the Palace in Aachen. According to the Annals of Lorsch, a great quantity of treasures arrived from the Avar country parts. The story according to which just a prince from Friuli almost "off-hand" ransacked Tudun's ring seems to be very unbelievable, but of course only in case if we do not pay attention to the antecedents and the continuation... The preceding year Tudun's emissaries had talks with Charles on questions concerning subjection and on adopting Christianity (presumably they promised him treasures), then all of a sudden we read the following in the annals: "This very year Tudun with the biggest part of the Avars went to the King as he promised and with his people and country (it was the territories between the rivers of Mura and the Enns) submitted himself to the king's power. He and his people were Christianized and plied with honorable presents returned home." Just a minimum logic is sufficient to realize that Tudun did not bluff. He sent the treasures in advance and due to the stupendous amount of this the price of gold and silver suddenly fell by a third. Voinimir became Tudun's confidante, who delivered safely the treasure with his troops to the place it had to be delivered, which could not be easy at all under contemporary circumstances. It is not a chimerical illusion to guess that Tudun was authorized by the new khagan to surrender themselves to the Franks under similar conditions. At least the further events of the year seem to support this idea.

"The King after having gathered his troops went to the Saxons, and his son, Pippin, was sent to the Pannonian provinces with an army. In summer Pippin pitched camp at the right bank of the Danube, where the new Khagan and his spouse, the Khatun, and also the Tarkhan and other dignitaries made their appearance before him and ceremonially asked for peace. After all this the khagan invited Pippin to come and see the khagan's seat, who (Pippin) – with trembling feet perhaps – but accepted the invitation. He was given a rich present and left in peace. Charles returning from the Saxon Aachen was happy to see his son Pippin un-

harm and that he brought the rest of the treasures.

On ground of all this we may declare that the Huns did not perish in battles, did not die out, were not devastated by epidemics or pestilence, not so as Charles' horses... Temporarily they submitted, stroke their flag, and promised to adopt Christianity to Charles the Great. The Bavarian prefects were entrusted to control this.
Khitans (Liao dynasty) rebuild Beijing.

The year of CE 989 (*Traditional AD 799*)

989 CE, Aug 12; "Emperor Taizong of Song, 2nd year of the Duandong reign period, 7th month, day *dinghai*. A guest star emerged to the north-west of the star of BEIHE." (**HALLEY'S COMET**)

989 CE, Oct 18; "8th year of the King of Sungjong, 9th month, day *jiawu*. A broom star appeared."

Charles the Great received bad news on Gerold and Erich's destruction. One of them, the prefect of Bavaria entered into an action with the Huns and died in the battle. At the town of Liburnia, at Tersatton the inhabitants of the town trapped Erich and killed him.

The year of CE 990/AH 179-80, Seljuk AH 179-380 (*Traditional AD 796-98 and 800*)

Lunar eclipse; 990-04-12; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 380."

Hisham died in AH 180 after rule of eight years. Succeeded by al-Hakam (AH 180-206)

Solar eclipse; 990-11-21; of "Theophanes, 797, **VOLCANIC DARKNESS.**" (*Traditional AD 797*)

The pope crown Charlemagne Holy Roman Emperor at St. Peter's.

The year of CE 991

Lunar eclipse; 991-09-26; China. "Emperor Taizong of Song, 2nd year of the Chunhua reign period, 8th month, day *renwu*. The Moon was totally eclipsed."

The year of CE 992/Saka 913 (*Traditional AD 802*)

Solar eclipse; 992-03-07; India/saka 913, Khara.

Irene, the first Byzantine empress, is exiled by the finance minister Nicephorus, who puts himself on the throne.

Vikings raid Iona. Egbert becomes King of Wessex.

The year of CE 993/YZ 362, AH 182-3, Seljuk AH 382-3 (*Traditional AD 803*)

Solar eclipse; 993-08-20; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 383/YZ 362."

