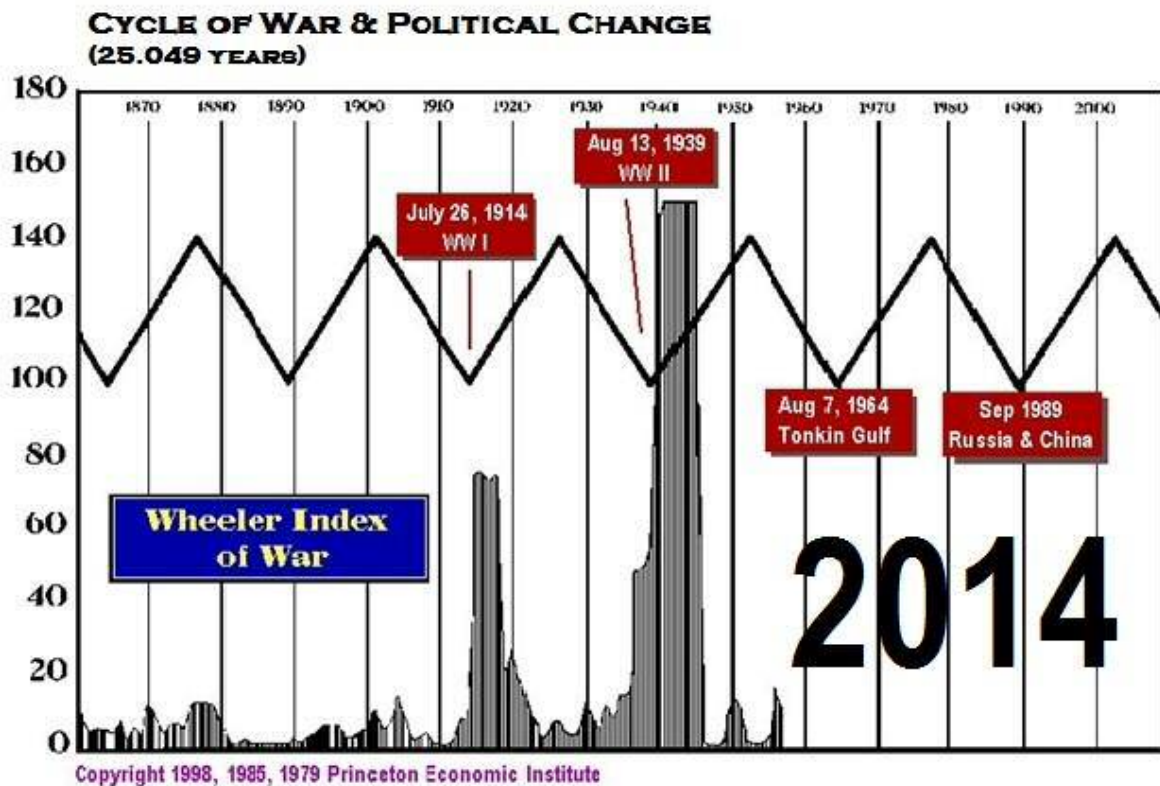




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The Cycles Of War

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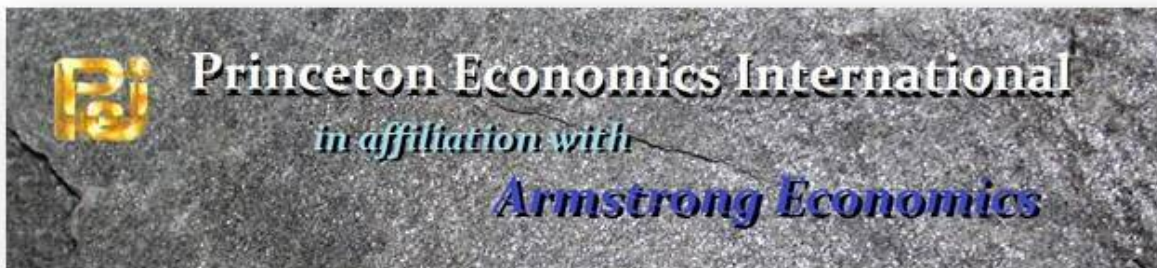
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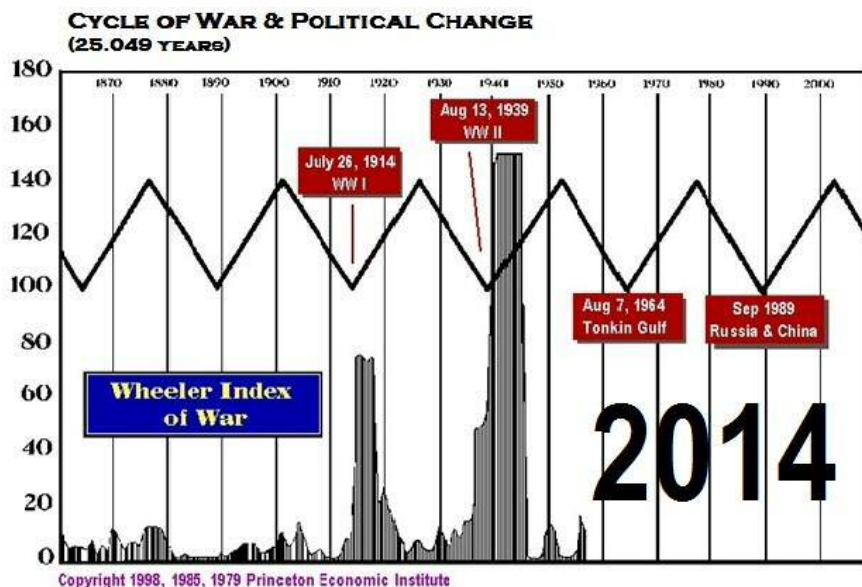
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The International Think Tank

The Cycles Of War



We have many things beginning to converge for 2014 and the **Cycle of War** is one of them. We are not forecasting that the international society will erupt into World War III. Our first major issue will be the rising tide of scattered economic stress bubbling up in the form of civil unrest primarily due to the collapse in Western Socialism in Europe and the United States. This economic erosion inflicting Western society is the same source and condition that toppled communism – dehumanizing Marxism. Economic deterioration is a major factor in altering capital flows disrupting the security criteria whereby capital no longer feels safe and contented. Labour depends upon safe and contented capital, yet government sees only its power, not the reality of its actions. This **Cycle of War** has been incredible for it is linked at the core with weather, economics, plagues, and natural disasters. You cannot look at war in isolation for its cause is rooted also within human nature.

Introduction

The Economics of War

by Martin A. Armstrong

One of the more interesting studies that we published over the years is none other than the **"Cycles of War"** (December 1979; May 1985). It became clear that in reviewing history, often the catalyst behind events was nature. Obviously, history had been directed by earthquakes that might strike, volcanoes such as the eruption of Thera (Santorini) or Vesuvius that destroyed Pompeii. Then there were violent storms such as the Typhoon Haiyan that just hit the Philippines in November 2013 with winds gusting at up to 235mph (380kph) making it the fourth most



intense tropical cyclone ever recorded to have hit land. The Great Galveston Hurricane of 1900 was the deadliest US hurricane killing between 8000 and 12000 people. The 1928 Okeechobee Hurricane killed 2500-3000 people. The third biggest was Hurricane Katrina of 2005. Such events lend themselves to cyclical analysis and intensity analysis. They most certainly cannot be

omitted from a global economic model unless you wish to be very surprised.

Roman Plagues

Roman Empire	165-180 Antonine Plague (5 million)
Roman Empire	251-270 Plague of Cyprian
Roman Empire	443-446
Roman Empire	circa 455
Byzantine Empire	541-542 Plague of Justinian (25 million)
Palestine	639 Plague of Emmaus (25,000)

Then there are of course plagues. The Romans were great secretaries and tended to record events of this nature. When we analyzed the history of plagues, we

found a strong correlation to Pi (π). The span of just the major plagues recorded by the Romans was 474 years divided by 6 events produces 79 and dividing that by Pi 3.14 gives us 25.15 years.

This is very close to the 8.6 frequency ($3 \times 8.6 = 25.8$). Testing this frequency brought us to the **Black Death/Plague** of the 14th Century, the Great Influenza of the mid-19th Century that killed many on my own family, the influenza at World War I, the Malaria epidemic of 1940, and the next target being 2019. Economically, the **Black Death** killed about 50% of the European population and created a shortage in labor. This resulted in altering the economy creating wages as landlords now competed for labor and serfdom came to an end in Western Europe (Russia continued into the 19th century).



Natural disasters and plagues have drastically altered the course of our economic history. Such events over the centuries cannot be ignored. They have often inspired war and show a strong correlation with such events. From the American perspective, both World War I and II contributed greatly to the construction of American wealth. In both cases, while Europe was running around blowing each other's brains out, American factories were busy at work producing the means to accomplish the event.



San Francisco earthquake of Wednesday April 18, 1906 struck at 5:12 am is believed to have been 7.7 to 8.25 on the Richter Scale

Earthquakes have also played a major role in altering man's economic course. The famous San Francisco quake of 1906 produced the **Panic of 1907** and gave birth to the Federal Reserve System. The insurance companies were on the East Coast while the claims were in the West Coast. The flow of capital from East to West created a shortage of cash in the East that



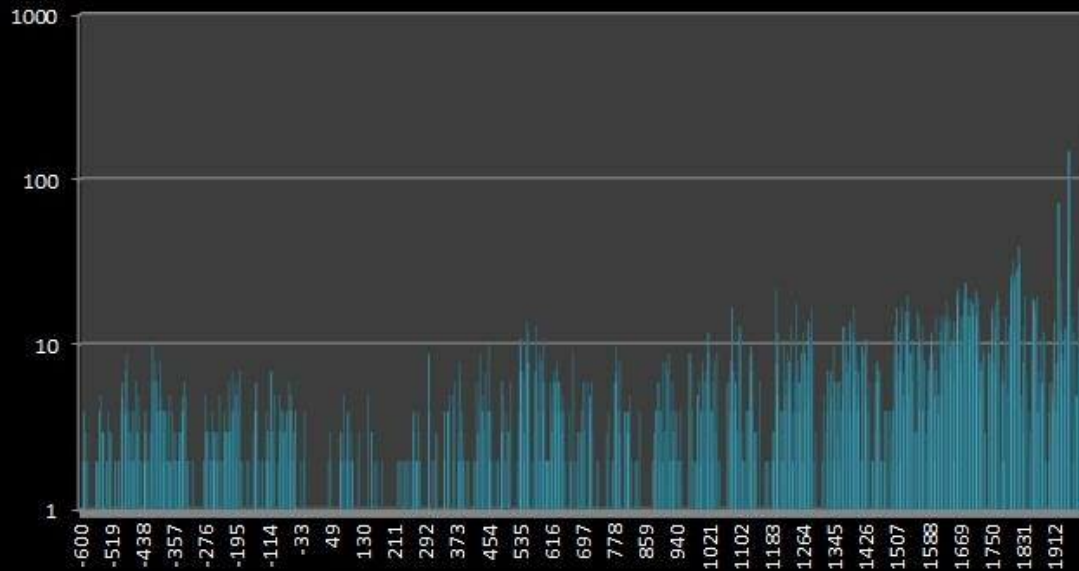
1923 Tokyo Earthquake

contributed to the **Panic of 1907**. This is why the Fed was created with 12 independent branches each with the power to raise or lower local interest rates thereby attracting or deflecting capital flows from other parts of the nation.

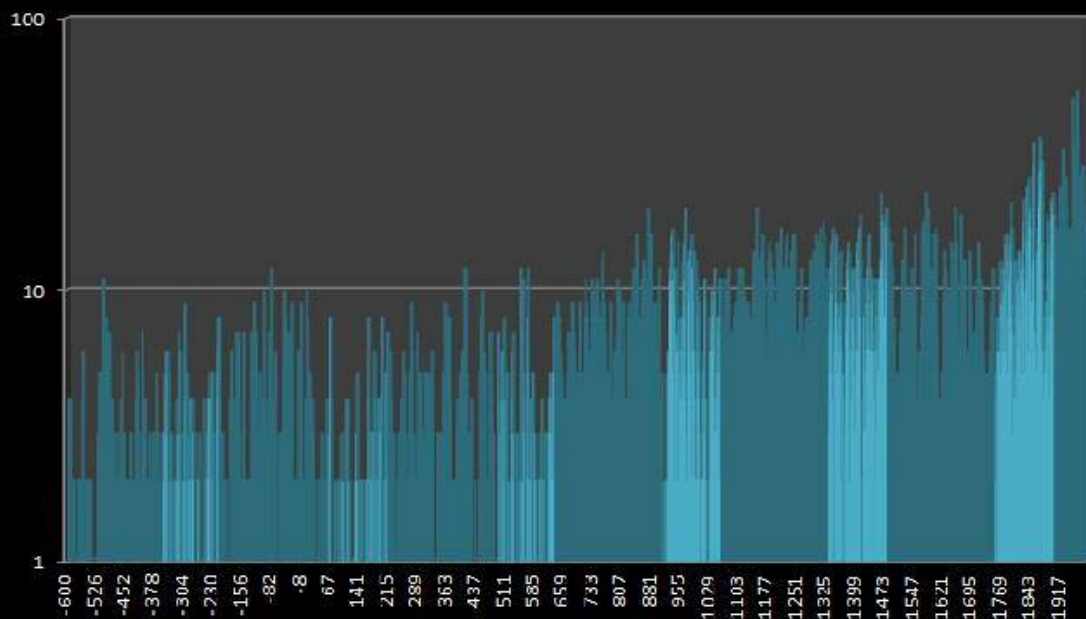
A major earthquake in Tokyo during 1923 would have a much greater impact upon the world economy today than it did in 1923. Over history, even volcanos have helped disrupt the normal course of economic history. What Vesuvius did to the Roman economy in 79BC, Tamboro did to the US and Canadian economies in 1816 - which became known as the **"Year Without A Summer."** When Tamboro erupted in 1815 on the isle of Sumbawa in the East Indies, the net result was more than just horrifying whirlwinds and tidal waves. The whirlwinds threw so much ash into the atmosphere, huge clouds continued to blot out the sun for nearly a full year. Crops were frozen as snow continued to fall well into the end of June the following year in NYC. The eruption of Thera (Santorini) about 1650BC destroyed the Minoan economy and shifted the power to the Greeks at Mycenae who conquered the Minoans and invaded Turkey (Asia Minor) to destroy the City of Troy.

Earthquakes, war and volcanic activity present a long database of statistics that lends itself to long-term quantitative analysis. In the area of earthquakes and volcanos, scientists have come to recognize the cyclical nature of such events as is the case with all aspects of nature from weather to the rhythmic return of Haley's Comet.

WHEELER INDEX OF CIVIL UNREST & WAR 600BC – 1989



WHEELER INDEX OF INTERNATIONAL WAR 600BC – 1989



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Our endeavors investigating these events have been purely from the perspective of ascertaining the full scope of the driving forces behind the course of economic trends. The results of various scientific investigations may prove valuable in long-term analysis insofar as helping us comprehend the dynamic nature of the world we live in. Yet make no mistake about it. When it comes to the economy, you cannot extract weather, famine, earthquakes, volcanos, or the study of war, and expect to comprehend the entire landscape within which we live no less assess future risk.

Fundamentally, people try to reason what the future may hold. However, they base such reasoning on just a limited set of facts. Nature is governed by cycles and nothing is more self-evident than the four seasons. Clearly, war is part of an intricate multi-dimensional nonlinear complex dynamic system. Nothing simply erupts out of thin air. War and internal civil unrest/civil war have been with us since the dawn of recorded history. When we plot international conflicts against internal domestic conflicts, the results are dramatically different.

The insofar as explaining why cyclical patterns would even exist in war, we must respect that often war has been driven directly by nature with disease, famine, earthquakes, Volcanoes, all having an important impact upon even migrations. The barbarians at the gate have been there often driven by weather conditions. Nevertheless, any time series of man's activities, be it population or GNP growth, always and without exception, possesses some cyclical pattern since we cannot extract nature from any time series. This study is not intended to answer those philosophical questions, but merely to examine the evidence of repetitive patterns and the possible impact upon the future.

The main source of input for our studies into man's Cycles of War has been the **Wheeler's index of war**, which stretches back to 600 BC (pictured on the previous page). This index has been created by distinguishing between civil war and international conflicts. We have also used sources such as the *Dictionary of War* and the *Encyclopedia of Plague and Pestilence* by George C. Kohn. These sources, among others, have endeavored to catalogue the activities of humankind throughout recorded history. The Wheeler Index is based on landmass and the number of people involved.

The number of events indexed by Raymond Wheeler from 600BC to 1989, actually amount to 22,625. If we divide the number of years into this figure (2589), we arrive also at 8.6. Once again, we find that the number Pi is very interesting in the history of war as well. The actual frequency of 25.049 is extremely close to 3×8.6 or 25.8. There appear to be sub-frequencies as well such as 17.2 years. However, this once again is a derivative of the 8.6 being twice that number. Edward R. Dewey once wrote on this subject as well determining a 17.38-year cycle

existed in war. However, his work was what we call a composite cycle based upon smoothed data averaging the turning points.

The model employed here is not based upon smoothed data. We utilize the extreme peaks and troughs and derive additional indicators such as intensity and volatility. The primary cyclical frequency for the Beginning of War is therefore 25.049 years. The last several dates for this particular cycle have been truly amazing in their regularity. This warns that we also have an overall trend of rising volatility and intensity. Therefore, the years ahead will be most interesting for this model is pointing to a rising trend in both of these factors for the years ahead.

The peak in hostility tends to develop either during the 4th, 6th or 8th year from the turning point for the Beginning of War cycle. It is also important to note that conflict of some kind is always going on somewhere in the world so it is virtually impossible to ever reach zero where all-out world peace actually exists. World Peace may be a nice wish in beauty pageants, but in reality, it seems to be wishing for eternal life on earth as well. Some conflicts, such as the Korean War, occurred during the downward slope of the cycle. Although many men were killed, this conflict was one of declining activity rather than one of escalating activity.

As the world moves down from the peak in the **Cycle of War** that often takes place about 8.6 years into the cycle targeting 2022 currently, less and less activity unfolds worldwide. However, as the Beginning of War Cycle turning points approach as currently in 2014, we begin to see a gradual rising trend that tends to reveal the overall character of the next wave. For example, there were rising tensions between Serbs and Austrians going into 1914 that really began to take shape especially from 1912. These trends are often economically driven.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (1870–1924) who inspired the Russian Revolution, died 7 years after the Revolution of 1917. The real strong-arm man became Joseph Stalin (1878–1953). Stalin became the real de facto leader of the Soviet Union from the mid-1920s until his death in 1953.



