

KINGS OF WAR

2010
EDITION

BY ALESSIO CAUACORE

KoW is a new concept for mass battle miniature wargaming – a game that is easy to learn and fast to play, yet will take time and experience to master. With few and simple rules, there is little to get in the way of the fun and slaughter. KoW is a challenging game of strategy, where you can pit your wits against your opponent without devoting half of your brainpower to remember a plethora of convoluted rules.

And that's not all, the innovative turn structure allows you to play KoW using a time-keeping tool (like a stopwatch or a chess clock) to time your moves. As the seconds tick away, the pressure and excitement this adds makes KoW unlike any other large-scale wargame you've

ever played before. So read on and enjoy!

We are so keen to launch our game system that we have decided to release it into the world at a very early stage of development. The system, and particularly the army lists, are still in need of accurate balancing... and that's where you can help. Please play as many games as you can and give us your feedback at:

www.manticgames.com/Forum.html

In exchange we'll keep your rulebook up to date for free, posting all new and improved versions on the Mantic website for you to download. In the end, we'll get a game that is made by gamers for gamers!

CONTENTS

This leaflet includes all the rules you need to play KoW.

- On page 2, the units we use in the game are described.
- On pages 3-10, we explain you how to move, shoot and fight with your units.
- On page 11, you'll find rules on how to organise your collection of miniatures into an army, as well as how to play timed games.
- Finally, page 12 contains the gaming scenario, which explains the most common way to prepare the gaming table, set up the armies and decide who wins the game.



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UNITS

All units are made up of models. These must be glued on the bases provided with them and formed up into units as described below. Each unit belongs to one of the following categories:

INFANTRY (INF)

Infantry units are normally five models wide, as shown in Diagram A. The smallest infantry units are therefore made up of just five models, but such units are rare and normally comprised of extremely powerful warriors. More commonly, units consist of ten models in two ranks of five, fifteen in three ranks, twenty in four ranks, twenty-five in five ranks or thirty in six ranks, which is the largest standard unit. The number of models that make up a unit is specified in its stats (explained later), and will normally correspond to the number of models you get in boxes supplied by Mantic.

Hordes

Hordes are the largest infantry unit in KoW and are extremely resilient and dangerous. They have a frontage of ten models and are either four, five or six ranks deep (a four-rank deep horde is shown in Diagram A).

CAVALRY (CAV)

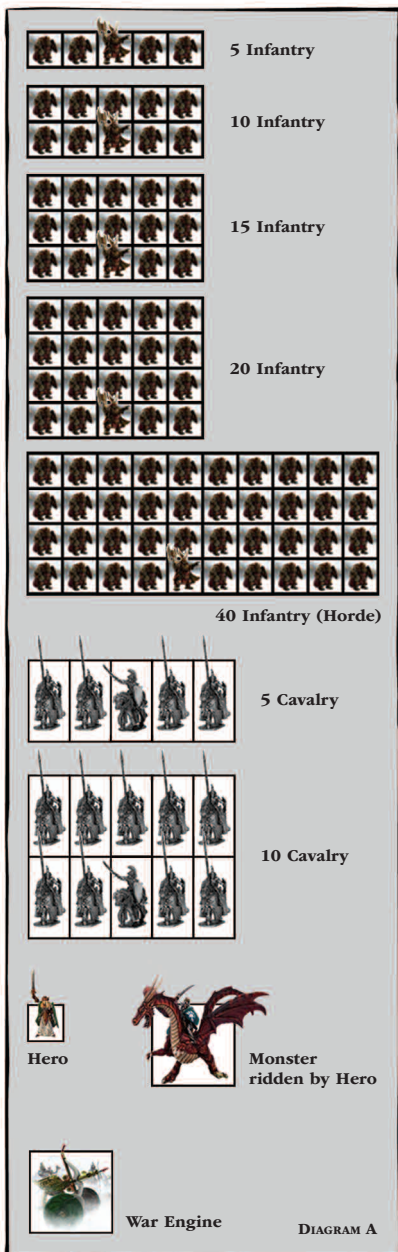
Cavalry units are normally five models wide. Cavalry are not usually as numerous as infantry on the battlefield. Consequently their units are often smaller and cannot be fielded as hordes.

HEROES & MONSTERS (H/M)

A Hero or Monster is a unit consisting of a single model, either a large beast or a mighty leader, or even a combination of the two, like a mighty Hero mounted on a great war-beast.

WAR ENGINES (WAR ENG)

A war engine is a unit consisting of a single war machine, like a catapult or a bolt thrower. It will also have number of crew models, but these are purely decorative and should be arranged around the machine in a suitably entertaining fashion.