With Zodan's (princeps Pannoniorum) submission the Avar war of Charles the Great came to an end. The Franks acquitted at this with satisfaction that both Pannonia submitted. From the point of view of our country perhaps the most important thing is that behind the distorted Zodan name we have the leader or Tharkan Zörénd/Zerind. And he was no other than Kopány's father and St Stephen's grandfather. Some historians say that Zerind (the Bald) may have been the lord of the land between the Lake Balaton and the river Sava, others of the opinion that he was the lord of Hungaria expanding from the forests of Vienna and the northern Mura River up to the line of the Danube. To the East from the Danube the lord is the Khagan, whose substitute was Isha Khan known by historians as Canizauci, as it has been remained in the names of the settlements Kanizsa and Isaszeg.

The majority of the Huns called Bulgarians under the direction of Khan Karom [Krum] defeated the Christianized Khagan. After Kardam's death he [Khan Krum] extended his power beyond the Iron Gates over Bulgaria as well. With this the Dulo Clan gets on the Bulgarian throne.

The year of CE 994/AH 183-4 (*Traditional AD 800*)

Musa al-Kazim is poisoned in prison of Harun al-Rashid. Ali al-Rida becomes Imam. Aghlabid rule is established in North Africa. The Aghlabids were an Arab dynasty of emirs from the Najdi tribe of Banu Tamim, who ruled Ifriqiya and parts of Southern Italy, nominally on behalf of the Abbasid Caliph, for about a century, until overthrown by the new power of the Fatimids.

In AH 184, the Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Rashid appointed Ibrahim I ibn al-Aghlab, son of a Khurasanian Arab commander from the Banu Tamim tribe, as hereditary Emir of Ifriqiya, in response to the anarchy that had

reigned in that province following the fall of the Muhallabids. At that time there were perhaps 100,000 Arabs living in Ifriqiya, although the Berbers still constituted the great majority.

Ibrahim was to control an area that encompassed eastern Algeria, Tunisia and Tripolitania. Although independent in all but name, his dynasty never ceased to recognise Abbasid overlordship. The Aghlabids paid an annual tribute to the Abbasid Caliph and their suzerainty was referenced in the khutba at Friday prayers.

995 CE – Death of Rabi'a al-Adawiyya al-Qaysiyya famous Arab Muslim saint and Sufi mystic. (AH 184)

The year of CE 996/AH 185-6 (*Traditional AD 802/6*)

The Mecca Protocol: Caliph Harun al-Rashid and the leading officials of the Abbasid Caliphate perform the hajj to Mecca, where the line of succession is finalized. Harun's eldest son al-Amin is named heir, but his second son al-Ma'mun is named as al-Amin's heir, and ruler of a broadly autonomous Khurasan. A third son, al-Qasim, is added as third heir, and receives responsibility over the frontier areas with the Byzantine Empire. Vikings burn Iona, kill 68 monks.

The year of CE 997/AH 186-7 (*Traditional AD 803*)

Downfall of the Barmakids: Caliph Harun al-Rashid has his friend Ja'far ibn Yahya beheaded, possibly for having an affair with his sister Abbasa. The surviving members of the influential Barmakid family are imprisoned on the orders of Harun, and their property is confiscated.

The year of CE 1000/ AH 190-1 (*Traditional AD 806/810*)

Solar eclipse; 1000-04-17; of "Juvavenses and Gottwichensis under 810." Harun al-Rashid leads a huge campaign against the Byzantines.

November – Al-Hakam I, Umayyad emir of Córdoba, reasserts his control over the city of Toledo, autonomous since AD 797. To this effect Al-Hakam has over 72 nobles (accounts talk of 5,000) massacred at a banquet, crucified and displayed along the banks of the Guadalquivir River (modern Spain), in what comes to be known as the "Day of the Trench". Charlemagne sends his son, Pepin, to attack pro-Byzantine Venice, but with limited success.

Krum [Karom], king of Bulgaria, defeats and kills Emperor Nicephorus I. A son, who later becomes, St Stephen, was born to the 24-year-old Hungarian Grand Prince Geza.

The year of CE 1001/YZ 370/AH 191-2, Seljuk AH 391-2

1001 CE, 23rd February; "On the 27th day in the first month of the Chóhó reign-period a comet 2 ft long appeared at the north of *Thien-Chhuan* and south of *Chüan-Shé*."

Lunar eclipse; 1001-09-05; of Ibn Yunus in the year 391 of al-Hijrah...

An Abbasid fleet under Humayd ibn Ma'yuf al-Hajuri raids the Peloponnese, Rhodes and Myra.