Chronology of Russian Revolution

- 1887 May 8 (May 20 NS) - Lenin's brother, Alexander Ulyanov, is hanged for plotting to kill Czar Alexander III
- 1894 October 20 (November 1 NS) - Czar Alexander III dies after a sudden illness and his son, Nicholas II, becomes the ruler of Russia
- November 14 (November 26 NS) - Czar Nicholas II marries Alexandra Fedorovna
- 1895 December 8 (December 20 NS) - *Lenin is arrested, kept in solitary confinement for 13 months, and then exiled to Siberia for three years*
- 1896 May 14 (May 26 NS) - *Nicholas II crowned czar of Russia*
- 1903 July 17 - August 10 (July 30 - August 23 NS) - *The Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP) meeting in which the Party splits into two factions: Mensheviks ("minority") and Bolsheviks ("majority")*
- 1904 July 30 (August 12 NS) - After having four girls, Czarina Alexandra gives birth to a son, Alexei
- 1905 January 9 (January 22 NS) - Bloody Sunday in St. Petersburg begins the 1905 Russian Revolution
- October 17 (October 30 NS) - The October Manifesto, issued by Czar Nicholas II, brings an end to the 1905 Russian Revolution by promising civil liberties and an elected parliament (Duma)
- 1906 April 23 (May 6 NS) - A constitution (the Fundamental Laws of 1906) is created, reflecting the promises made in the October Manifesto
- 1914 July 15 (July 28 NS) - World War I begins
- 1915 September 5 (September 18 NS) - Czar Nicholas II assumes supreme command of the Russian Army
- 1916 December 17 (December 30) - Rasputin is murdered
- 1917 February 23-27 (March 8-12 NS) - The *February* Revolution begins with strikes, demonstrations, and mutinies in Petrograd (also called the March Revolution if following the Gregorian calendar)
- March 2 (March 15 NS) - Czar Nicholas II abdicates and includes his son. The following day, Nicholas' brother, Mikhail announced his refusal to accept the throne. Provisional Government formed
- April 3 (April 16 NS) - Lenin returns from exile and arrives in Petrograd via a sealed train
- July 3-7 (July 16-20 NS) - The July Days begin in Petrograd with spontaneous protests against the Provisional Government; after the Bolsheviks unsuccessfully try to direct these protests into a coup, Lenin is forced into hiding
- July 11 (July 24 NS) - Alexander Kerensky becomes Prime Minister of the Provisional Government
- August 22-27 (September 4-9 NS) - The Kornilov Affair, a failed coup by General Lavr Kornilov, commander of the Russian Army
- October 25 (November 7 NS) - The October Revolution - the Bolsheviks take over Petrograd (also called the November Revolution if following the Gregorian calendar)
- October 26 (November 8 NS) - The Winter Palace, the last holdout of the Provisional Government, is taken by the Bolsheviks; the Council of People's Commissars (abbreviated as Sovnarkom), led by Lenin, is now in control of Russia
- 1918 February 1/14 - The new Bolshevik government converts Russia from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar turning February 1 into February 14
- March 3 - The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, between Germany and Russia, is signed and takes Russia out of World War I
- March 8 - The Bolshevik Party changes its name to the Communist Party
- March 11 - *The capital of Russia is changed from St. Petersburg to Moscow*
- June - *Russian civil war begins*
- July 17 - *Czar Nicholas II and his family are executed*
- August 30 - An assassination attempt leaves Lenin seriously wounded
- 1920 November - Russian civil war ends
- 1922 April 3 - Stalin is appointed General Secretary
- May 26 - Lenin suffers first stroke
- December 15 - Lenin suffers second stroke and retires from politics
- December 30 - The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) established
- 1924 January 21 - *Lenin dies; Stalin will become his successor*
-



Jacob S. Coxley (1854-1951)



Coxley's Army Marched on Washington

Connecting the dots, the Russian Revolution began from the rising discontent that surfaced following the Great Financial Panic of 1893 in the United States. That even led to the first march on Congress by **Coxley's Army** in the United States that was demanding the government provide jobs. This was the period of rising political discontent and the growing support for Marxism. This is also when we see the enactment of the **Sherman Anti-Trust Act** that misunderstood the merger trend of railroads as destroying jobs.

In Russia, on December 8, 1895, Lenin was arrested and thrown into solitary confinement for 13 months. Thereafter, Lenin was exiled to Siberia for 3 years. This was the period fueling the rise of Marxism. The Financial Panic of 1903, created more economic pressure on Russia and by July 17 - August 10, 1903, the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP) met and the party now split between the Mensheviks ("minority") and Bolsheviks ("majority"). On January 9th, 1905, **Bloody Sunday** erupts in St. Petersburg that was the capital at that time and formally begins the violent Russian Revolution. By October 17, 1905, Czar Nicholas II issued the (October 30 Gregorian Calendar) October Manifesto bringing to an end to the 1905 Russian Revolution by promising civil liberties and an elected parliament (Duma). By April 23, 1906, a new constitution (the Fundamental Laws of 1906) was created, reflecting the promises made in the October Manifesto by the Czar. About 8.6 years later, World War I begins on July 15 (July 28), 1914.

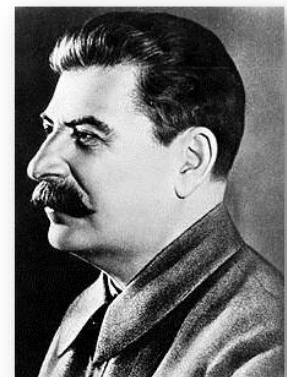


As World War I began, Czar Nicholas II assumed command of the Russian Army on September 5 (Sept 18), 1915. Rasputin was murdered December 17, 1916 as he was seen as a bad influence on the Czar and his family. Then, by February 23-27 (Mar 8-12), 1917, the new February Revolution began with strikes, demonstrations, and mutinies in Petrograd. By March 2 (Mar 15), Czar Nicholas II abdicates including his son. The following day, Nicholas' brother, Mikhail announced his refusal to accept the throne. This opened the door for the new Provisional Government that took control April 3 (Apr 16) and Lenin returned from exile in Siberia.

Discontent against the Provisional Government began to erupt by July 3-7 (July 16-20) in Petrograd with spontaneous protests erupting. The Bolsheviks unsuccessfully tried to direct these protests into a coup, as Lenin was forced into hiding. A failed coup was attempted by August 22-27 (Sept 4-9) led by General Lavr Kornilov (1870–1918), commander of the Russian Army that became known as the **Kornilov Affair**. Kornilov was arrested and charged with attempting a coup d'état. Ultimately, Kornilov strengthened the position of the Bolshevik party. On November 19th, he escaped from prison aided by his supporters who guarded the jail.

On October 25th, 1917 (Nov 7), the October Revolution erupted as the Bolsheviks took over Petrograd and the next day, the Winter Palace, the last holdout of the Provisional Government, was taken by the Bolsheviks. Lenin was now in control of Russia. In February 1918, Bolsheviks converted Russia from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar turning February 1 into February 14. On March 3rd, the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**, was signed with Germany taking Russia out of World War I. By March 8, 1918, the Bolshevik Party changed its name to the Communist Party and on March 11th, the capital of Russia was moved from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

In June 1918, that the Russian Civil War began against the Bolshevik rule and on July 17th, Czar Nicholas II and his entire family were executed to deprive the opponents of having anyone to place on a throne. Then, on August 30th, 1918, an assassination attempt left Lenin seriously wounded.



Joseph Stalin
(1878–1953)

Among the Bolshevik revolutionaries who took part in the Russian Revolution of 1917, Stalin rose to the top becoming general secretary of the party's Central Committee in 1922. He subsequently managed to consolidate power following the 1924 death of Vladimir Lenin through suppressing Lenin's criticisms (in the postscript of his testament) and expanding the functions of his own role. Stalin ruthlessly eliminated any opposition. By 1926, Stalin was the unchallenged leader of the Soviet Union marking its true peak about 8.6 years following the Revolution. Stalin remained the general secretary until the post was abolished in 1952 shortly before his death. Stalin, however, had concurrently been serving as the Premier of the Soviet Union since 1941.

Under Joseph Stalin's rule, the concept of "**socialism in one country**" became a central tenet of Soviet society. He replaced Lenin's **New Economic Policy** introduced in the early 1920s with a highly centralized command economy placing the power in his hands, while launching a period of industrialization and collectivization. Indeed, this policy resulted in the rapid transformation of the USSR from an agrarian society into an industrial power. However, the economic changes coincided with Stalin's Great Purge, which was the murder and/or imprisonment of millions of people in Soviet correctional labour camps and the deportation of many others to remote areas.



Joseph Stalin
(1878–1953)
The Great Purge (1934–1939)



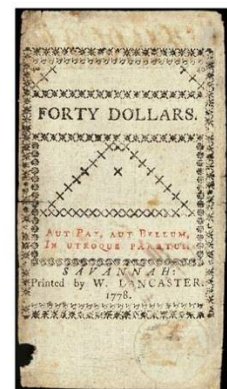
Nikolai Yezhov
(1895–1940)
Head of the Soviet Secret Police (NKVD)

The Great Purge was a campaign of political "repression" in the Soviet Union orchestrated by Stalin from 1934 to 1939. The term "repression" was officially used to describe the prosecution of people considered counter-revolutionaries and enemies of the people by the leadership of the Soviet Union. **The Great Purge** involved a large-scale purge of the Communist Party and government officials, repression of peasants and the Red Army leadership, and widespread police surveillance. Stalin suspected everyone and saw many as potential "saboteurs" who he imprisoned and arbitrarily executed. The period of the most intense purge, 1937–1938, was called **Yezhovshchina** (Russian: Ежовщина; literally, the Yezhov regime), after Nikolai Yezhov (1895–1940), the head of the Soviet secret police, NKVD. **The Great Purge** initially created a tremendous upheaval in

agriculture as it disrupted food production and contributed to the catastrophic Soviet famine of 1932–1933, known as the **Holodomor** in Ukraine. Later, in a period that lasted from 1936–39. This no doubt even exceeded the French Revolution's **Reign of Terror** (French: *la Terreur*). However, such purges often accompany revolution. Even during the American Revolution, they issued currency backed by assets confiscated from those who supported the king.



Georgia 1778 Bills of Credit
Payable out of the proceeds of forfeited
Tory estates pursuant to the May 4th, 1778 Act





A meeting between Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill in 1943

CREDIT: "Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill on portico of Russian Embassy in Teheran, during conference--Nov. 28 - Dec. 1, 1943," 1943. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. Reproduction Number LC-USZ62-32833.

In August 1939, Stalin entered into a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany that divided their influence and territory within Eastern Europe, resulting in their invasion of Poland in September of that year, but Germany later violated the agreement and launched a massive invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. There was the 1943 Teheran Conference where Stalin joined forces with the United States and Great Britain.

After defeating the Axis powers, the Soviet Union subsequently emerged as one of two recognized world superpowers. The Yalta and Potsdam conferences established communist governments loyal to the Soviet Union in the Eastern Bloc countries as buffer states, which Stalin deemed necessary in case of another invasion. He also fostered close relations with Mao Zedong in China and Kim Il-sung in North Korea.

Stalin led the Soviet Union through its post-war reconstruction phase, which saw a significant rise in tension with the Western world that would later be known as the Cold War. During this period, the USSR developed nuclear weapons, and launched the **Great Plan** for the



Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev
(1894–1971; ruled 1953 to 1964)

John F. Kennedy
(1917–1963; Pres. 1961–1963)

Transformation of Nature in response to another widespread famine and the ***Great Construction Projects of Communism***. In the years following his death, Stalin and his regime have been condemned on numerous occasions, most notably in 1956 when his successor Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894–1971; ruled 1953 to 1964) denounced his legacy and initiated a process of de-Stalinization.

Currently, the rising trend that we are observing is an escalating activity with respect to civil unrest. Of course, this is the source of all revolutions. This is more-often-than-not caused by the fiscal mismanagement of government. In our current configuration, this trend toward civil unrest is driven by the collapse of Marxism/Socialism that has also infected Western society. The peak in Communism after the Russian 1917 Revolution took place in 8.6 years 1925/1926. The Great Purge that began in 1934 took place in two 8.6-year cycles of 17.2 years. Where Lenin was an idealist, Stalin was a persecutor.

72-Year Cycle of Revolution



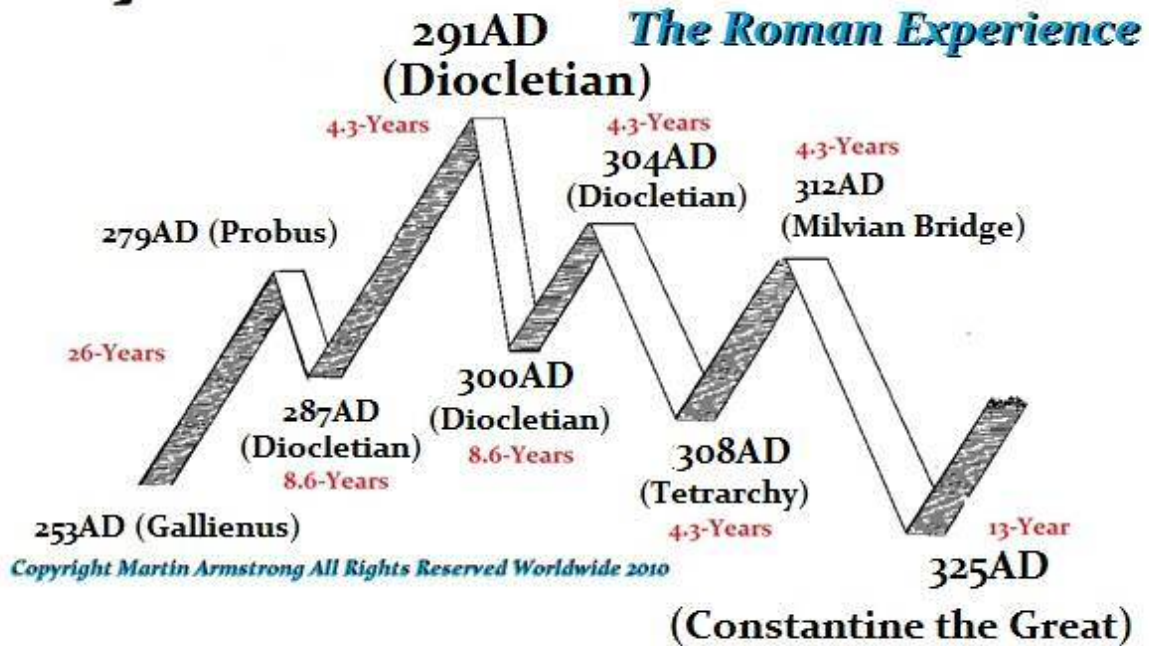
The process of Revolution is actually a long-time coming. The duration appears to be 72 years overall. The initial process begins rather slowly. Even the French Revolution actually began shortly after the 1720 Mississippi Bubble. Because of the Crown's involvement, they guarantee the losses because investors had come from all of Europe. This began the fiscal

mismanagement process and the rising taxation. It was 72-years from the start of this process in 1727 until the final November 9, 1799 Coup d'État that ended the Directory. By December 24, 1799 Napoleon rose as unchallenged leader. Numerous plots against Napoleon provided him with the excuse to be crowned emperor on December 2nd, 1804.



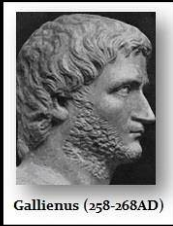
**First Republic. Napoleon I, as First Consul
Dated year 12 (1803-1804) of Revolution**

72-Year Cycle of Revolution



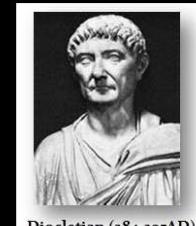
The **72-Year Cycle of Revolution** can also be observed in the Roman Empire. The final collapse of the monetary system came with the assumption of the throne by Valerian I (253-260AD) and his son Gallienus (253-268AD) in 253AD. The silver content of the coinage simply collapsed in debasement while the gold coinage declined in weight. Under Probus (276-282AD), he attempted to use the military to create structural reforms. In the autumn of 282 AD, he was murdered at Sirmium by a band of mutinous soldiers who were enraged at having been employed on public works instead of military duties. Carus (282-283AD) was the Prefect of the Praetorian Guard under Probus who was hailed emperor by the troops in hopes of ending having to work on the reconstruction of public works. Carus was struck by lightning and was killed. The power now passed to his sons. Numerian was found dead in his litter. The troops now turned to Diocletian (284-285AD), who had been the prestigious commander of the elite *protectores domestici* under Numerian whose death was highly suspicious. Nevertheless, the troops hailed Diocletian emperor who now marched upon Carus' other son, Carinus (283-285AD) who was finally murdered by his own troops. Thus the crown passed to Diocletian who more-likely-than-not, had a hand in the murder of Numerian.

Reform of the Roman Monetary System 292AD



Gallienus (258-268AD)

The Collapse of the Roman Silver Monetary System during the 3rd century did not destroy Rome. It led to tremendous political upheaval, civil war, and the worst Christian persecutions. The Monetary Reform that followed the collapse took place under Diocletian (284-305AD). He reintroduced fine silver coinage known as the Argentius.



Diocletian (284-305AD)



Bronze Debased
Double Denarius Antoninianus



Silver Argentius

A new silver argentius was issued with about the same weight and fineness of that of the denarii during the reign of Nero - 96 to the pound (3.41 grams)

It was Diocletian who implemented monetary, economic, and political reforms. He reintroduced silver coinage that rapidly vanished. He imposed wage and price controls to fight inflation, tax reform to raise revenue for the state, and prohibited movement without permission to ensure the people paid all taxes.

The political reforms established the Tetrarchy whereby there would be two emperors and two Caesars (Vice Presidents) to divide up the empire and hopefully end the succession of usurpations. Diocletian became the first and only Roman Emperor to voluntarily retire and pass the reins of power to the next Caesar. This was the political design known as the Tetrarchy – a rule shared by four men.



"Tetrarchy"

One of the first two Caesars was the father of Constantine – Constantius I (Caesar 293 – 305; Emperor 305-306AD). Constantine demanded a hereditary right and was first made Caesar, however, he used Christianity to support his claim to sole rule. His position was that since there was one God, there should be only one Emperor. Under this theory, Constantine the Great eventually defeated everyone.



Licinius I
(308-324AD)

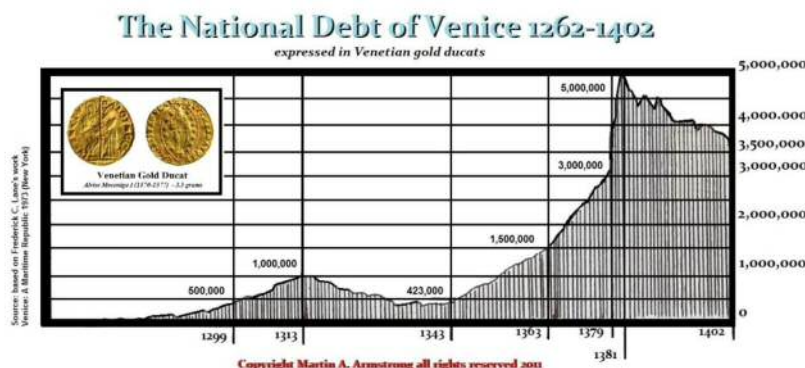
After 72-years from the reign of Valerian and Gallienus, we come precisely to that date ending the long period of a succession of emperors usurping power. This is the year 326AD when we end up with the execution of Licinius I (308-324AD) by Constantine I the Great (Caesar 306-307; Filius Augustorum 308-309; Augustus 309-337AD) leaving him undisputed emperor of the Roman Empire in 325AD. It was Constantine who moved the capital from Rome to the new city of Constantinople in the East – modern day Istanbul, Turkey.