FRONT, REAR, FLANK

Each unit in KoW has four facings: front, rear, left flank and right flank. Each of these facings possesses an 'arc', an area determined by drawing imaginary lines at 45 degree angles from each corner of the unit, as shown in Diagram B, below.

LINE OF SIGHT

During the game, you will at times need to determine whether one of your units can see another one, normally an enemy unit that your unit intends to charge or shoot.

Arc of Sight

First, we'll assume that your unit can only see things that are at least partially in its front arc – its 'arc of sight'. The flank and rear arcs are completely blind.

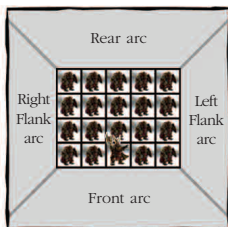


DIAGRAM B

Line of Sight

Of course, terrain and other units can still get in the way and hide targets that are in your unit's arc of sight. To determine whether your unit can actually see a target that is in its arc of sight, simply lean down on the table and peek from behind the head of the unit's Champion (see below). If the unit's Champion can 'see' any part of the target's torso (ignore weapons, banners or other decorations, heads, limbs, tails, wings, etc.), then the entire unit can see it. If you're not sure whether you can see or not, roll a die. On a 4+ you can see, on 3 or less you cannot. For War Engines, use the barrel or another clearly identifiable aiming point. Tell your opponent where you're looking from and then stick to that.

UNIT CHAMPIONS

Unit Champions are very important, and should be represented by suitably imposing models so that they clearly stand out from the rest of the unit. To avoid any doubt, they are always placed in the centre of the unit's front rank, or as close as possible to the centre in the case of units with an even number of models in the front rank. They are the commanders of the unit, the ones issuing orders to their comrades. This means they are important points of reference for some of the rules described below. If a unit consists of a single model (like a War Engine, a Hero or Monster), that model counts as the Champion.

STATS

Each unit in KoW has a name and a series of statistics (for short, we call them 'stats'), which define how powerful it is in the game. These are:

Type. What type of unit and how many models it comprises. Single models have no number.

Speed (Sp). How fast the unit moves, in inches.

Melee (Me). The score needed by the unit to hit in melee.

Ranged (Ra). The score needed by the unit to hit with ranged attacks. If it has no normal ranged attacks, this is a '-'.

Defence (De). The score the enemy requires to damage the unit.

Attacks (At). The number of dice the unit rolls when attacking, both at range and in melee.

Nerve (Ne). A combination of the unit's size and its training and discipline, this stat shows how resistant it is to damage suffered.

Special. Any unusual equipment (like ranged weapons) and special rules the unit has.

Example:

ELF SPEARMEN TROOP

Type	Sp	Me	Ra	De	At	Ne
Inf (10)	6	4+	-	4+	10	3

Special: Elite

ELF SPEARMEN REGIMENT

Type	Sp	Me	Ra	De	At	Ne
Inf (20)	6	4+	-	4+	10	6

Special: Elite, Phalanx

ELF SPEARMEN HORDE

Type	Sp	Me	Ra	De	At	Ne
Inf (40)	6	4+	-	4+	20	13

Special: Elite, Phalanx

DICE

In these rules, whenever we refer to a die or dice, we mean a normal six-sided die, which we call D6. Sometimes we also use terms like 'D3', which is the result of a D6 divided by 2 (rounding up), or 'D6+1', meaning rolling a D6 and adding 1 to the result, or 2D6, which is rolling two dice and adding them together.

Re-rolls

When you are allowed a re-roll, simply pick up the number of dice you are allowed to re-roll and roll them again. The second result stands, even if it's worse than the first.

THE TURN

Much like chess, KoW is played in turns. Just roll a die to decide who is going to have the first turn – the player winning the die roll decides who goes first. That player moves, shoots and strikes blows in close combat with his units – this concludes Turn 1 of the game. After that, his opponent takes a turn – Turn 2 of the game, and then the players keep alternating this way until an agreed time limit or turn limit is reached.

In his turn a player goes through the following three phases:

- 1) Move phase
- 2) Shoot phase
- 3) Melee phase.

Let's examine each of these phases in detail.

MOVE

During the Move phase of your turn, pick each of your units in turn, and the unit's Champion will give them one of the following orders:

Halt!

The unit does not move at all.

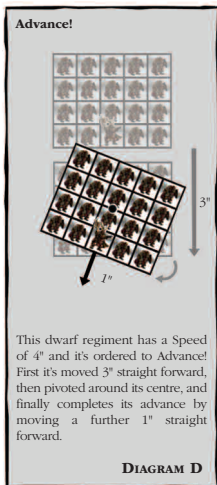
Change Facing!

The unit remains stationary and can pivot around its centre to face any direction. See Diagram C.



Advance!