Charles the Great and following his wake the author of the Frank Annals, were of the knowledge that the Khan Karom/Canizauci [Krum] was the King's subject so that he was awaited in Aachen to come. But unfortunately, he was busy with something else right then: had a drinking bowl made from the skull of the Byzantine Emperor Nicephorus.



Historical Map of Europe at the death of Charles the Great

The year of CE 1002/YZ 370-1/AH 192-3, Seljuk AH 392-3

Lunar eclipse; 1002-03-01; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 392/YE 370.”

In Gharb al-Andalus (modern Portugal), Hazim ibn Wahb leads a rebellion against the Emirate of Córdoba.

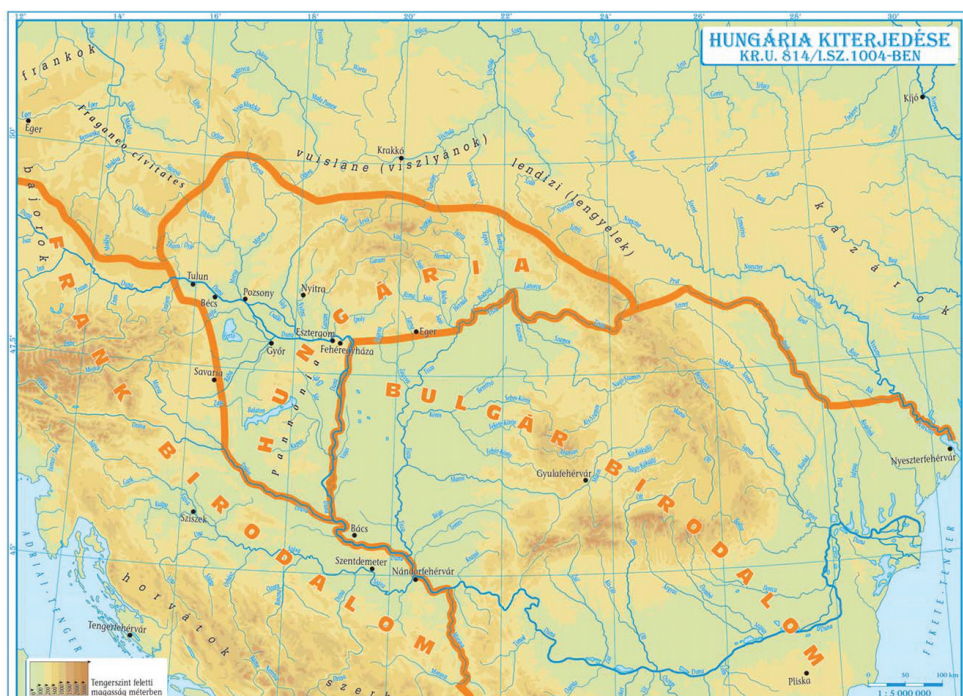
The year of CE 1003/AH 193-4 (*Traditional AD 809*)

March 24 – Caliph Harun al-Rashid dies at Tus, on an expedition to put down an uprising in Khorasan (modern Iran). He is succeeded by his son **Muhammad ibn Harun al-Amin**.

After the death of Harun al-Rashid broke out a long-lasting civil war between his two sons. Al-Amin the new Caliph (AH 193-198).

The year of CE 1004/YZ 372-3/AH 194-5, Seljuk AH 394-5 (*Traditional AD 810-814*)

Solar eclipse; 1004-01-24; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 394/YZ 372.”



Hungary – 1004 AD

Solar eclipse; 1004-01-24; of Theophanes. (*Traditional 812-05-14*)

Solar eclipse; 1004-01-24; "before Charlemagne's death." (*Traditional AD 814 January*)

Solar eclipse; 1004-01-24; of Laurissenses and Fuldenses under 812."

On 28 January Karulu/Karölyv or Charles the Great born by a Hungarian mother dies. The medieval religious people from Hungary made pilgrimages into Aachen to the King's grave.

The disaggregation of the Frankish Empire commenced. At the siege of Constantinople (similarly to Attila) the great Khan Karom [Krum] (Canizauci) dies suddenly. The power relations (the balance of forces) change in the Carpathian Basin. Zerind's declaration of loyalty is no longer valid either.



Кайолиг
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Аннуи
Аннуи 14.