Constantine I the Great
(Caesar 306-307; Filius Augustorum 308-309; Augustus 309-337AD)

Even if we look at the Ottoman Empire, its entire duration was two 309.6 years cycles (1302-1922). The rise of religious conservatism led to a period of revolts, revival, and stagnation between began about 1566 that reached its climax 72 years later in 1638. The decline perhaps began with the Siege of Malta in 1565 that depleted the Ottoman Empire of free thinking and experienced manpower. The Ottoman had succeeded in burning Moscow in 1571. The Ottomans entered a peace treaty with Venice in 1573. However, the long war against the Habsburg Austria (1593-1606) ended in a stalemate and the fortunes of the Ottomans fell with the rise of internal religious conservatism.

The Venetian Empire began about 696AD and fell to Napoleon in 1796. Its lifespan was 128 8.6



years cycles of 1100 years. The same fiscal mismanagement took place and here the state sought to own and control all trade. The vast trade fleets were effectively state monopolies.

72-Year Cycle of Revolution

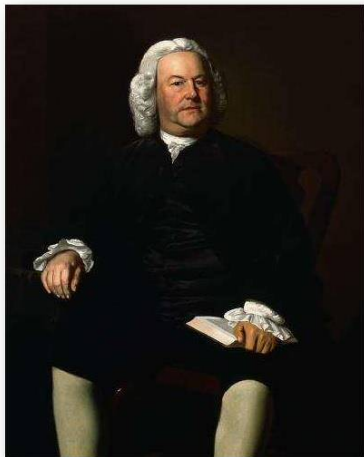


If we look at the American Revolution we actually have to start with the first signs of rebellion in the American Colonies. In 1715, South Carolina begins the ***Yamasee War*** against the Yamasee people. By 1718, Blackbeard was killed by naval forces of the Colony of Virginia. The civil unrest was building against the British at this early stage. In 1719, the first rebellion against proprietary officials in South Carolina erupts starting the process of the resistance to authority. The **Molasses Act of 1733** was enacted charging a duty of six pence a gallon on molasses, nine pence on a gallon of rum, and five shillings per 100 pounds of sugar on goods imported from non-British territories. These taxes were two-fold. They were on the surface revenue raising ventures, but in reality they were attempting to cut off trade with the French. By 1739, we see the outbreak of the ***War of Jenkins' Ear***. The ***Stono Rebellion*** in the Province of South Carolina was crushed at this time. The next year, the ***Battle of Cartagena de Indias*** in 1740 is where the colonists were first called "Americans". In 1754, there was the outbreak of ***French and Indian War***. French built Fort Duquesne and it is in the Albany Congress, where plans of colonial union are first unveiled.

Then in 1756, we have the beginning of ***Seven Years' War*** in Europe that spilled over into America with the ***Battle of Fort Oswego***. The next year we see the ***Siege of Fort William Henry***,

followed the next year by the ***Siege of Louisbourg; Battle of Fort Frontenac; Battle of Fort Duquesne***. In 1759, there is the ***Battle of the Plains of Abraham***, then the next year there was the ***Battle of the Thousand Islands***, after which Jeffery Amherst receives the surrender of New France.

George III (b 1738; 1760-1820) became king in 1760. In February 1761 Parliament enacted the ***Writs of Assistance*** that were challenged in court in Boston, Massachusetts. These were writs that empowered like the NSA today at their discretion to search anything they suspect. The defending lawyer James Otis (1725-1783) pronounced these writs were ***“the worst instrument of arbitrary power, the most destructive of English liberty, and the***



James Otis
(1725-1783)



George III of England
(b 1738; 1760-1820)

fundamental principles of law, that ever was found in an English law book.” John Adams (1735–1826; 2nd President 1797–1801) was there in the audience at that hearing. He was so moved by the four hour speech of James Otis that he declared: ***“Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there, the child independence was born.”***

The English crown needed money desperately. In 1761 alone, there were numerous tax acts passed by Parliament. Beer Act, Importation Act, Land Tax Act, Window Tax, National Debt Act, various taxation acts, and the Unfunded Debt Act.

In February 1763, the Treaty of Paris ended the French and Indian War. In 1763, the British government emerged from the Seven Years' War burdened by heavy debts. This led British Prime Minister George Grenville to reduce duties on sugar and molasses but also to enforce the law more strictly. Since enforcement of these duties had previously been lax, this ultimately increased revenue for the British Government and served to increase the taxes paid by the colonists. The colonial governments of New York and Massachusetts sent formal letters of protest to Parliament.

After news of the successful passage of the Stamp Act reached the colonies, the Virginia House of Burgesses passed resolutions denying the British Parliament's authority to tax the colonies. In Boston, colonists rioted and destroyed the house of the stamp distributor. News of these protests inspired similar activities and protests in other colonies, and thus the Stamp Act served

as a common cause to unite the 13 colonies in opposition to the British Parliament. By April 1764, the British Parliament of Great Britain passed the Sugar Act and the Currency Act, which forbade the colonies from issuing paper currency. In October of 1765, delegates from 9 colonies met to issue petitions to the British Government denying Parliament's authority to tax the colonies. An American boycott of British goods, coupled with recession, also led British merchants to lobby for the act's repeal on pragmatic economic grounds. Under pressure from American colonists and British merchants, the British Government decided it was easier to repeal the Stamp Act than to enforce it.

In March 1765, they passed the Stamp Act, which required colonists to purchase a government-issued stamp for legal documents and other paper goods, followed by the May passage of the Quartering Act. By August, riots in Boston erupted. By January 1766, the New York Assembly refused to implement the Quartering Act where they had to pay for the accommodations of British Troops. The Declaratory Act was passed in 1766 repealing the Stamp Act given the protests.

In 1767, Parliament enacted the Townsend Duties that were taxes on paper, paints, glass, and tea as well as on imports. The British distinguished these taxes as external rather than direct taxes such as the Stamp Act. The American resistance to taxation from Britain began about 1765.

The repeal of the Stamp Act temporarily quieted colonial protest, but there was renewed resistance to new taxes instituted in 1767 under the Townshend Acts. However, in 1773, the colonists staged more vocal widespread protests against the British Parliament's decision to grant the East India Company a monopoly on the tax-free transport of tea. Although Parliament did lower taxes levied on other tea importers, the tax-free status of the British East India Company meant that colonial tea traders could not compete. Enraged colonists responded by encouraging a general boycott of British goods. On December 16, 1773, American colonists disguised as Indians boarded East India Company ships in Boston Harbor and threw crates of tea overboard. This famous protest came to be known as the Boston Tea Party.

When news of the Tea Party reached England, British officials moved to enforce discipline and order in the colonies. The British Government ordered the closure of the port of Boston until the East India Company was compensated for the destroyed tea. Parliament also passed several pieces of legislation in 1774 which attempted to place Massachusetts under direct British control. In the American colonies, these laws were referred to as the Intolerable Acts. British control was further solidified by the appointment of General Thomas Gage as military governor of Massachusetts.

By 1774, opinion among the colonists was mixed. Some Bostonians felt that the time had come to ease tensions and sent to London a written offer to pay for the destroyed tea. Others put out a colony-wide call for a boycott. However, many colonial merchants were reluctant to participate in a difficult-to-enforce boycott. Despite this disagreement, most colonists agreed that a meeting to discuss an appropriate collective response to British actions was a good idea. Colonial legislatures sent representatives to Philadelphia, and the First Continental Congress convened in September of 1774. The Continental Congress agreed to the Articles of Association on October 20. These Articles listed colonial grievances and called for a locally-enforced boycott in all the colonies to take effect on December 1. The delegates also drafted a petition to King George III laying out their grievances, although by then they doubted that the crisis would be resolved peacefully.

Realizing that further coercive steps would only enrage the colonists and might lead to war, British military governor Gage wrote to London recommending suspension of the Intolerable Acts. Gage hoped to appease many of the colonists and thereby split colonial moderates from radicals. If London was not amenable to his recommendations, Gage stated that he would need significant reinforcements to crush the growing rebellion.

British ministers responded to Gage's suggestions by removing him from his post. They felt that further punitive measures were necessary and pushed Parliament to pass additional trade restrictions on New England. London declared the colonies to be in rebellion, but also offered to stop taxing those colonies that supported the British Government.

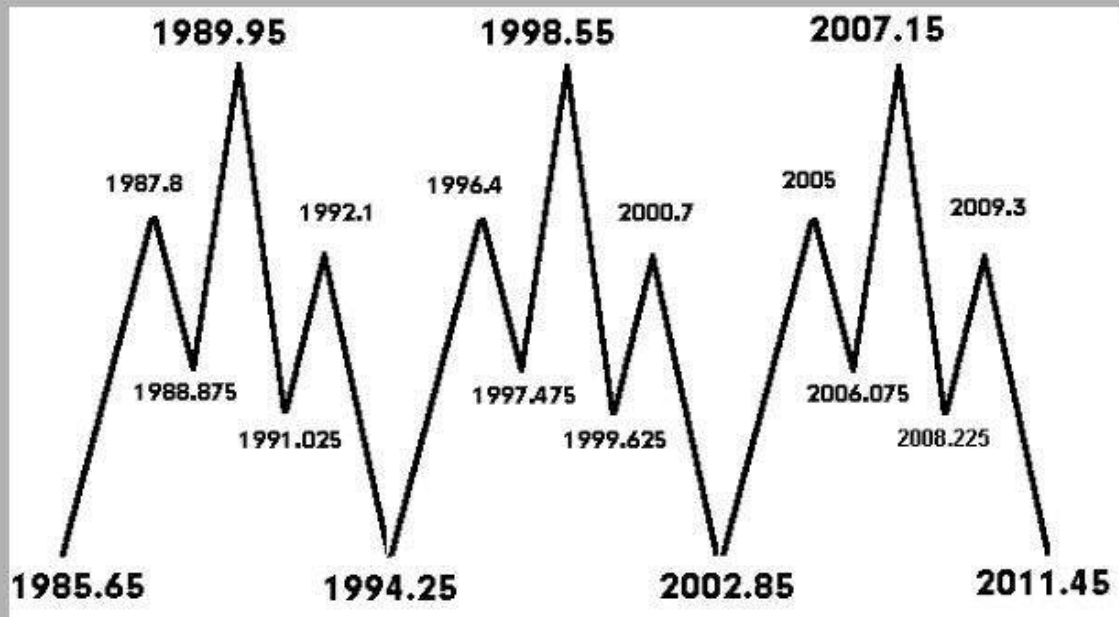
By this time, the most astute leaders from both sides viewed armed conflict as inevitable. Gage's attempts to secure his position in Boston only brought him into conflict with local militias and a hostile populace, and it was only a matter of time until open war began in 1775. The opportunity for peaceful negotiation came to an end, and the war for American Independence began on April 19, 1775 when British troops and American colonists clashed at Lexington and Concord.

Of course, by 1776 the Declaration of Independence was signed and delivered. The new government of the United States was formed in 1789 with George Washington's inauguration. This completed the 72-year Cycle of Revolution from beginning of the first protests in South Carolina.



Inauguration of George Washington April 30, 1789

Economic Confidence Model

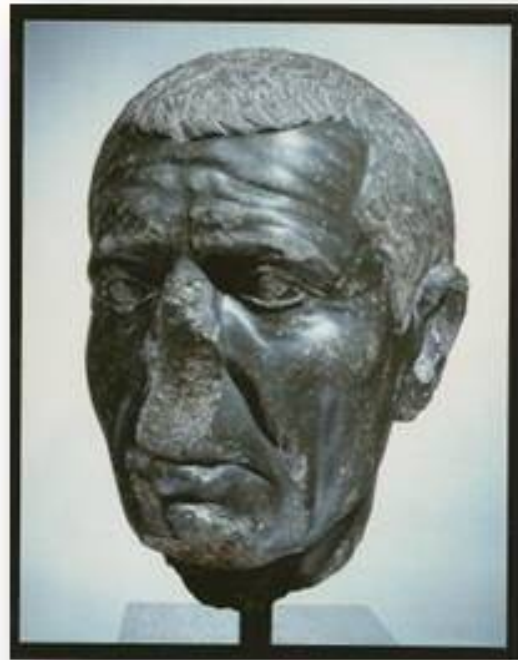


Political change only happens when it is driven by economics. If nothing is happening, why change it? Communism fell with the **Economic Confidence Model (ECM)** in 1989, the first 8.6-year wave of the New Private Wave of 51.6 years that began in 1985. Therefore, the first casualty of this current Private Wave was Marxist-Communism. What we face today going into 25.049 years from 1989 that targets 2014, we are facing the final collapse in Marxist-Socialism in the West for the same reasons as Communism fell – inability to create an economy through centralized planning.

There are interesting correlations in the background as well. The agricultural markets, which have peaked in 1919, 1947 and 1973, took place 5, 8 and 9 years following the Beginning of War Cycle turning points. This may imply that we could see highs in the agricultural commodities if 2019, 2022, or 2023. The next 8.6-year Wave on the **ECM** will peak 2024.35.

This model also suggests that much of the conflict after 2014 will tend to be directed initially on a domestic level in many countries. Therefore, we are looking at civil unrest. This appears to be directly linked to the declining economic trend and the obstinacy of government to reflect upon what they are actually doing.

This study is not intended to predict war nor should anyone go out and build a bomb shelter. This is purely a scientific study in an area where extremely long-term records of man's activities exist. History has perhaps forgotten many of the faces behind the data. Nonetheless, there is a high tendency for former military generals to rise to lead the nations in every culture rather than peacemakers. Even in the United States, we have our fair share of generals - Washington, Jackson, Grant, Teddy Roosevelt and, of course, Eisenhower. This strange admiration for military leaders in war has preserved for posterity all the glorious tales from Troy and the Conquest of Europe by Caesar to Waterloo and Corregidor. With such a wealth of data, it is only natural to investigate the possibility of cyclical nature.



Julius Caesar
(100-44BC)

The importance of this study lies in its economic implications. Investigations into earthquake and volcanic activity also show trends escalating into the 1997-1998 period. All three of these issues will affect economics in the '90s to varying degrees. Such developments will most likely directly influence the commodity markets, which in turn will add to the natural bias toward inflation for the '90s coupled with shortages in supply.

Although traditional economics seeks to exclude such events as wildcards and abnormal, the fate of our global economy has always, and without exception, been altered by nature or war. These two main items have caused the greatest directional changes in economics more so than any aspect of supply and demand. They are indeed the real movers and shakers within the system. While we reside between such occurrences of major wars, we cannot ignore the fact that war will no doubt reemerge with time. To this, history will bear witness. It is merely a question of TIME and economic circumstances.



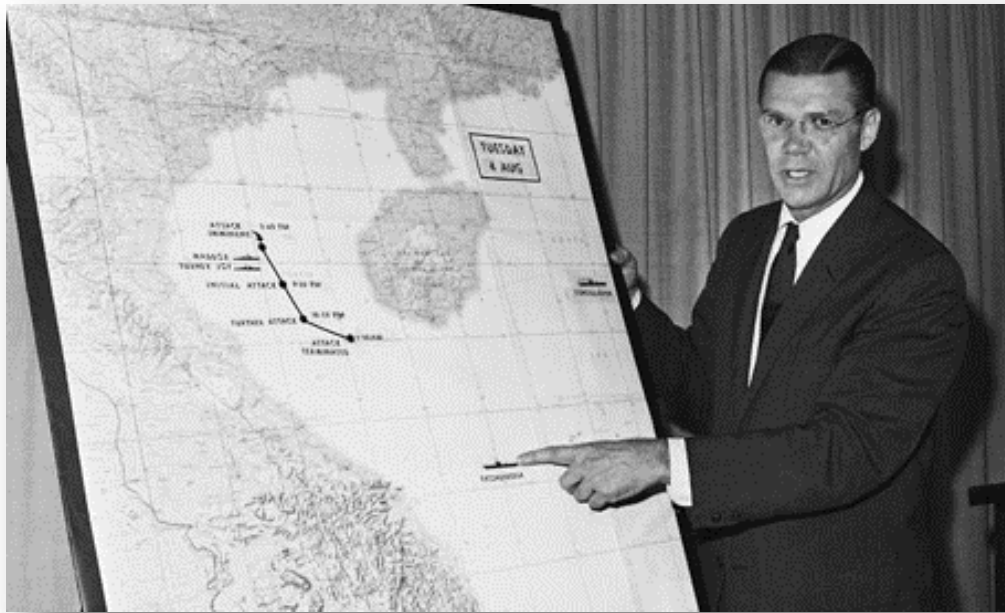
World War I was inspired by the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914 by a Bosnian Serb. This stemmed largely from a rising nationalistic trend in Serbia where there was a terrorist organization known at the time as the Black Hand. The assassination portended much wider and far more serious implications than an isolated quarrel between Austria and Serbia. There had been an arms escalation, imperialist rivalry, fear and mistrust had produced two blocs of **mutually suspicious European great powers. The destinies of these two powers became** entangled in a web of alliances and

illusions about their “rightful” place in an insecure world.

Austria was such a great power that held Serbia to account for the assassination. This was watched carefully by Austria’s political rival Russia backing the Serbs. This became a matter of prestige. Any Russian challenge would expect a reaction from Austria's loyal ally, Germany. This in turn would invite the attention of Germany’s ally, France. Naturally, Britain could not be expected to ignore the events either. Previously, a series of events had already taken place in Europe in 1908-09 over the Bosnian Annexation crisis which was resolved through Russia's humiliating backing down in face of Germany's threat. It was Russia's pride and response in the crisis of July 1914 set the stage for World War I.

On July 7th, the Austro-Hungarian Crown Council urged for war against Serbia. On July 20th, the German government informed industry that Austria would soon present an ultimatum that would lead to European War. On July 23rd, the entire German political and military leadership ostentatiously went on vacation. That was the day Austria presented its ultimatum that expired on July 25th. On July 24th, Serbia mobilized for war. On July 25th, Austria formally declared war **(1914.5671)**.

The next target on our Cycle of War was August 24, 1939 **(1939.6471)**. That was the very day when Britain approved the War Powers Act. The following day, Germany cut off all telegraph communication with the outside world.