The unit can advance straight forward up to a number of inches equal to its Speed. At any point during this move (i.e. before or after advancing, or anywhere along its advance), the unit can also make a single pivot around its centre of up to 90 degrees from its original facing. See Diagram D.



Back!

The unit can move straight backwards at up to half of its Speed. See Diagram E.

Sidestep!

The unit can move sideways straight to its left or straight to its right at up to half of its Speed. See Diagram E.

At the Double!

The unit can advance straight forward up to double its Speed. See Diagram E. Note that War Engines cannot be given this order.

Charge!

This is by far the most exciting of orders. It is also the most complicated and so it's described in detail below. Note that War Engines cannot be ordered to Charge!

UNIT INTERPENETRATION

Friendly units can be moved through, but you cannot end a unit's move on top of another unit, so you'll have to be sure that your units have enough movement to end up clear of their friends. Enemy units, on the other hand, block movement. For the sake of clarity, always make sure that there's a 1" gap in between the friendly and enemy units. This ensures that both you and your opponent can clearly tell them apart.

CHARGE!

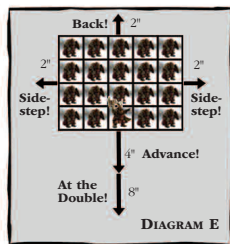
A charge is the only way your units can move into contact with the enemy. A unit can charge a single enemy unit ('the target') as long as the following conditions are met:

- the target is at least partially in your unit's front arc.
- the unit's Champion can see the target.
- the distance between the base of the unit's Champion and the closest point of the target is equal to or less than double your unit's Speed.
- there is enough space for your unit to physically move into contact with the target by moving as described below.

Moving Chargers

As they move, charging units can move forward, without measuring how much distance they actually cover, and pivot once around their centre up to 90 degrees (as in 'Advance!').

They must, however, always use the shortest way possible, going around any blocking terrain and any unit in their way (friends and foes). Note that they must go through any area of difficult terrain or obstacle that would normally slow down their movement. These elements of terrain do not slow down charge moves, but they cause the charging unit to suffer a slight penalty in the ensuing melee.



The only thing that matters during a charge move is that the unit has physically enough space to move into contact with the target. Once the charging unit is in contact with the target, shuffle it sideways until its Champion is facing directly opposite the centre of the target unit, or as close as possible to it.

Flank and Rear Charges

If the Champion of a charging unit is in the target's front arc when the order to charge is given, the unit must charge the target's front facing.

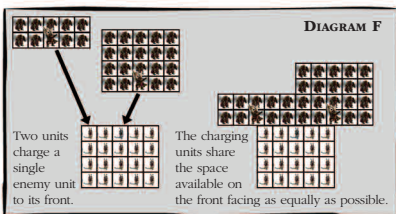
If the Champion of a charging unit is mostly in the target's right or left flank arc when the order to charge is given, the unit must charge the target's appropriate flank facing.

If the Champion of a charging unit is mostly in the target's rear arc when the order to charge is given, the unit must charge the target's rear facing.

Multiple Charges Against the Same Target

If two or more of your units are able to charge the same enemy unit, they can do so, as long as they can fit. Just issue a simultaneous order to all of the units that are charging the same target.

Once contact is made, any units that have charged the same facing of the target will have to share the space available as equally as possible, so shuffle them sideways as shown in Diagram F.



If there isn't enough space for all of the units to fit against the facing of the target they are charging, some of the units will not charge and must be given a different order.

Remember that, when charging, units don't have to stay 1" away from friends and enemies, and this means that sometimes a charging unit may end up in contact with both its target and one or more enemy units it has not charged (e.g. when charging a unit that is part of a tight enemy battleline). In this case, you'll have to nudge away these enemy units, so that they are no longer touching.

Defending Obstacles

Sometimes an enemy will be placed right behind an obstacle, as this makes for a strong defensive position. Your units can still charge a target behind an obstacle. Measure the distance to the obstacle rather than the target unit.

MEASURING DISTANCES

You can measure distances at any time you like. Distances are always measured to or from the nearest points between the bases of the nearest models in the two units. Note that in a few cases, the rules will tell you that the distance has to be measured from the base of the unit's Champion instead.

In order to avoid confusion, keep your units at least 1" away from other units at all times (except when charging – see Charge!).

TERRAIN

Elements of terrain make your table look more impressive, but they also make the game more complex, so don't use too much terrain in your first games of KoW. In wargames, terrain is normally made in either of two ways: single terrain pieces or areas of terrain. The rules for both are below. Before the game, it's always a good idea to agree with your opponent how you are going to treat each of the pieces of terrain on the table.