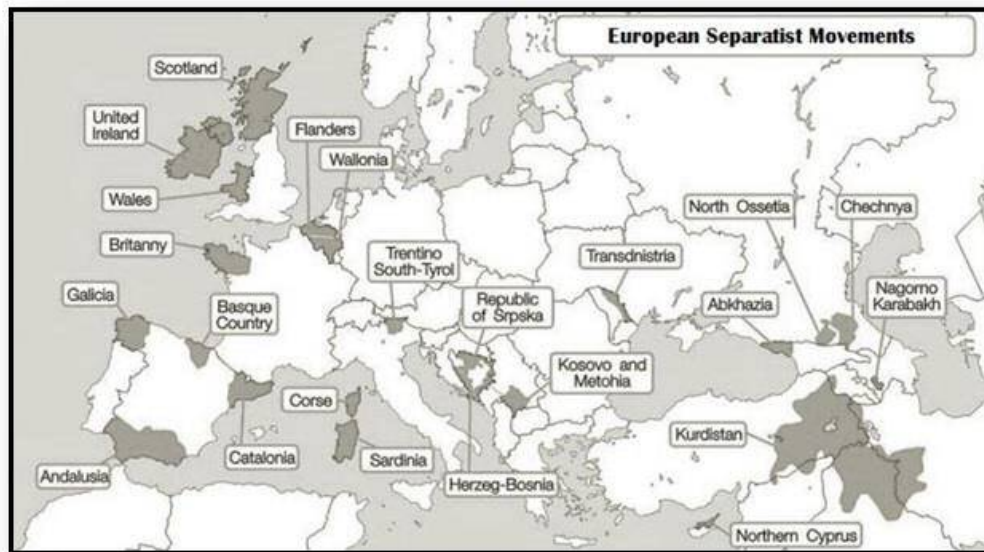
Our next target was September 22, 1964 (**1964.7271**). Here we find the start of the Vietnam War. The alleged Gulf of Tonkin incident took place on August 2nd. Congress then enacted the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution on August 10th. The US began aerial bombing of North Vietnam finally on March 2nd, 1965. It was actually President Kennedy who announced on December 1^{4th}, 1961 that he would increase aid to South Vietnam that would include the expansion of the US troop commitment.

The following target was October 21st, 1989 (**1989.8071**), which was an eventful year. Early in



**Unknown Rebel Stands Down Tanks
on June 5th, 1989**

1989, Russia withdrew its last armoured column from Kabul, Afghanistan on February 2nd. On June 4th, 1989, we have the Tiananmen Square incident. This began the fall of Communism on a visible level. On November 9th, 1989, the Berlin Wall falls after its original construction in 1961. This was also in line with the Japanese Bubble on the ECM 1989.95.



These events are not always to the day. They do reflect important changes in geopolitical trends. As we look ahead at November 19/20, 2014 (**2014.8871**), we see the precursor as the collapse in socialism and the rise in sovereign debt. That is stirring civil unrest from the Occupy Wall Street to the rising up of unemployed youth and protesting elimination of government workers. This is pushing the envelope whereby we see rising separatist movements. Scotland will go to a vote in 2014 to separate from England technically ending the “United Kingdom”.



The interesting convergence is that of the Cycle of War that often reflects geopolitical change, revolution, war, and separatist movements, coincides with the 309 Year Cycle with respect to the union of England and

Cycles of War

1914.5671 ... July 24/25

1939.6471 ... August 24

1964.7271... September 22

1989.8071 ... October 21

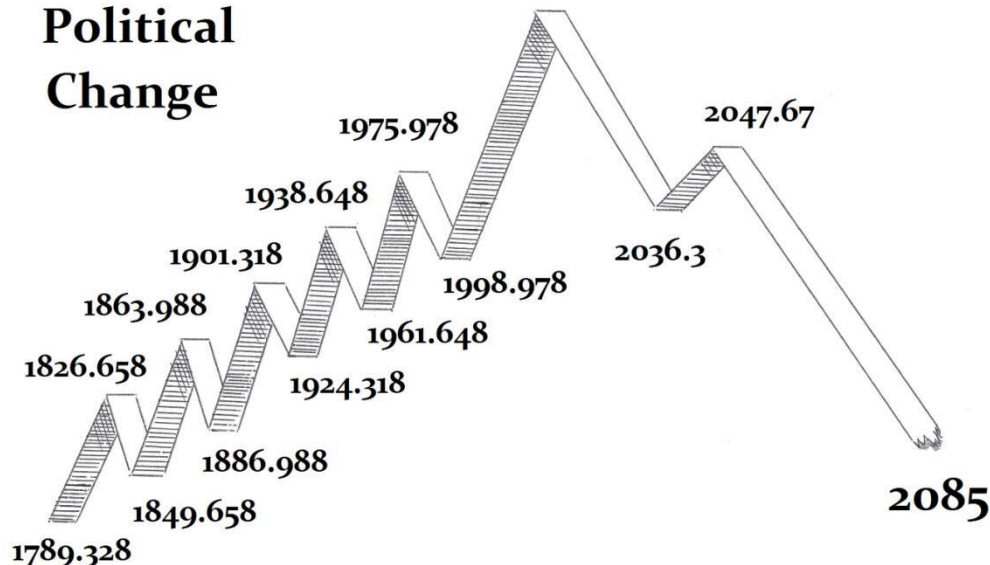
2014.8871 ... November 19/20

Scotland in 1707 under Queen Ann. The **Acts of Union** were two Acts of Parliament: the **Union with Scotland Act 1706** passed by the Parliament of England, and the **Union with England Act passed in 1707** by the Parliament of Scotland. They put into effect the terms of the Treaty of Union that had been agreed on July 22nd, 1706, following negotiation between commissioners representing the parliaments of the two countries.

United States

224-Year Cycle of **2013.308** (April 22nd, 2013)

Political Change



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Assuming the Scottish vote for separation takes place in 2014, it will take place precisely on schedule 309 years later – 1706 when the movement began to 2015. There will be an economic decline thereafter and the Tory will rise up and blame the separation if it takes place. This will be a global contagion of economic crisis, but nevertheless, everyone in their own country will only see things domestically.

We also have the convergence of the **224 Year Cycle of Political Change**. When calculated from the birth of the United States, this targeted the peak on April 22nd, 2013. What has happened since that turning point has been monumental. Of course, The guardian first published the NSA leaks on June 5th. This was 43 days (4.3 x 10) or half 8.6 frequency from the top in this model. Then 23 weeks from that turning point, the US Federal government shut down between October 1st and 16th, 2013. That shut down has had a profound impact upon everything for the United States suddenly realized it had lost its sovereignty because of debt.

Clearly, we have some major convergences taking place with the **Cycle of War** that targets 2014. This is also a very important turning point on the **Economic Confidence Model** itself leading into the major high in 2015.75. This is a period of tremendous political-economic upheaval that will take time and toll upon the events and circumstances that we face.

China & Contagions



Cowrie Shells



Qin Dynasty, Shih Huang-ti (246-210 BC)

Ban Liang (1/2 Liang)

The historical review of the political course of events in China is lengthy and rich with trends. Perhaps one of the most shocking aspects of studying China is the realization that there is clearly a global contagion is both war and political changes not to mention economic booms and busts. We have seen numerous governments rise and fall since the first real strong dynasty that we can draw the line to define China as a major single nation - The **Qin Dynasty** 221-206BC. Previously, cowrie shells were attractive and scarce since they were located near the coast. This made them desirable and that is the second tier of criteria for any currency whereas the first is practicality being food or bronze that was useful for tools or weapons. The **Qin Dynasty** introduced the first coinage and it was bronze. China never adopted a precious metal monetary system domestically. Indeed the very name of the nation, China, is derived from this dynasty.

Throughout the history of China, civil war often tarnished its economic prospects. China even had a period of civil war that corresponded to the United States Civil War period from 1851 to 1864 - the **Taiping Rebellion**. We also see during 1900 the famous **Boxer Rebellion** where foreign nationals were murdered in a trend of nationalism. We see rebellion in China once again during 1912 with the forming of the **Republic of China**. However, during 1917 when the Russian Revolution erupts, the same civil unrest spread in a contagion into China. These contagions are repetitive for we see them in ancient times such as the **Roman Republic** in 509BC and the **Athenian Democracy** in 508BC. The **American Revolution** in 1776 erupts as a rebellion against monarch in the **French Revolution** by 1789. We will see Communism fall in China with **Tiananmen Square** in 1989 that becomes a contagion with the fall of the Berlin Wall a few months later. There is the 202BC rise of the Han Dynasty when the same year Rome defeated Hannibal.

This contagion in world history is truly fascinating. There was the Great Depression that inspired the 1933 major political change bringing Franklin D. Roosevelt to power in the USA and his "New deal". These same economic pressures and conditions brought Adolf Hitler to power also in 1933. It was also 1933 when we see in China the rise to power of Mao Zedong. Mao led the famous Chinese Communists on their **Long March** to Shaanxi. By 1949, the Communists defeated Chiang Kai-Shek who fled to Taiwan creating the new **People's Republic of China**.

If we look at just one 51.6 year wave calculated from 1949, the beginning of the **People's Republic of China**, we arrive at 1989 and the beginning of the swing back toward capitalism. The Tiananmen Square incident on June 3-4, 1989, marks the contagion effect for within just 5 months, the Berlin Wall falls by November 1989. Russia withdrew from Afghanistan also in 1989 in line with the 1989.95 **Economic Confidence Model**.

We find that in 1917, Sun Yat-sen set up a rival government in Guangzhou as the Nationalists. We can see that 72-years from this new government takes us up to **Tinananmen Square** in 1989 and the start of the new age of Chinese controlled capitalism. In 1919, Sun Yat-sen reorganized the party that in 1928 was led to victory by Chiang Kai-shek. It is interesting that the takeover of China by the Communist party influenced by Karl Marx comes on the 224 Year Cycle of Political Change, that began with the conquest of China by the Mongols in 1279 (1279 - 1503 - 1727 - 1951). We can see a wealth of cyclical trends back-and-forth warning that 2021 could be a very explosive year in China.

China - Important History

- c. 1766-1122BC Shang Dynasty (First)
- c. 1122BC Zhou overthrew Shang
- c. 500BC Confucius established moral values
- c. 256BC Zhou dynasty falls in west
- 221-206BC Qin Dynasty (1st central gov't)
- 202BC-220AD Han Dynasty
- 581-618 Sui Dynasty
- 618-907 Tang Dynasty
- 960-1279 Song Dynasty
- 1275-1292 Marco Polo claims to visit
- 1279 Mongols conquered China
- 1368-1644 Ming Dynasty
- 1644-1912 Manchus ruled as Qing Dynasty
- 1842 Treat Nanjing = British Hong Kong
- 1851-1864 Taiping Rebellion
- 1900 Boxer Rebellion (killing foreigners)
- 1912 Republic of China established
- 1917 Sun Yat-sen established rival gov't
- 1919 Sun Yat-sen reorganizes Nationalists
- 1928 Chiang Kai-shek lead Nationalist Gov't
- 1931 Japan invades Manchuria
- 1934-1935 Mao Zedong led Communist march
- 1937-1945-War with Japan shattered China
- 1949 Communists defeat Nationalists
- 1958 Great Leap Forward depresses economy
- 1962 border war with India
- 1966-1969 The Cultural Revolution
- 1971 China joins United Nations
- 1972 President Nixon visits China
- 1976 Mao Zedong dies
- 1979 China & US begin diplomatic relations
- 1980s Reform to relax Gov't controls
- 1989 Tiananmen Square protest



China - Japan dispute over the “*Senkaku*” islands the Chinese call “*Diaoyu*”

Applying the 25.049 Cycle of War to these events such as 1912, brings us to 1937 where there was the war with Japan. The next cycle was the border dispute and war with India in 1962 followed by 1987 where we see the Cultural Revolution and on January 9th there was the outbreak of Chinese/Vietnamese border fighting. The next target was late 2012. This was the beginning of China exercising its powers, which began to surface precisely on target in late 2012. By January, the dispute between China and Japan erupted onto the front pages of newspapers worldwide. The islands are just the excuse. The issue is the festering hatred of Japan throughout Asia for World War II that simply will not go away. Japan calls the islands “*Senkaku*” and China calls “*Diaoyu*”. It appears that China has entered border disputes routinely every 25.049 years. After it was discovered in 1968 that oil reserves might be found under the sea near the islands, then Japan's sovereignty over them has been disputed by the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Republic of China.

China has declared a no-fly zone just north of the *Senkaku Islands* effectively confronting the US and Japan. This is testing its borders and this time there may be oil at stake. The US is backing Japan and trying to pressure China into curtailing its expansionary policies.



CONTAGIONS

Contagions have been very common. We see war or political uprisings begin in one country and they will spread to others. This even goes back into ancient times. During the 3rd Century BC, we also find that there was a widespread **CONTAGION** restructuring much of the Asian landscape politically. The old Empire of Alexander the Great, which had been divided among his

generals, began to disintegrate. Bactria (**Baktria**) (Afghanistan) broke away in 256BC starting an independent empire under Diodotos I (256-239BC). The Persians broke away under Arsakes I (238-211BC) in 238BC giving rise to the Parthian Empire. Arsakes I was the leader of the Parni, a Scythian nomadic tribe from an area southeast of the Caspian Sea. About 250BC, Arsakes I began with the attack on the decaying Seleucid Empire. Finally, in 238 BC, the tribe conquered the Persian province of Parthia and killed Andragoras (? – 238BC) who himself had proclaimed independence from the Seleucid Empire in 247–245BC. The entire region was splitting and fragmenting due largely to economics. At the time, the Seleucid Empire was embroiled in conflict with Ptolemaic Egypt. Andragoras revolted soon after the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom had also broken away from the Seleucids under Diodotos I, who may have even killed Andragoras, who issued coins with him wearing the royal diadem displaying his name.

Arsakes I defended his territory against Seleucus II who tried to retake the region as well as the newly-formed Greek-Bactrian kingdom under Diodotus I and the kingdom of the Parthians. The following Bactrian king Diodotus, Arsakes I entered into several contracts. He is said to have founded a city called Dara. The Parthian era begins 245 BC with the defeat of Andragoras.

The Rebellions of the 3rd Century BC

Bactria - Persia - Armenia



Diodotos I (256-239BC) of Baktria
Gold Stater



Arsakes I (238-211BC)
Silver Drachm



Xerxes (Ξέρξης) (228-212BC)



Artaxias I (190-159BC)



Andragoras (? – 238BC)
Seleucid satrap of the province of Parthia

The Celts from Northern Europe were the barbarians at the time invading Southern Europe. The Celtic invasions were defeated in Pergamum in Western Turkey (modern city of Bergama). In



Antiochus III the Great
(b. 241; ruled 222–187BC)

238BC, Armenia rebelled against Antiochus III the Great (b. 241; ruled 222–187BC) (gave himself that title as a Seleucid Greek king and the 6th ruler of the Seleucid Empire. Antiochus III ruled over the region of Syria and western Asia towards the end of the 3rd century BC after rising to the throne at the age of 18 in 223 BC. His military campaigns were never very successful. Besides calling himself **"the Great"** and **"Basileus Megas"** ("Great King"), he also declared himself to be the **"champion of Greek freedom against Roman domination"**, as he waged a war against the Roman Republic in mainland Greece in 192BC once again being defeated. Antiochus III faced many rebellions, but he was unable to defeat Arsakes I.

Xerxes of Armenia (228 - 212 BC) became king of both Sophene and Commagene in 228 BC while his brother ruled Armenia. This rebellion against Antiochus III demonstrated the collapse of the Seleucid Empire that was underway. While by 220 BC Antiochus III had put down most of the rebellions, he had not defeated Xerxes until 212BC. However, Antiochus III then arranged for Xerxes to marry his sister, Antiochis. This move seems to show the power or influence Xerxes had in the region despite the fact Antiochus had defeated him in battle. However within that same year, Antiochis arranged to have her new husband assassinated.

Clearly, the heirs of Alexander the Great were living on borrowed time. Within about 112 years after the death of Alexander, his empire, although originally divided, was starting to crumble away. Antiochus III had far too many military campaigns to deal with and he left Armenia to be ruled by the heirs of Xerxes. Thus, Armenia effectively broke away from the former Greek empire in 200BC under Artaxias establishing the Artaxiad Dynasty (190BC-1AD). Yet smell of rebellion and conquest was in the air. In China, it was 230BC when the Qin Dynasty begins conquered all of China and by 221BC began its imperial rule. This was a period of tremendous political change worldwide.

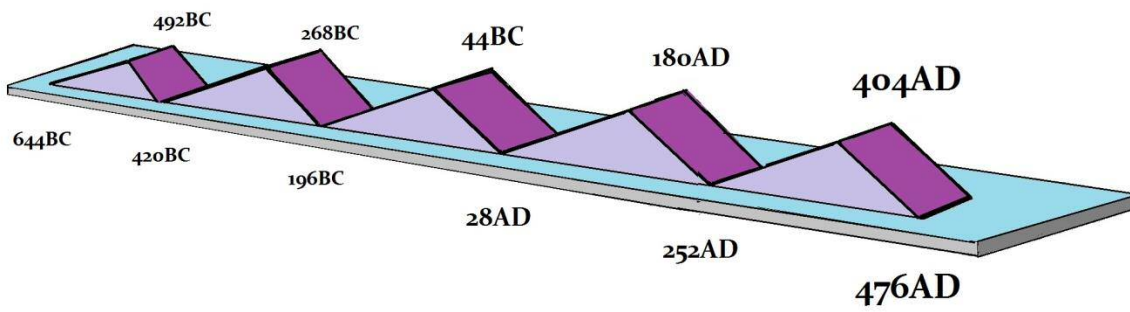


Alexander III of Macedon "The Great"
(356 – 323 BC)

The Roman Empire

Roman Empire

224-Year Cycle of Political Change



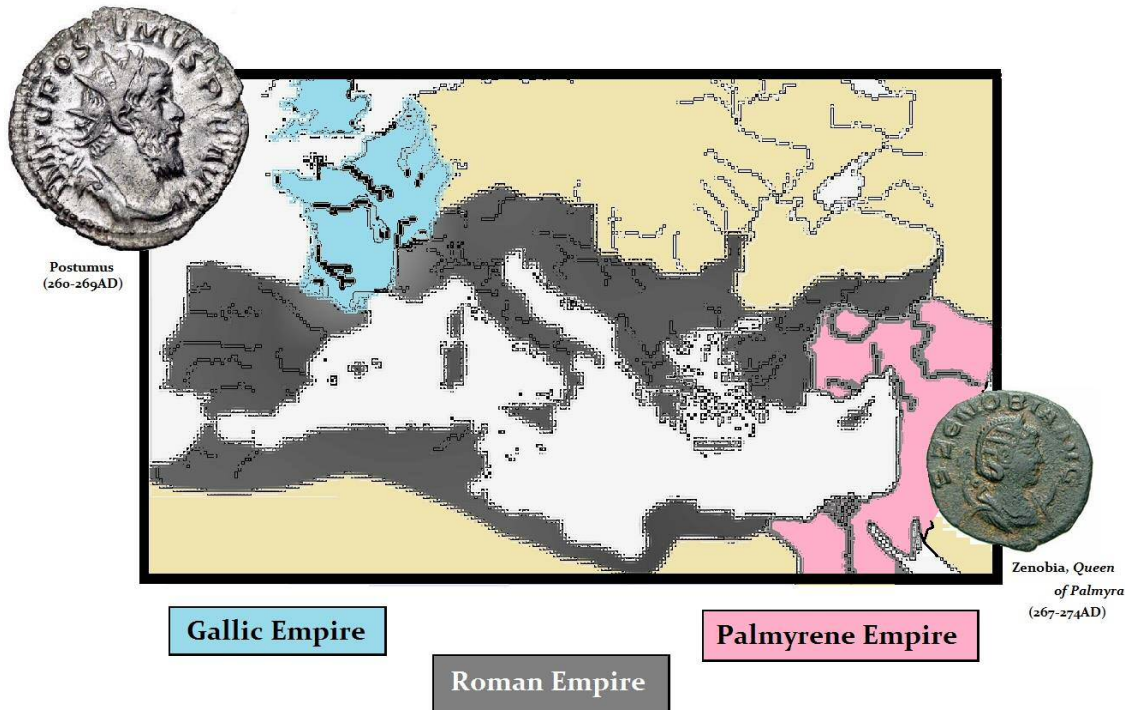
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The Roman Empire also conforms nicely with the various cyclical models including the Cycle of War. Nonetheless, the fiscal mismanagement destroyed the Roman Empire. Once the economy turned down, there was little hope for the Empire could survive intact. The economic collapse that became the **Great Financial Crisis of the 3rd Century AD** was profound resulting in the breakup of the Empire itself. In fact, there were 31 emperors between 180 and 253AD. All historians past and present concede that the peak in the Roman Empire was reached during the reign of Marcus Aurelius (b 121; 161-180AD).



Marcus Aurelius Antoninus
(b 121; 161-180AD)

Looking at the **224-Year Cycle of Political Change** we can see the turning-point of 252AD, which was right on target for in 253AD, where the majority of the collapse takes place, going into 268AD marked the reign of Valerian (253-260AD) and his son Gallienus (253-268AD). Valerian was captured by the Persians in battle, and by the end of Gallienus' reign, the silver content of the coinage reached virtually zero and even the bronze content was severely reduced. This collapse of the monetary system of Rome was perhaps truly a stagflation for there was massive debasement of the coinage, but there was a collapse in the standard of living as well.

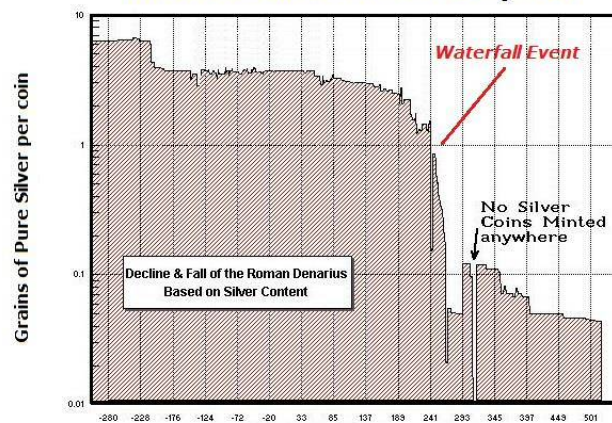


The economic decline of the 3rd Century promoted political unrest as rebellions appeared in Britain, Gaul and Spain that caused them to band together and secede from the Empire. Shortly thereafter in the East, Zenobia (267-274AD) seceded carving out her own Palmyrene Empire. Therefore, we have a clear breakup of the Roman Empire at this point in time.

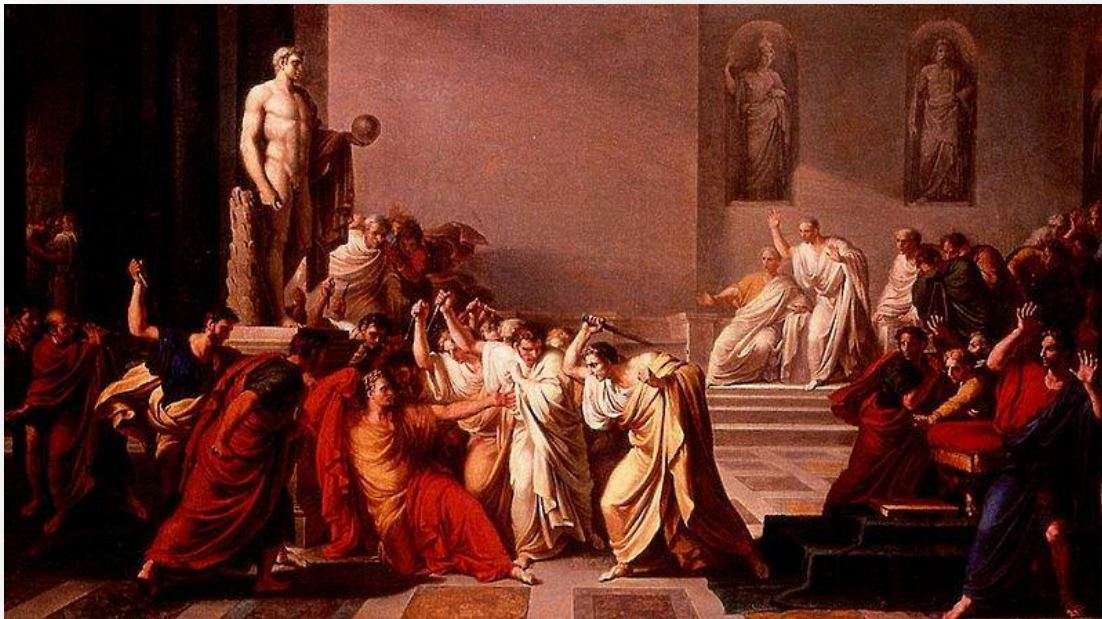
Adding 72 years to the peak on the **224-Year Cycle of Political Change** in 180AD, we come to the monetary collapse that begins in 252AD. The slight recovery displayed in the chart is the Reign of Diocletian (284-305AD) who resorted by major intervention economically, not merely introducing a new coinage entirely, but he tackled

the hyperinflation imposing wage and price controls. So we see, for as much as things appear to change through the eyes of progress, they remain fundamentally unchanged insofar as how human response unfolds to specific geopolitical and economic events.

Collapse of the Roman Silver Monetary System Silver Denarius Basis - 280 BC - 518 AD



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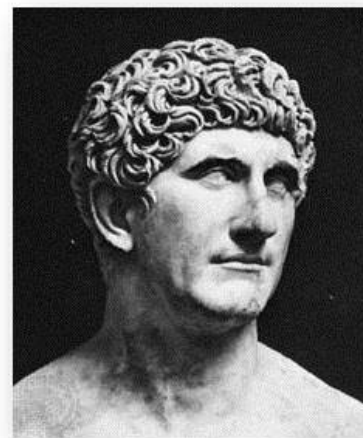


The previous wave peaked in 44BC marking the assassination of Julius Caesar (100-44BC). That wave marks the epic struggle for ultimate power between Octavian, Marc Antony (82-30BC), and Cleopatra VII (69-30BC).



Augustus (27BC-14AD)

Octavian becomes the first Emperor in 27BC with the title Augustus (27BC-14AD) marking the bottom of that wave, Hence, the turn upward marks the beginning of the Julio-Claudian era in Roman history.

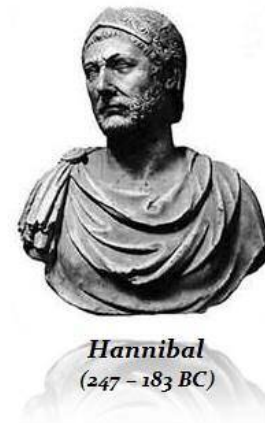


Mark Antony
(82-30 BC)

Moving back in time, the previous wave peaked in 268BC. Note that this target was during a period of Roman rise to power and the decline of Etruscan power. By 275BC, Rome controlled all of Italy. Prior to 268BC, there was the economic collapse of much of Italy. The **First Punic War** took place 264-241BC and lasted 23 years the duration of a long-depression. Therefore, 268BC target was a period of great political change and the first peak in the expansion of the Roman Empire. Rome had acquired its first provinces, Sicily, Sardinia and even Corsica.



Adding 72 years to this turning point of 268BC on the **224-Year Cycle of Political Change** brings us to 196BC. Once again, this follows the end of the **Second Punic War** 218-201BC, where Hannibal (247-183BC) was defeated in 202BC. The Monetary System of Rome was dramatically impacted by war. Rome initially adopted the Greek weight system and issued its first silver coinage in drachm denominations with a weight of nearly 8 grams. The cost of war led to the introduction of the Roman denarius in 211BC with a weight idealized at 4 grams. The formalization of a Roman monetary system really began in 280BC, but the cost of war led to drastic weight reductions by 240BC and again after the **Second Punic War** in 211BC.





51.6 Years between 2nd & 3rd Punic Wars

The Punic Wars did for Rome what World War I and II did for the United States. The Punic Wars imposed upon Rome its most difficult years in its long history. Essentially, the Punic Wars began as a trade dispute with the Phoenicians of Carthage in North Africa (now the city of Tunis in Tunisia) as Rome began to take to the seas. The **First Punic War** was waged over the possession of Sicily (264-241BC) and lasted precisely 23 years. However, the **Second Punic War** began with the invasion of the great general Hannibal (218-201 BC). Hannibal crossed into Spain and would then invade Italy by land. From his Spanish power base, Hannibal won three great victories, such as that at Cannae in Apulia, 216 BC, and managed to detach much of southern Italy from Rome. This is where we see the first gold coinage of Rome. The purpose of this issue was to buy political support among the various cities in Italy. Hannibal was defeated by Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus (236–183 BC), who took the war directly to Carthage in North Africa.

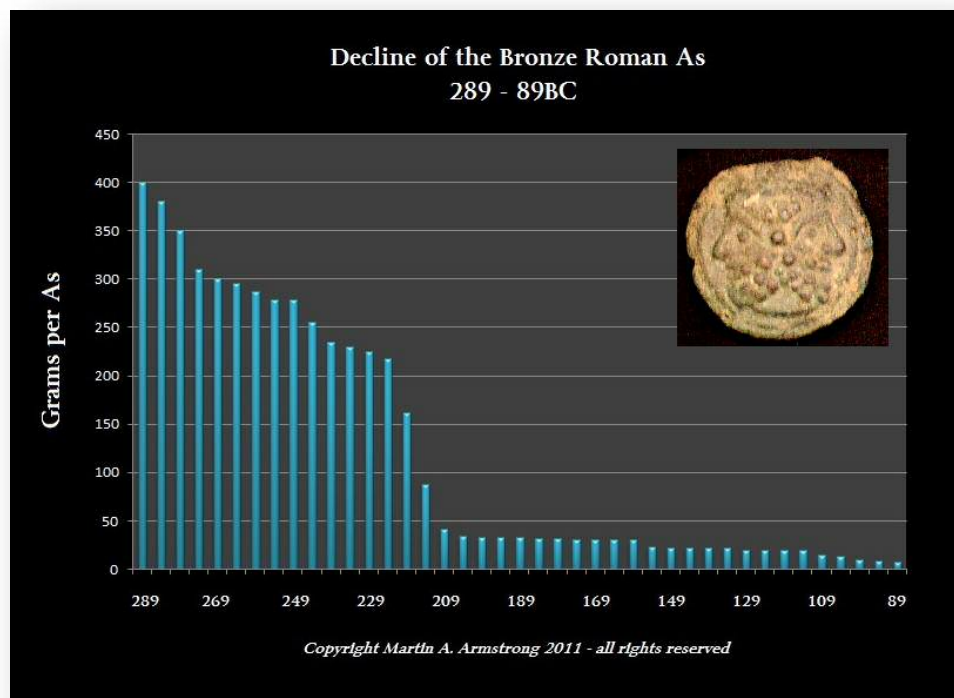
Rome emerged as the greatest Mediterranean Power after the **Second Punic War**, defeating Phillip V (b 238; 221-179BC) of Macedon, who had been a Hannibal supporter, in 197 BC along with the Syrian King Antiochus IV (c. 215–164BC). Such wars gave Rome a foothold in Spain,

much of which came under its control in the 2nd century, along with the Celts of Northern Italy as Roman colonies were established in the Po River Valley. The Roman Province of Gallia Narbonensis was organized beyond the Alps in 121 BC, and Achaia, Macedonia, and Asia were Roman provinces by 129 BC.



Phillip V of Macedon
(b 238; 221-179BC)

The **Third Punic War** (149–146 BC) was the third and last of the Punic Wars fought between the former Phoenician colony of Carthage and the Roman Republic. It took place **51.6 years** after the **Second Punic War** yet was a much smaller engagement than the two previous Punic Wars and focused on Tunisia, mainly on the Siege of Carthage. The **Third Punic War** resulted in the complete destruction Carthage and the annexation of all remaining Carthaginian territory. The entire civilian population was sold into slavery as the spoils of war. The **Third Punic War** ended Carthage's independent existence.



There were 23 years between the **First** and **Second Punic Wars** and 46 years between the beginnings of each war. These wars had a profound impact upon the weight reduction of the Roman As. However, at the end of the Third Punic War, the state acquired so much wealth, the citizens of the City of Rome became exempt from taxes.

Look even further back in time the **224-Year Cycle of Political Change** target was 492BC. Keep in mind that this is where the idea of a Republic begins. This was a wave of anti-monarchy similar to the wave took place in the United States and France during the late 18th century and China and Russia during the 19th century. Romans overthrew their monarchy in 509BC while democracy took hold in Athens in 508BC within two 8.6-year cycles of the major turning point in 492BC.

Romulus Augustus (475-476AD)



Looking after 180AD, we come to the next **224-Year Cycle of Political Change** target in 404AD. This was the reign of Honorius (395-423AD). Rome was even invaded by the people known as the Visigoths of Spain. They plundered and sacked the city of Rome looting the treasury. This was also the period of the Hun invasion of Europe. Attila did not become king of the Huns until 434AD. However, the invasion of the Roman Empire by the Huns preceded Attila taking the throne. What is very interesting is that adding 72 years to the 404AD target brings us to the very last Emperor Romulus Augustus (475-476 AD). During this entire 72-year decline from the

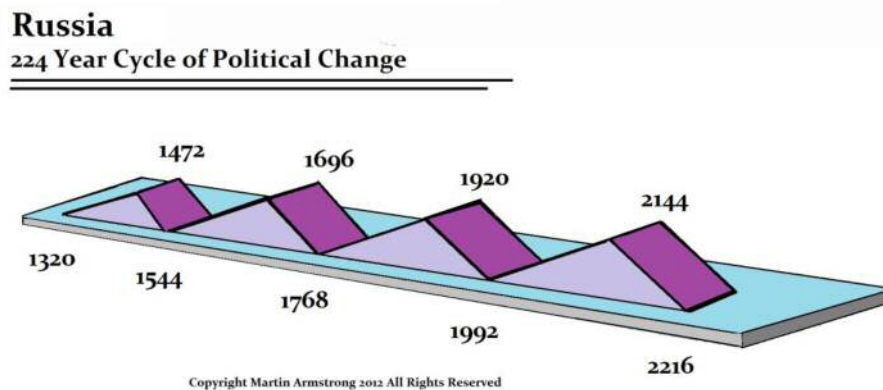


404AD target, the Roman Empire was imploding, yet the decline followed the 8.6-year cycle and the volatility dimensions very closely. In fact, during the reign of Valentinian III (425- 455AD), Attila the Hun (b ? – 453AD) had become so powerful and arrogant; he demanded in 450AD that the Emperor give him his sister Honoria in marriage. In the East, Attila demanded and obtained annual payments from Constantinople to avoid being invaded.

Looking to the East, that portion of the Roman Empire began when Constantine decided to move the capital to the ancient city of Byzantium. Constantine officially declared his new capital in 330 AD. Construction was at least initially completed by 333AD. Nevertheless, the turning points on the

224-Year Cycle of Political Change were 333, 557, 781, 1005, 1229, and 1453. The Byzantine Empire thus lasted from the construction of Constantinople 5 Cycle Waves. It was precisely on target in 1453 that the city fell to the Turks and became the new Ottoman Empire.

Russia - The Cycles of War & Political Change



One of the major players in the Cycle of War will be Russia. Russia clearly hit its major low in 1992. It is on the rise into 2144 and we are beginning to see how Russia is starting to flex its muscles once again. It can smell blood whereby the USA is not teetering on the brink of financial collapse just at Russia and China were experiencing going into 1989. The rise of Russia came with the fall of Byzantium in 1453. The Ottoman Empire began in 1326AD and was on a course of conquest that resulted in the fall of Constantinople in 1453AD under the reign of Sultan Muhammad II (1429-1481; Sultan 1451-1481). While the fall of Constantinople led to the spread of knowledge by the flight of scholars to Rome beginning the Renaissance in Western Europe, we also see the same flight northward from Constantinople into Russia. The niece of the last Byzantine Emperor Constantine XI (1404-1453; Emperor 1449-1453), Sophia Palaeologus (c 1449-1503), fled to Russia and married Ivan III (The Great) (1462-1505). Sophia brought her court with her, but the critical contribution that she gave to Russia was the acquisition of knowledge for the Ancient civilization.

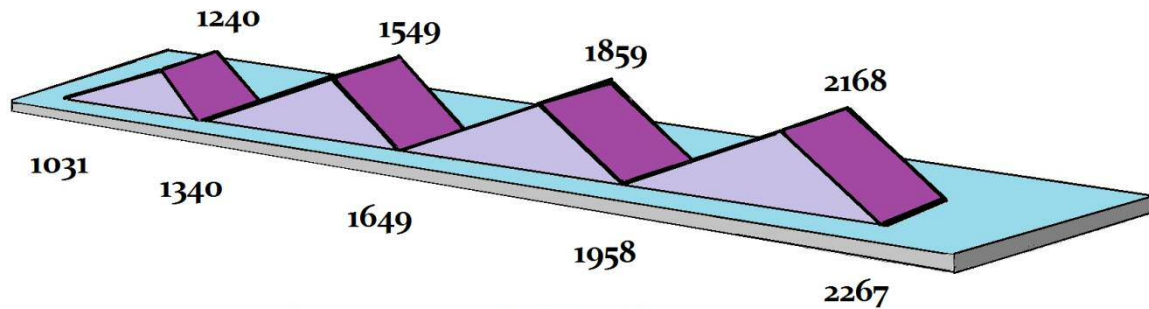
Early history of Russia can be divided into three 224-year cycles of Cimmerian Rule, followed by 1.5 cycles of Scythian Rule and 1.5 cycles of Sarmatian Rule, with the invasion of the Goths in the 3rd Century followed by the 4th Century invasion of the Huns in 370AD. Upon the death of Attila in 453AD, the Avars took control, although they were closely related to the Huns. This was followed by the Khazars who were overrun by the Slavs in the 9th century. The first written history came only in the 12th century. According to these records of the **Primary Chronicle**, it was the Vikings who invaded in the later 9th century after being invited by the Slavs. It was actually the Vikings from whom Russia is said to have taken its name - the Varangian Russes.



Ivan III (The Great) (1462-1505)
Sophia Palaeologus (c 1449-1503)

Ukraine

309.6-Year Economic Confidence Model



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The Moguls were fierce warriors. Genghis Khan had tried to conquer China, but broke off his invasion in 1218 and turned toward the West. He died in 1227AD. The Mongols, led by the grandson of Genghis Khan (1162-1227), invaded Russia and destroyed its capital at that time in 1240, which was in Kiev, Ukraine. All that remains is the last of the Golden Gates of Kiev. The golden gates were built in 1017-1024.

The Mongols then turned back to conquer China in 1279. Eventually, the Mongol dynasty fell in China during 1368, and so was the fate of the Mongolian Empire after about 224 years.

The fall of Kiev to the Mongols in 1240 is incredibly important for this brings us to 15 cycles of 51.6 years (2.5×309.6) that also targets 2014. The rising tension in Ukraine is split between East that is aligned with Russia where the people speak Russian and the West where Ukrainian is the spoken language who see themselves aligned with Europe – not Russia. Meanwhile, Ukraine has



Golden Gates of Kiev

become the last symbol of the old Soviet Empire and regaining that territory is very important for Russia. Obviously, Ukraine may play a strategic role in the years ahead for it is a central point of contention between Russia and Europe.

Moscow began to rise as a city much later during the 14th century about 1340 when it was known as the Grand Duchy of Moscow between 1340 and 1547. Therefore, it was against this backdrop that we come to Ivan III (The Great) and his marriage to Palaeologus in 1472. This event appears to begin the blossoming rebirth of Russia that would lead to it becoming a world power. Ivan created the first **Rule of Law** that is the cornerstone of all national wealth.

From the Soviet Revolution in 1917, the fall of economy power in 1989 came 43 years later ($4.3 * 10$) that was followed by the August 1991 coup. On August 24th, 1991, Gorbachev resigned and Communist rule in the Soviet Union came to an end.



RUSSIA - Alexis I (1645-1676)

Copper Kopek, 1662 - This minting of copper coins resulted in the "Copper Riots" - Alexei Mikhailovich Romanov (Russian: Алексей Михайлович) (March 9, 1629 (O.S.) – January 29, 1676 (O.S.)) was the Tsar of Russia during some of the most eventful decades of the mid-17th century. The Copper Riot, also known as the Moscow Uprising of 1662 (Russian: Медный бунт, Московское восстание 1662 года) was a major riot in Moscow, which took place on July 25 of 1662.

Starting in 1472, we come to 1696, which is the year Ivan V (1666-1696) died handing power to Peter I the Great (1682-1725) after the 1689 Revolution that swept Russia also following the contagion from the 1688 Revolution in England. Going into this period, economic conditions were causing civil unrest. **Copper Riots of 1662** in Russia are one of the great riots over money in history. The Russian government began producing copper coins and assigning them equal value to silver currency to meet expenses. The effort failed and silver vanished from circulation causing the entire economy to collapse. The copper money was naturally devalued in purchasing power and then there were widespread counterfeiting operations since the official value of the copper coinage became far in excess of the cost of production. The economy collapsed into a deflationary black hole as business shut down and unemployment rose dramatically. This erupted into what has become known as the **Copper Riots of 1662**.



Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich
(b 1629; 1645–1676)

Tensions peaked when a black list of persons accused of being responsible for the economic slump was posted, and, though its authorship was unknown, it associated many prominent aristocrats and merchants with Poland, a nation whose Catholicity was considered sinister. At least 10,000 protesters gathered and marched to Kolomenskoye, which was the residence of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich (b 1629; 1645–1676). They now demanded that the “traitors” be turned over to them. The Tsar, like politicians today promised to investigate. He also promised to reduce the taxation. The mob believed and was satisfied with the political promises. They began their journey back to Moscow. However, back in Moscow, other rioters were destroying and looting the property of hated merchants the people assumed were responsible. The two

groups merged and this time returned in greater number to confront the Tsar and make even more demands.

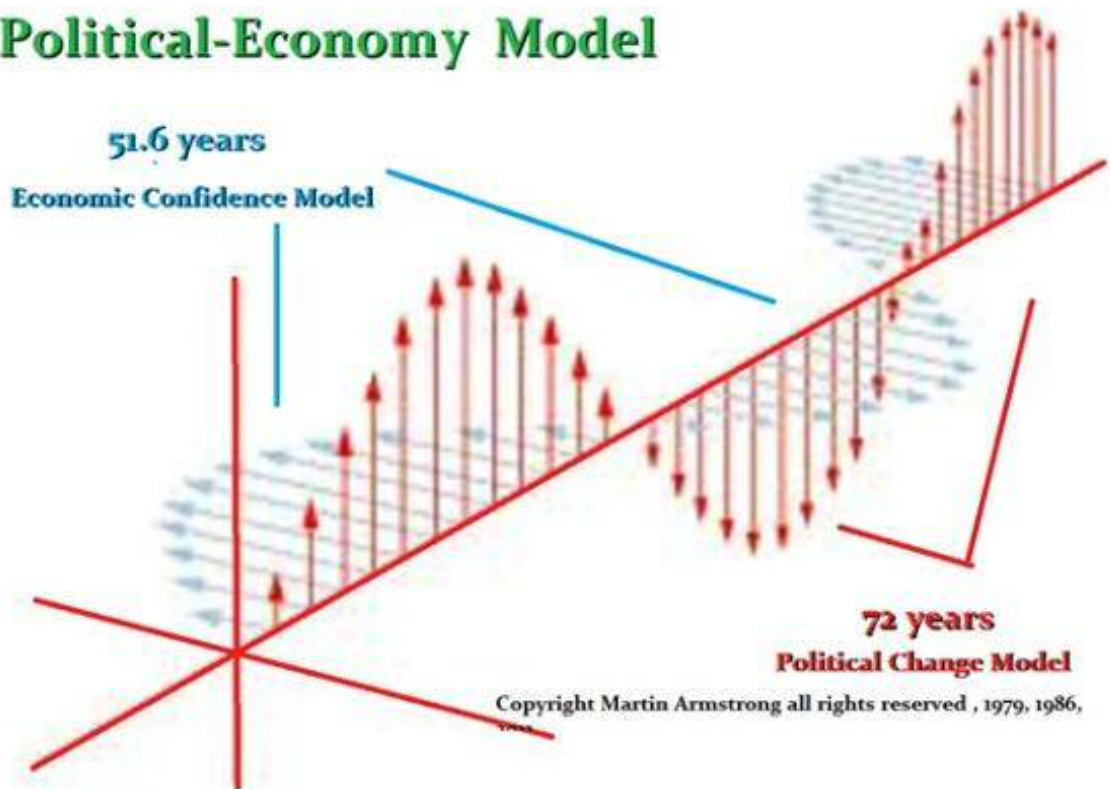
The Tsar was now prepared and called in 10,000 troops who were ordered to suppress the crowd using force. Over a 1,000 protesters were brutally killed, quelling the mob, and many thousands more were later convicted and exiled or hanged.

If we look at 72-years after 1696, we come to another revolution that was part of another worldwide contagion against monarchy in sympathy with the US and France under Catherine the Great (b 1729; 1762-1796) that was crushed in 1775. The next revolution was 1917 and 72-years later, we come to 1989. Projecting in intervals of 37.33 years from 1917, we come to the collapse of 1991 within weeks.



Catherine the Great
(b 1729; 1762-1796)

Political-Economy Model

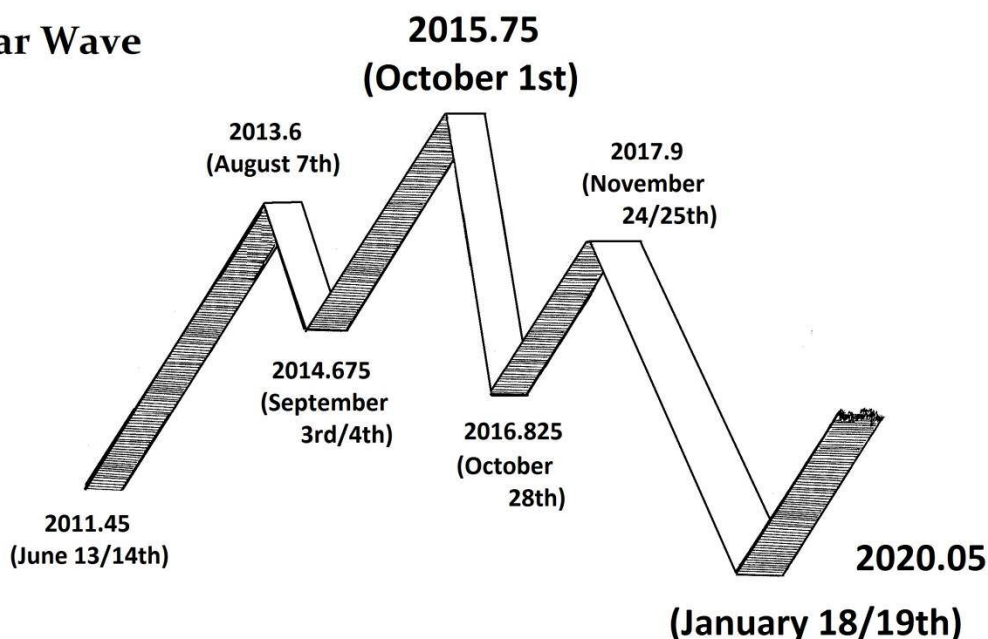


Our **Political-Economy Model** still suggests that the epic turn appears to be 2016. Bretton Woods took place in 1944. Adding 72-years brings us to 2016. This next target will reflect not merely the next Presidential election, but we are looking at the culmination of tremendous economic stress within the monetary system warning we could see the start of the crack in the dollar as the reserve currency of the world at that time.

This **Political-Economy Model** has been uncanny in predicting political change incorporating the same frequency for volatility being the base unit of 6 that we find in the **ECM**. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was right on target with the fall of the Berlin Wall 72 years later in 1989. This strongly warns that this wave in the **Economic Confidence Model** due to peak 2015.75, will be extremely important politically speaking. This is the target of 2015.75 is what we have been looking at for the past 30 years. This is the culmination of the next **Sovereign Debt Crisis**. Certain trends simply cannot be sustained beyond 72-years without change. This time that change is coming and government will not go quietly into the light.

Economic Confidence Model™

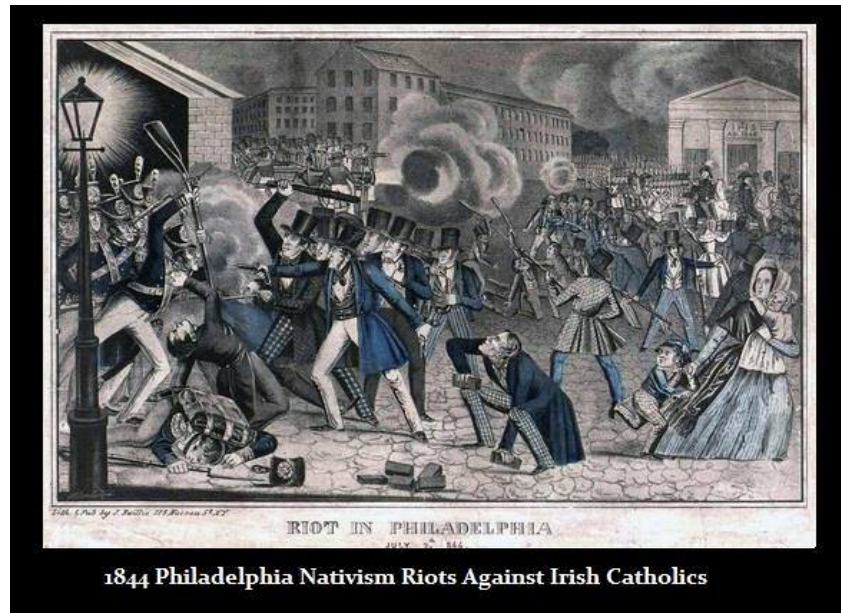
8.6 Year Wave



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2014 & 2016

The targets of 2014 for the **Cycle of War** and 2016 **Political-Economy Model** lineup with the **Economic Confidence Model** targeting 2015.75 creating an amazing convergence in time. We also have the China Cycle of War that turns in 2012. How intelligent people just cannot see the problem with borrowing perpetually and never paying off the debt, is simply unimaginable. The previous cycle turning in 1872 on the **Political-Economy Model** led to what is known as the "long depression" of the 19th century. That lasted for 26 years.



Consequently, 2014 should be the beginning of a rise in separatism and civil unrest around the west as economics causes a rise in nationalism. As the economy declines in Europe, we will see this anti-foreigner atmosphere spread among Eurozone members against other members. The year 2016 should be the start of a nasty economic decline. We should expect volatility to rise during the 2016-2020 phase of the **Economic Confidence Model** over and above when we saw 2007-2011. Liquidity remains at about 50% of 2007 levels so expect a sharp rise in volatility during times of crisis.

Keep in mind that there is a direct correlation between the economy and war. As long as people are fat and happy, they are not interested in war. However, crash the economy and you will see civil unrest and rising trends of nationalism. After the **Panic of 1837**, nationalism rose in the United States as riots broke out against Catholic immigrants who were largely seen as taking jobs. This is also the cry against Mexicans today, albeit the jobs they take Americans do not want. In Switzerland, there is a rising resentment about Europeans moving into their nation. Singapore is also showing the same rise in nationalism blaming foreigners for inflation.

Another factor has been **standing armies**. Historically, simply having a standing army tended to inspire its use. Louis XIV (b 1638; 1643–1715) ruled for 72 years when France was the leading European power. Louis admitted on his deathbed that he loved war too much. France fought three major wars during his reign: the Franco-Dutch War, the War of the League of Augsburg, and the War of the Spanish Succession. The US Constitution sought to create only a militia to avoid this very problem of having a standing army that encouraged war.

No matter what form of government we investigate, none are ever permanent. Each government has risen and fallen regardless of its form. While we pretend to live in a democracy, we truly live in a republic. The people vote only for a representative, not directly on issues. Republics historically lead to oligarchies where the career politicians sell themselves to the highest bidder.

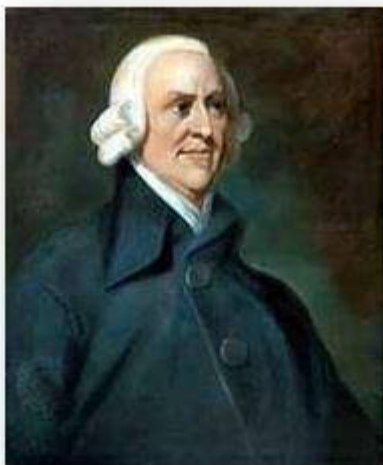
Each form of government tends to lose sight of its original purpose and gradually evolves into a force that exists to maintain power over the masses. It will exercise its own self-interest and that will quickly become even the rule of law. This natural evolutionary process where government inevitably seeks to expand its own power insures the perpetual cycle of political change that oscillates back and forth between authoritarian and representative forms of

government and those institutions more aligned with the interests of the people.

When a republic falls at the hand of corruption, it often requires one person (dictatorship) to bring radical change with the blessing of the people. Of course, the end result depends upon the personality in charge. History has offered a wide variety from Hitler and Napoleon to Julius Caesar and the Honourable



Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus. Cincinnatus was made dictator of Rome to fight the Aequians. He resigned 16 days later after winning the battle and returned to a more normal, quiet and peaceful life on his farm from which he had been drafted. The Romans realized that even within a republic, there were times that debate would become endless and it would take one person to just make decisions in a crisis. This office was called dictator, but it was an actual office to which someone would be elected for a period of one year maximum. Cincinnatus was one of Rome's dictators who did not want the job, but took it only out of the love for his nation rather than personal power. George Washington began the Order of the Cincinnati, or Society of the Cincinnati, which was a historical, hereditary lineage organization with branches in the United States and France, founded in 1783.



Adam Smith (1723-1790)

The sweeping political changes of our modern day circumstance have come by Adam Smith's (1723-1790) ***Invisible Hand*** that drives economics thrusting its dominant force upon government. It does not matter that we are dealing with governments that believe they can manipulate the free markets. They cannot manipulate the economy any more than they can manipulate weather. Government's attempts to manipulate the economy have only further boxed themselves in but creating the illusion that they are actually in control of anything.

No single form of government has ever lasted. While socialists and communists argue against democracy, in truth we live in republics that have become oligarchies. Any argument against democracy is really about an oligarchy under a republic. The people do not vote directly and hence it cannot be democracy, but a republic.

Monarchies vary greatly upon the character of the royal. Once a government takes control be it a power-hungry king, minister and/or politician, it will always want just a little bit more in taxation. Raising taxes historically causes capital to flee or hoard. And when things fail to go the government's way, they simply try to tighten the noose and control society much more forcibly. For these reasons, political change will always come. It can never be stopped unless the core of humanity is changed. This will never be accomplished because everyone will never agree.

Political change is often intertwined with war. We have fought wars primarily for economic reasons even though such motives may be hidden behind religion or honour. Adam Smith's outstanding work (***The Wealth of Nations 1776***) took issue with the



by Danielle White



François Quesnay (1694–1774)

economic motives behind war and political change. In Smith's day and before, the wealth of a nation was first believed to be measured by land and a nation's agricultural capacity. This became the philosophy of the French Physiocrats led by Francois Quesnay (1694–1774). This was certainly a primary belief in ancient times as well and was articulated by Aristotle (384–322BC) who influenced the original Founding Fathers in America, Francois Quesnay, and Karl Marx.

However, a nation's wealth was also commonly believed to be the amount of gold a nation possessed. While the perception of agriculture and land wealth produced motives of conquest, the belief that gold was the measure

of a nation's wealth tended to lead toward the pillage of a nation - such as the Punic Wars between Rome and Carthage. But the belief in gold as the standard measure of a nation's wealth also produced protectionism. Smith sought to investigate this belief and concluded that free trade was necessary because a nation's wealth lie not in gold but in its capacity to produce.

In some instances, history has also produced the leader who possessed visions of immense power. Napoleon and Hitler are two such examples. Their motive for war is not perhaps personal wealth for themselves or their people - simply personal power. This motive is perhaps the worst of all since the populations of the world have usually underestimated the designs of such leaders. They see no logical reason for this sort of behaviour and often believe that negotiation will succeed when in fact it traditionally stalls the action merely allowing their adversary to build his troop strength and more carefully plan his attack.



**Napoleon Bonaparte
(1769–1821; Emperor 1804–1815)**



Battle of Actium - Final Civil War of the Roman Republic

The naval engagement between Octavian and Mark Antony & Cleopatra
September 2nd 31 BC - In the Ionian Sea near the city of Actium

Civil War has been particularly devastating throughout time. The Roman Empire was severely weakened by numerous internal conflicts. Indeed it was a civil war that brought Julius Caesar and Pompey together as adversaries and it was the assassination of Julius Caesar (100-44BC) in 44BC that ushered in yet another civil war with Octavian (b 63 BC; 27-14AD) and Marc Antony (82-30BC) confronting the assassins that included Cato (95-46BC) and Brutus (85-42BC). Brutus even issued a coin bragging he killed Julius Caesar on the “Eid Mar” (Ides of March, the 15th). Then another civil war broke out the ended with the Battle of Actium in 31BC between Octavian and Marc Antony with Cleopatra VII (69-30BC). Octavian emerged victorious and gave birth to the imperial age and the Julio-Claudian Dynasty that end with the death of Nero (54-68AD) followed by another civil war. The number of civil wars in Rome are simply far too numerous to even list.



Brutus (85-42BC)
"Eid - Mar" Denarius Professing He Killed Julius Caesar on the Ides of March



Civil War is always the most devastating. It is one way society seems to at least attempt to commit suicide. In the United States, on a proportional basis according to troop strength, the Union (North) lost more men in the US Civil War than in World War I and World War II combined. Out of 2,213,363 men engaged in the US civil war the total casualties were 646,392, which was slightly less than 30% (see Table #2).

Figures on Confederate troop strength and casualties have never been completely ascertained. Many of the records were destroyed in the war and soldiers certainly did not receive pension. It is only known that at least 164,821 soldiers were killed but no records of wounded were ever assembled. The second war with the greatest percentage of casualties was the US/Mexican War. Both of these events were in North America compared to the European venue for World War I and II.

World War II has been largely portrayed as the greatest war of all time with a total death toll of about 2.5% of the population being some 60-85 million people. The carnage of World War I was far more devastating due to chemical weapons perhaps. Pictured here are soldiers with gasmasks. This is why chemical weapons have been banned in war.



The troop casualties may only show up as a tenth of one per cent from the US casualty perspective, but the total number of military and civilian casualties during World War I was over 37 million. There were over 16 million deaths and 20 million wounded ranking it among the deadliest conflicts in human history. The total number of deaths includes about 10 million military personnel and about 7 million civilians providing a clear view from an international perspective.

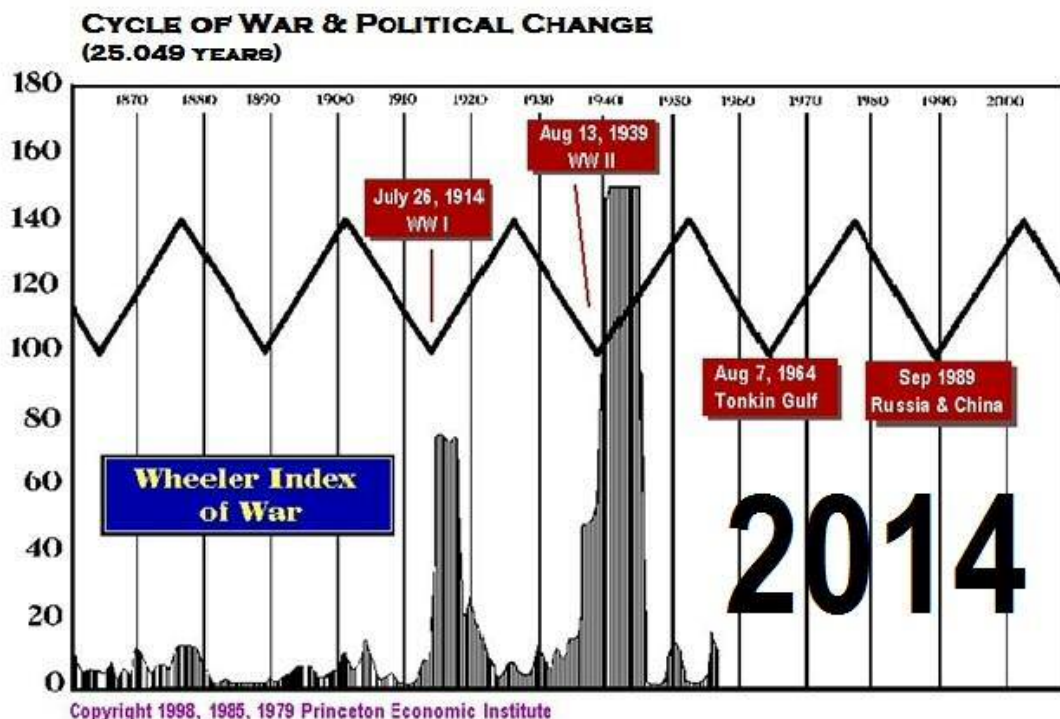
Table #2
US Major Wars

<u>Event</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>No.Trps</u>	<u>As%Pop</u>	<u>Casualties</u>	<u>As%Trps</u>
1775-1783 Revlutn..	2,780,400	na.	na.	10,623	na.
1812-1815 War.....	9,638,453	286,730	2.9%	6,765	2.3%
1846-1948 Mexican..	23,191,875	78,718	0.3%	5,885	7.4%
1861-1865 Civil....	31,443,321				
Union Only.....		2,213,363	7.0%	646,392	29.2%
Confederate		na.	na.	164,821	na.
1898 Spanish War...	75,994,575	306,760	0.4%	4,108	1.3%
1917-1918 WW-I.....	105,710,620	4,734,991	4.4%	320,518	6.7%
1941-1946 WW-II....	131,669,275	16,112,566	12.2%	1,076,245	6.6%
1950-1953 Korea....	150,697,361	5,720,000	3.7%	157,530	2.7%
1967-1973 Viet Nam.	203,545,805	8,744,000	4.2%	211,005	2.4%

Conclusion

Historically, war is one of the best records that mankind has retained throughout the centuries. At times, massive political change has been so strong, that resistance is sometimes weak and major battles are replaced by brief coups. However, history also illustrates that when such sweeping changes do take place, political unrest does not always die down. Factions often form and begin the struggle internally once again. Years of frustration are not alleviated in a single act and usually carry over if reform and radical change are slow in coming.

Consequently, we are looking at 2014 for the beginning of a rise in separatism and civil unrest around the west. Then we see 2016 and the start of a nasty economic decline and the potential for major changes in politics and the economics drives political demands for change.



We could see things get real bad during the 2016-2020 economic decline as capital flees public sectors and we face serious local defaults on debts both in Europe and the United States.

The peak of the next 8.6 Year Wave on the ECM is lining up with the possible 26 year low in the Euro where we could see also the high in gold. The politicians will not do what is best for the people. They are only concerned about holding on to power. Russia and China bottomed and they are rising while the West is declining. Russia is still in the Empire Building mind-set and would like nothing more than to retake Eastern Europe at the minimum. Western Politicians cannot let go of Marxism for they do not comprehend how government could function without the promise of vote for them and they will take it away from someone who does not vote for them and they do not represent.

Within the economic community, there is a consensus that such things as geopolitical events and natural disasters are major issues that affect economic trends. However, that same consensus also maintains the view that such things are unpredictable and belongs under the heading of *"Acts of God."* Those who believe that the collapse of Russia and Eastern Europe was something very unpredictable should consider one important point. Man is a very predictable creature. As long as he is enjoying life, he will not engage in war or revolution. Take away his standard of living through over-taxation (US & French revolution) or fiscal mismanagement (Iran, South America, Eastern Europe & Russia), and he will rise up against his oppressor.

The fall of Eastern Europe and Russia is no different from the collapse of Rome. In both cases, years of continued fiscal mismanagement resulted in a depreciated currency and ultimate economic decline. Our computer models were able to predict the fall of Russia with uncanny accuracy relative to time. What they cannot predict, is whether that decline would be peaceful or bloody. The actual collapse of the Berlin Wall would **NOT** have taken place unless the economy had imploded. Without economic pressures, drastic political change is impossible.

We have published the results of our study into the cycles of war on numerous occasions over the past 30 years. Our models identified a simple empirical (fixed) cycle with a wavelength of 25.03 years. The bottom of the cycle came in 1989 on September 21st and marked the first drastic political changes in Europe and China. Our models



August 19th, 1991 - Boris Yeltsin Stands on a Tank to Stop the Coup

have been forecasting greater turmoil on the geopolitical front on a global scale between 1989 and 1998. This culminated in the Russian Economic Collapse of 1998 that manifested in the Long Term Capital Management default. This rise in geopolitical turmoil does **NOT** necessarily suggest that World War III is on our doorstep. That does not appear possible until at least the 2014 turning point. Nonetheless, this does warn that the number of nations impacted by this **Cycle of War** will be greater than that of both previous world wars of the 20th century. However, this suggests that it will manifest itself more on a civil unrest/civil war in more nations on a global scale.



Riots are taking place everywhere from Europe as in France pictured here, Britain, Greece, Bulgaria, Ukraine. Italy, Brazil, Argentina, Singapore, and the United States. There is hardly a place where we have not yet seen civil unrest starting to rise. The reasons are always economically based, albeit for different surface explanations.

Within the United States, we will also see an increase social unrest as people are squeezed between taxes at the federal and local levels. We saw the Occupy Wall Street movement that spread from New York to around the world. While Mayor Michael Bloomberg did his best to arrest everyone he could and stop any protest against his customers, this demonstrates that with the next turn in the economy we will see even greater numbers.



Areas of conflict inside the USA will turn against aliens taking jobs and on a local level as municipal governments go into default and pensions are wiped out or seriously reduced. Changing attitudes toward government will dominate the decades ahead and any peaceful revolution does not appear likely as the economy gradually implodes from fiscal mismanagement.

Regional conflicts will also unfold even within the United States. This will be caused by dramatically different economic trends. For example, real estate peaked in 1987 on the East Coast in many areas while the California peak did not arrive until 1989. Simultaneously, real estate in Texas and Alaska did not bottom until 1989. There are significant regional disparities that constantly illustrate that underneath; there are still major internal capital flows that are being ignored by the Federal government.

In Europe, these protests are starting to show the strains of the entire Eurozone idea. Ukraine turned away from joining the Euro because there has honestly been little benefit other than freedom to travel and that may vanish soon enough. In Greece, the protests are turning very anti-Germany as the leading cause of the economic decline.



There is a paradox between central control of a state providing a rule of law and structured society that fosters economic expansion and usurpation of economic decision under central planning. The former is the essence of civilization and the latter is the kiss of death that becomes the destroyer of civilization. The Marxist based system of centralized economic planning is what we are now facing in the collapse of socialism. Western European culture has turned sharply towards socialism whereby they are *trying to be just a little bit pregnant with communism*. While under socialism the individual retain title to his property, the state dictates what you can do with it and what portion you must hand government. Centralized state planning and regulation has suppressed the Entrepreneurial Model and the tried to defeat the free markets driven by the collective behavior of society. This is what we are struggling with as government has strangled the free development of society.

The economic contagions that appeared in China following the fall of the Han Dynasty in 220AD and effectively the fall of Rome that also began after the death of Marcus Aurelius in 180AD, have taken place numerous times throughout history. Contagions are common and they will spread around the globe and appear in economies that are not even connected to others.

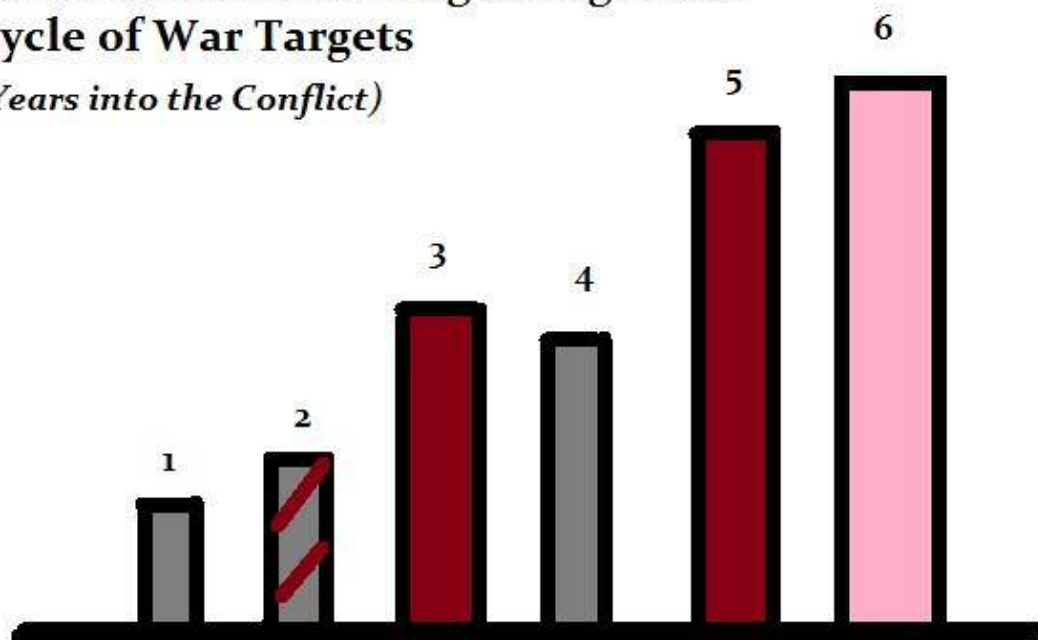
Civilization rises **ONLY** when we see a nation rise that is fostering the impartial duty of government, to provide the alternative to war and dispute that is built with the **Rule of Law**. The once great empires of the East and West broke apart and fell into a fragmented structure

of various governments. As this took place, the **Rule of Law** also vanished and this precluded both Mercantilism as well as Entrepreneurial ventures. This fragmentation helped to keep both Europe and China within an agrarian based model that enabled serfdom. This overall fragmentation is what is known as **Feudalism**, were based upon the collapse of government and thus capital remains in hiding. There is no appreciable commerce that emerges between these feudal states beyond immediate neighbors.

Cycle of War Intensity of Conflict

measured from the beginning of the
Cycle of War Targets

(Years into the Conflict)



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The **Cycle of War** that now turns up in 2014 has key targets due where we can see bursts of activity in 1916, with important volatility starting in 2017. There will be another burst of volatility in this cycle come 2019. World War I began in June 1914 and ended with Germany surrendering to Britain on November 21, 1918 – about 52 months in total duration (8 waves of 8.6). The entire span of World War II was about 68 months in Europe and 98 months in Asia or just over 8 years. The overlap is interesting whereas Pearl Harbor takes place in year two on the European scale but in year 4 on the Asian scale. Either way, we are looking at the most intense period for civil unrest by 2020, which lines up with the **ECM**.

APPENDIX

618.5	BC	
593.42	BC	594 Solon establishes a timocracy in Athens
		597 Jerusalem falls to Bablyon
568.34	BC	568 Nebuchadnezzar invades Egypt
		565 Athenian conquer Salamis
		565 Taoism founded in China
		562 Nebuchadnezzar II dies
		561 Peisistratus the Tyrant driven out of Athens
543.26	BC	
		539 Persia conquers Bablyon
		538 Bablyon is destroyed by Cyrus the Great
		528 Buddhism begins in India
		525 Darius the Persian Prince conquers Egypt
518.18	BC	
		516 Jerusalem's Great Temple is rebuilt
		509 Rome overthrows Tarquin/Republic begins
		508 democracy emerges in Athens
493.1	BC	
		480 Persia invades Greece (Battle of Thermopylae)
		479 Greeks defeat Persians (Battle of Plataea)
468.02	BC	
		458 Romans defeat Aequians
		450 British Isles overrun by Celts
442.94	BC	
		432 Peloponnesian War begins
417.86	BC	
		417 Athenian forces repelled from Chalcidice
		411 Athenian democracy overthrown
		405 Sparta captures Athenian fleet
		401 Civil War breaks out in Persia
392.78	BC	
367.7	BC	
342.62	BC	
		340 Philip invades Byzantium but fails
		338 Philip of Macedon defeats Athens
		336 Philip is assassinated
		336 Alexander The Great succeeds Philip
		334 Alexander invades Asia
		333 Alexander defeats Persians
		332 Alexander conquers Egypt
		331 Alexander completely defeats Persians
		330 Alexander sacks Persepolis

		329 Alexander conquers Samarkand (central Asia)
		327 Alexander invades India
		323 Alexander dies at Bablyon age 32
		321 Rome defeated by Samnites
317.54	BC	
		316 Cassander seizes power in Greece
		314 Cassander marches against Antigonus & Aetolians
		312 Ptolemy defeats Seleucus (Battle of Gaza)
		308 Egypt's Ptolemy defeated by Demetrius
		307 Demetrius besieges Rhodes but fails
		301 Antigonus The Cyclops & son Demetrius defeated
		297 Cassander dies age 53
		295 Athens falls to Demetrius
292.46	BC	
		288 Demetrius driven out of Macedonia
		285 Demetrius deserted by troops surrenders to Seleucus
		280 Rome defeated by King Pyrrhus of Epirus
267.38	BC	
		264 First Punic War begins (lasts 23 yrs)
		260 Battle of Mylae 1st Roman naval victory
		260 Buddhism adopted by emperor of India
		246 Ptolemy II og Egypt dies age 63
		245 Bablyon & Susa fall to Ptolemy III of Egypt
		243 revolt breaks out in Egypt forcing Ptolemy III return
242.3	BC	
		237 Carthage invade Iberian Peninsula
		222 Milan falls to Rome
		221 Hannibal succeedes Hasdrubal as Carthaginian general
		221 Ptolemy III dies age 61
		221 Shih Huang-ti founds Ch'in dynasty become 1st emperor as nation takes the name "China" after "Ch'in"
217.22	BC	
		217 Roman forces defeated by Hannibal June 24th
		216 Hannibal defeats Romans (Battle of Cannae)
		214 Great China Wall begins construction
		207 Hannibal defeated by Romans (Battle of Metaurus)
		204 Carthage besieged by Rome
		202 Han Dynasty assumes power in China
		202 Carthage largely destroyed (Battle of Sama)
		201 Carthage surrenders to Rome
		197 Rome defeats Philip V of Greece
192.14	BC	
		192 Syria's Antiochus III invades Greece
		191 Rome defeats Syrians at Thermopylae
		191 Cisalpine Gaul becomes province of Rome
		190 Rome defeats Syria (Battle of Magnesia)
		183 Hannibal poisons himself in defeat
167.06	BC	
		168 Rome defeats king Perseus of Macedonia

		165	Judah Maccabee retakes Jerusalem from Syria
		163	Antiochus IV of Syria dies
		162	Antiochus V overthrown
		160	Judah Maccabee leads revolt in Judea
		149	Rome lays siege to Carthage
		146	Carthage destroyed by Rome (Third Punic War)
141.98	BC	141	Jerusalem liberated from Seleucid emperor
		140	Wu Ti begins Han Dynasty in China
		135	Rome's 1st Servil War
		134	Simon Maccabee murdered in Judea
		133	Gracchus elected tribune in Rome on reform platform
116.9	BC		
		105	Roman armies defeated in Germany
		103	Rome's 2nd Servile War erupts
		96	Antiochus VIII king of Seleucid is murdered
		92	Mithridates II prepares to invade Mesopotamia
91.82	BC		
		91	Republic of Italia emerges & starts 3yr war with Rome
		88	Mithridates the Great dies
		88	Mithradates VI begins 1st of 3 wars against Rome
		88	Civil War breaks out in Rome
		87	Sulla marches on Rome
		86	Athens falls to Roman General Sulla
		84	Sulla defeats Mithradates VI
		82	Sulla repels Samnites from Rome
		82	Sulla appoints himself dictator of Rome
		79	Sulla retires voluntarily from office of dictator
		78	Sulla dies age 60
		70	Crassus & Pompey use troops to gain consulship
66.74	BC		
		66	Armenia falls to Roman General Pompey
		64	Jerusalem falls to Pompey
		63	Pompey completes conquest of Palestine
		60	Triumvirate formed (Caesar, Pompey & Crassus)
		44	Caesar is killed on Ides of March
41.66	BC		
		41	Antony meets Cleopatra
		42	Cassius & Brutus defeated by Antony & Octavian
		37	Herod begins reign of Judea
		36	Marc Antony defested by Partian army
		31	Antony defeated at Actium
16.58	BC		
		15	Rome extends frontier to upper Danube
		7	Jesus is born at Bethlehem
		5	Judea's Herod the Great dies age 69
8.5	AD		
		9	The Battle of Teutoburger establishes Rhine

as boundry
 12 Chinese repeal radical land reforms of Wang
 14 Augustus dies
 17 Cappadocia & Commagene become Roman
 provinces
 17 revolts breakout in China over price
 inflation
 23 Wang Mang Emperor of China killed in revolt
 23 Drusus murdered by Sejanus who dominates
 Tiberius
 31 Rome;s Sejanus executed by
 Tiberius
 33.58 AD
 37 Tiberius dies
 41 Caligula is murdered
 44 James the Apostle becomes 1st martyr
 48 Rome invades Wales
 49 Claudius expels Jewish-Christians from Rome
 54 Claudius is poisoned by his wife Agrippina
 58.66 AD
 59 Nero puts his mother Agrippina to death
 61 London sacked by Britons but Rome restores
 order
 67 Vespasianus enters Galilee to put down
 revolt by Jews
 67 the Apostle Paul is executed June 29
 68 Nero committs suicide (last of 12 Caesars)
 68-69 Roman Civil War
 70 Jerusalem falls to Rome September 7th
 77 Rome begins new conquest of
 Britain
 79 Vespasian dies age 69 succeeded by son Titus
 81 Titus dies age 40 succeeded by brother
 Domitian
 83 Romans advance to Aberdeen
 83.74 AD
 Scotland
 84 Barbarians invade near Rhine & Danube
 96 Domitian murdered - succeeded by Nerva
 98 Nerva dies age 63 - succeeded by adopted son
 Trajan
 106 Romania falls to Rome
 108.82 AD
 114-117 Trajan conquests
 117 Trajan dies age 63 - succeeded by adopted
 son Hadrian
 117 Jewish uprising begins massacre of Greeks &
 Romans
 122 Hadrian's Wall built in Britain
 132 Simon Bar Kokhba leads Jewish uprising
 133.9 AD
 againt Rome
 135 Romans kill Simon Bar Kokhba
 135 Romans sack Jerusalem & order it destroyed
 135 Hadrian order Jews to be barred from
 Jerusalem
 138 Hadrian dies age 62 - succeeded by adopted
 son Antoninus

158.98 AD

- 161 Antoninus Pius dies age 75 succeeded by Marcus Aurelius
- 167 1st full-scale Barbarian attacks begin on Rome
- 169 Romans annihilate barbarian tribe Marcommani
- 174 Romans defeat barbarian tribe Quadi
- 175 Cassius leads revolt of Roman army in Asia
- 177 Aurelius begins persecution of Christians in Rome
- 180 Marcus Aurelius dies age 58 succeeded by son Commodus

184.06 AD

- 183 plot against Commodus fails
- 189 Roman mob uprisings begin over grain shortages
- 192 Commodus is murdered
- 193 Pertinax made emperor by Senate against his will
- 193 Pertinax murdered due to unpopular economic reforms
- 193 the office of emperor is auctioned off to highest bidder to Julianus by Praetorian Guard
- 193 Roman Civil War begins
- 196 Byzantium sacked by Rome
- 200 Japan invades Korea / Huns invade Afganistan

209.14 AD

- 211 Caracalla takes the thrown of Rome
- 217 Caracalla is murdered
- 222 Elagabalus is murdered
- 226 Persian Sassanian dynasty begins rule until 642AD

234.22 AD

- 238 African provinces revolt against Rome
- 244 Persian army defeated by Rome
- 249 Roman Civil War
- 250 Decius begin 1st wholesale persecution of Christians in Rome
- 251 Decius dies in battle with Goths
- 253 Roman Civil War

259.3 AD

- 259-260 Roman Civil War
- 268 Gallienus killed by his own troops
- 269 Goths invade Balkans
- 271 The Alamanni expelled from Italy by Romans
- 273 Palmyra sacked by Emperor Aurelianus
- 274 Gaul is recovered by Aurelianus
- 275 barbarians expell Romans back to the Rhine
- 275 Aurelianus murdered by his officers
- 275 Tacitus appointed emperor by Senate against his will

276 Tacitus murdered by his own troops

282 Emperor Probus murdered by his troops

284.38 AD 284 Emperor Numerius is assassinated

303 general persecution of Christians begins Feb. 24th

309.46 AD 312 Constantine wins battle of Saxa Rubra

(sees vision of the Cross)

334.54 AD 333-334 Romans start to pull out of Britain

337 Constantine dies May 22 at age 49

337 Rome begins 24 yr war with Persia

359.62 AD 360 Japan begins domination of Korea

360 Huns invade Europe

360 Picts & Scots cross Hadrian's Wall & attack Romans

361 Constantius dies

363 Emperor Julian dies in battle with Persians

364 Persia defeats Romans retake Armenia

371 Rome begins 5 yr war with Persia

372 Huns invade barbarian lands in Europe

376 Romans forced to fight the Huns with barbarians

379 Visigoths become allies of the Romans

384.7 AD 383 Emperor Gratian is assassinated

388 Maximus defeated by Theodosius

390 Insurrection begins in Macedonia

395 Roman Empire splits into East & West

401 Visigoths invade Italy & ravage the country

402 Visigoths suffer a defeat at Battle of Pollentia

406 Barbarians led by Radagaisus defeated at Florence

406 Vandals cross Rhine and begin invasion

407 Rome abandons Britain pulls all troops out

409.78 AD 408-409 Visigoths besiege Rome

409 Vandals invade Iberian Peninsula

410 Huns invade Roman Empire & extort tribute

412 Visigoths invade Gaul

415 Visigoths invade Iberian Peninsula

425 Huns attack Constantinople

429 Vandals invade North Africa

434.86 AD 433 Attila becomes leader of the Huns

439 Carthage falls to the Vandals

441 German Saxons enter Britain

449 Britain conquered by Angles & Saxons

451 Attila defeated by Romans at Chalons

455 Rome is sacked by Vandals

456 Japanese Emperor Anko is murdered

459.94 AD

- 466 Huns invade Dacia
- 468 Roman fleet defeated by Vandals
- 476 Western portion of Roman Empire ends August 28th
- as Odovacar (Saxon) assumes power

485.02 AD

- 488 Italy invaded by Ostrogoths
- 493 Odovacar (the Saxon) surrenders
- 500 Bavaria invaded by Marcomanni
- 507 Visigoths defeated by Frankish army under Clovis
- Paris (Lutetia) is founded & becomes capital

510.1 AD

- 517 Buddhism introduced central China
- 519 Schism in Catholic Church ends
- 524 Rome & Persia go to war
- 525 Yemen is conquered by Ethiopians
- 526 Roman army defeated by Persians
- 528 Persians defeated by Rome at Battle of Daras
- 529 Codex Vitus is issued by Justinian
- 532 Peace Treaty between Byzantine & Persian forces
- 532 people revolt in Constantinople
- 532 Burgundy is overthrown by Franks

535.18 AD

- 535 Byzantine forces invade Sicily
- 536 Rome falls to Byzantines
- 537 King Arthur of Britain killed in battle
- 538 Buddhism introduced to Japanese court
- 539 Byzantine/Persian 23 years war begins
- 540 Persians invade Syria
- 540 Byzantines forced out of Italy by Ostrogoths
- 543 Disastrous earthquakes shake much of the world
- 546 Rome falls to Ostrogoths
- 549 Petra falls to Persians
- 550 Rome falls again to the Ostrogoths
- 552 Ostrogoths defeated by Byzantium
- 553 Rome & Naples annexed to Byzantium

560.26 AD

- 560 Huns attack Constantinople
- 568 Lombard kingdom begins in Italy
- 572 Persian/Byzantine 19 yr war begins
- 573 Civil War begins in France
- 577 English defeat Welsh
- 580 Ostrogoths driven out of Italy by Lombards
- 581 Sui dynasty comes to power in China

585.34 AD 585 revolt among the Visigoths
585 Buddhist temples are burned in Japan
589 Sui Emperor conquers all of China
589 Sassanid Persian Emperor assassinated
589 Arabs attempt invasion of Persia
592 Japanese Emperor Sushun is murdered
595 Mohammed begins new religion
608 Persia takes Syria & Mesopotamia renews
Byzantine war

610.42 AD 610 Mohammed preaches new religion in secret
611 Antioch is sacked by Persians
613 Mohammed begins to teach openly
613 Britons defeated by Northumbrians
614 Damascus is sacked by the
Persians
615 Jerusalem is sacked by the Persians
619 Jerusalem is sacked by Sassanid Persians
620 Persian Empire is restored by Parvis
622 Civil War begins under Mohammed
628 Persians make peace with Byzantines
628 Mecca falls to forces of Mohammed
632 Mohammed dies June 7th at age 63
633 Arabs attack Persia

635.5 AD 635 Damascus & Gaza conquered by Moslems
635 Harsha invade India
636 Syria conquered by Moslems
638 Iraq taken by Islamic forces
639 Egypt & Armenia are invaded by Islam
640 Byzantine forces defeated by
Islam
640 Welsh defeat Saxons in British Isles
642 Persia defeated at Battle of Nahāvand by
Islam
645 Japanese coup establishes Fujiwara Imperial
Heritage
645 Alexandria recaptured by Byzantines
648 Islamic forces take Cyprus
653 Armenia is conquered by Islam
654 Rhodes is sacked by Islam
656 Othman, Arab ruler, is assassinated

660.58 AD 663 Byzantine court flees to Italy (Islamic
Conquest)
664 Kabul (Afghanistan) falls to Islamic forces
669 Constantinople (Byzantium) besieged by
Islamic forces
670 Arab conquest of North Africa is complete
671-672 rivalry in Japan over next emperor
675 ruler of Franks murdered - civil war breaks
out
675 Bulgarians establish empire south of Danube
677 Arab fleet destroyed by
Byzantines
678 Arabs agree to peace with Byzantines
680 Byzantines defeated by Bulgarians

685.66 AD 685 Picts defeat Northumbrians
687 Venice elects first doge begins rise of new empire
692 Arabs deliver bad defeat to Byzantines renewing war
697 Carthage is destroyed by Islam
700 Algiers is conquered by Arabs

710.74 AD 711 Moors (Arabs & Berbers) invade Iberia (Spain)
712 Seville falls to the Moors
712 Arabs invade India
713 Ming ascends the throne in China
716 Lisbon falls to Moors
717 Constantinople besieged by Islam
718 Arab fleet destroyed by Byzantines
719 Moors reach the Pyrenees
720 Moors cross Pyrenees & take Narbonne
720 Sardinia invaded by Moslem forces
726 Greece revolts against Byzantine rule
731 Myan Empire begins its golden age
732 Battle of Tours ends with a Moorish defeat

735.82 AD 744 Lombard rule of Italy ends
745 Syria invaded by Byzantium
746 Cyprus retaken from Arabs by Byzantium

760.9 AD 762 Arab capital moved to Baghdad
764 Revolt in Japan led by Nakamaro Fujiwara
771 Charlemagne become king of the Franks
772 Charlemagne begins 13 yr war with Saxons
773 Charlemagne becomes king of Lombardy
775 Tibet conquers its Himalayan neighbors
777 Charlemagne defeats Saxons & invades Spain
778 Byzantines defeat Arabs driving them from Anatolia
786 Harun al-Rashid succeeds to rule Arab Empire

785.98 AD 788 Moroccan Empire begins which will last 1000 yrs
when locals rebel against Arab rule
795 Ireland invaded by the Norse
796 Charlemagne defeats the Avars
800 Charlemagne crowned head of Western Roman Empire
807 Arabs sack Rhodes again
809 civil war breaks out in Arab Empire
811 Byzantines defeated emperor killed by Bulgarians

811.06 AD 813 al-Mamun kills his brother ending Arab civil war
814 Charlemagne dies age 71

817 Holy Roman Empire partitioned by
 Charlemagne's son
 820 emperor Leo V of Byzantium is murdered
 826 Crete conquered by Moslim pirates
 827 Sicily invaded by Saracens
 836.14 AD 837 Saracens attack Naples but are defeated
 840 grandsons of Charlemagne wage war against
 one another
 841 Battle Fontenoy ends in defeat for Holy
 Roman
 Emperor Lothair who tried to restore the
 empire
 843 Treaty of Verdun divides the Holy Roman
 Empire of
 Charlemagne between Lothair, Charles and
 Louis
 851 Canterbury sacked by Danish invaders
 853 Charles (France) goes to war against Louis
 (Germany)
 855 Lothair dies age 60 dividing his 1/3 of the
 Holy Roman
 Empire among his 3 sons Louis II, Charles &
 Lothair II
 861 Norseman invaded Europe sacking Paris &
 861.22 AD much of France
 867 Macedonian dynasty begins as Basil
 assassinated the
 emperor Michael III and succeeds to rule
 Byzantium
 870 Lorraine is partitioned by Louis II
 870 Ethelred I of England defeats the Danish
 forces
 875-76 Louis II dies followed by his uncle
 Louis the German
 877 Charles the Bald (grandson of Charlemagne)
 dies and is
 succeeded by his son who become Louis II
 king of France
 879 Louis II of France dies - succeeded by his
 sons
 Louis III and Carloman
 879 Alfred the Great drives the Danes from
 Wessex & Mercia
 881 Charles III crowned Holy Roman Emperor (son
 Louis the German)
 882 Louis III of France dies - Carloman becomes
 king
 884 Carloman is killed - succeeded by Charles
 III Emperor
 885-886 Alfred the Great retakes London from
 886.3 AD Danes
 886 Paris is besieged by Norseman
 886 Basil I of Byzantium dies
 887 Charles III is deposed - he is replaced in
 891
 891 Guy, king of Italy, crowned Holy Roman

Emperor
 892 Danish invade England again
 893 Danish forces defeated in England
 894 Holy Roman Emperor Guy dies - succeeded by Lambert
 895 Magyars retreat from Russia settle in Hungary
 896 Alfred the Great ends the Danish conquest of England
 899 Alfred the Great of England dies
 900 The Czechs rise and dominate Bohemia
 911 Vikings (scandinavian Norseman) begin to dominate the Franks
 911.38 AD 913 Constantinople is attacked by the Bulgarians
 936.46 AD 936 Peking is captured by the Tartars
 955 the Magyars are defeated at Battle of Lechfeld
 961.54 AD 960-961 Sung dynasty is established in China
 960 Mieszko becomes 1st ruler of Poland
 961 Crete is retaken by the Byzantines
 978 Holy Roman Emperor Otto II goes to war against France
 980 Kiev falls to the Vikings
 980 England is attack by the Danish once again
 981 Saracens defeated in Italy by Otto II
 982 Byzantines becomes allies of Arabs to defeat Otto II
 984 Otto II is killed - duke of Bavaria (Henry) takes crown
 985 Danish King Harald II dies - succeeded by son Sweyn
 986 Sweyn leads new Danish conquests defeating the English
 986.62 AD Norwegians, Swedes & Wends and reigns until 1014
 987 Louis V of France is poisoned (last of Charlemagne heirs)
 987 feudal hoards of Anatolia rise against Byzantium
 989 feudal hoards defeated by Byzantines
 992 Mieszko I of Poland dies succeeded by Boleslav
 992 Boleslav invades of Pomerania to gain access to Baltic
 993 Sweden's first Christian ruler takes power
 994 Poland completes conquest of Pomerania
 995 Syria is annexed by Byzantium
 996 Otto III invades Italy makes cousin Bruno Pope
 996 Greece is retaken by Byzantines under Basil II
 1000 Danes capture Norway
 1000 Poland reunites Bohemia & Moravia

1000 Ceylon is invaded by Chola king Rajaraja the Great
 1002 Otto III dies - succeeded by cousin Henry duke of Bavaria
 1002 Byzantines overrun Macedonia defeating Bulgarians
 1002 Danish settlers are massacred in England
 1003 Vikings invade England due to massacre of 1002
 1004 Lombards are defeated by Henry of Bavaria
 1008 Mahmud of Ghazni defeats Hindus & builds Afghan empire
 1011 Danes retake Canterbury
 1011.7 AD
 1012 persecution of Heretics begins in Germany
 1013 Danes conquer England
 1013 civil war breaks out at Cordova
 1014 Norse rule of Ireland comes to an end
 1015 Norwegian independence is regained
 1015 Sardinia falls to the Arabs
 1017 England divided into 4 earldoms by Danish king Canute
 1018 Byzantines defeat Lombards & Normans
 1018 Bulgarians submit to Byzantines
 1018 Treaty of Bautzen ends 15 yrs of German-Polish war
 1021 Armenia invaded by Byzantines
 1022 Byzantine forces in Italy defeated by Henry II
 1024 Henry II dies - succeeded by son Conrad II as king of
 of Germany & Holy Roman Emperor
 1025 Boleslav dies age 33 succeeded by son Mieszko II but
 war breaks out led by family members
 1026 Denmark invaded by Norway & Sweden
 1028 Danish conquer Norway
 1028 Sancho III captures Castile & Leon proclaims
 himself King of Spain
 1030 Moslems invade Syria
 1031-32 brief civil war breaks out in France
 1033 Mieszko II of Poland defeated by Germans
 1034 Mieszko II dies beginning 6 yr dynastic warfare
 1035 Sancho III dies dividing Spain among his 4 sons
 1037 Ferdinand I of Castile son of Sancho III takes Leon
 1036.78 AD
 1042 Seljuk Turks revolt against Byzantine rulers
 1046 German King Henry III crowned Holy Roman Emperor
 1052 Sardinia conquered by Pisa
 1053 Norman Empire in Italy is formed

1054 Macbeth of Scotland defeated by Canmore
 1054 France invades Normandy under Henri I
 1056 Holy Roman Emperor Henry III dies - heir Henry IV
 1057 Comnenus dynasty takes Byzantine Empire (Isaac I)
 1061.86 AD 1060-61 civil war breaks out in Hungary
 1060-61 West Africa is conquered by Arabs
 1061 Scotland invades Northumbria
 1062 coup transfer power in Germany
 1064 Belgrade captures from Byzantines by Hungarians
 1066 Battle of Hastings completes Norman conquest of England
 1067 Poland takes Kiev
 1068 Saxons rise against the Norman's William the Conqueror
 1068-69 major economic reforms take place in China
 1071 Byzantines crushed by Turks
 1071 Byzantine rule in Italy ends by defeat against Normans
 1072 El Cid begins reconquest of Castile from Moors
 1072 Normans invade Sicily
 1075 Seljuk Turk Malik Shah captures Palestine & Syria
 1076 Almoravids invade West Africa
 1081 Normans invade Balkans
 1081 German King Henry IV invades Italy & lays siege to Rome
 1082 Normans defeat Byzantines & take Corfu & Durazzo
 1087 William the Conqueror invades France but dies
 1086.94 AD 1087 Genoa & Pisa take control of western Mediterranean from Arabs
 1091 Norman drive out last Moslems from Sicily
 1094 Valencia falls to El Cid
 1095 Hungary conquers Croatia & Dalmatia
 1096 First Crusade begins converging on Constantinople
 1097 Moslems suffer defeat by Crusaders at Battle of Nicaea
 1098 Crusaders take Antioch
 1099 Crusaders take Jerusalem
 1099 El Cid dies following defeat by the Almoravids
 1101 Normans invade England but retreat
 1103 Ireland is invaded by Magnus III of Norway