Single Terrain Pieces

These are individual pieces like a lone tree, a house, a boulder, a fence, a hedge or a wall. They are going to be either **blocking terrain**, an **obstacle** or **decorative terrain**.

- **Blocking Terrain.** Units cannot move across blocking terrain and must go around it. We recommend treating buildings, high walls and other large pieces as blocking terrain.

- **Obstacles.** Obstacles are long and narrow pieces of terrain, like a low wall, fence, hedge, a stream, etc. – something that a man-sized creature could see over and clamber across easily. Units can move over obstacles normally (even ending halfway over them), but cannot cross them while moving 'At the Double'.

- **Decorative Terrain.** A unit can move over decorative terrain pieces as it pleases, ignoring them altogether and nudging them out of the way if it ends its move on top of any (but remember to put them back in their original position once the unit moves off!). This is best for small terrain pieces like small bushes or individual trees.

Areas of Difficult Terrain

This type of terrain consists of things like woods, farms/hamlets, crop fields, areas of broken, rocky terrain or scree. They are normally made by gluing a number of pieces of terrain onto a large base. This conveniently shows the area of the terrain – the entire area of this base counts as difficult terrain. Units can move through these areas, but every inch they cross counts as two inches.

SHOOT

When you're done moving all of your units, it's time to shoot with any of them that can do so. Pick one of your units at a time, pick a target for them, and let loose!

If a unit has two or more types of ranged attacks (including magical ones), it can only use one per turn.

Moving and Shooting

Units that have received an 'At the Double!' order that turn are too busy moving to shoot.

Units armed with crossbows or rifles, and all War Engines, can fire only if they received a Halt! order that turn.

Melee and Shooting

Units that are in base contact with enemies cannot shoot, and cannot be shot at.

Picking a Target

A unit can pick a single enemy unit as a target for its ranged attacks as long as the following conditions are met:

- the target is at least partially in the unit's front arc.
- the target is visible to the unit's Champion.
- the distance between the base of the unit's Champion and the closest point of the target is equal to or less than your unit's weapon range.

Ranges

The ranges of the most common weapons used in KoW are:

- *Bows, crossbows, rifles* 24"
- *Pistols, javelins, thrown weapons* 12"
- *War Engines* 48"

If a unit has a ranged attack with a range that is different from the ones above, it will be specified in its special rules.

Firing and Hitting the Target

Once the target has been picked, roll a number of dice equal to the firing unit's Attacks value.

Your unit's dice rolls, with any modifiers that apply, must score a number equal to or higher than its Ranged Attack value in order to hit its target. Discard any dice that score less than that.

Modifiers

A number of factors can make a hit less likely to happen. The most common are:

- **-1 extreme range.** The target is over half of the attack's range away.
- **-1 cover.** The target is in cover (see right).
- **-1 moving.** The firing unit received any order other than Halt! that turn.

For each of these factors, deduct one from the score rolled by the dice. For example, if your unit normally needs a 4+ to hit, but it's shooting at a target in cover, you will need 5 or more to hit instead. If the target was at extreme range as well, you would need 6s.

Any dice that rolls a 1 is always a miss, regardless of modifiers. However, if modifiers to the roll mean that the unit would need more than 6 to hit, it can still shoot and will need 6 to hit, but it only rolls dice equal to half of its Attacks (rounding up).

Damaging the Target

After discarding any dice that missed, pick up the dice and roll them again, to try and damage the enemy unit. The number your unit needs to damage the target is equal to the target's Defence value. This roll can sometime be modified by special rules, etc.

Any dice that rolls a 1 always fails to damage, regardless of modifiers. If a modifier brings the score required to damage a target to above 6, that target cannot be damaged.

Recording Damage

For each hit that scores damage, place a damage marker next to the unit. This represents physical damage and casualties as well as a decline in the unit's morale, cohesion and will to fight on.

As the unit accumulates damage markers, it might be more convenient to record this by writing it down, or placing a die (possibly an unusual one, of a different size or colour, to avoid rolling it by mistake) next to a single damage marker behind the unit or using some other suitable tokens.

Testing Nerve

At the end of the Shoot phase, you can test the Nerve of any unit you inflicted damage on in that phase. This test is described later on, but basically it will determine whether the damaged units will stand, waver or run away.

COVER VERSUS RANGED ATTACKS

To decide whether the target unit is in cover, take a look at it from behind the head of the firing unit's Champion.

- If he can see more than half of the target unit clearly, the target is not in cover.
- If at least half of the target unit is out of sight, or partially obscured by intervening terrain or models, the target is in cover.
- If you're not sure whether the target is in cover or not, roll a die. On a 4+ it is not, on 3 or less it is.

MELEE

When you're done shooting with all of your units, it's time for your warriors to strike against the enemies that they have charged that turn. Of course, in reality the enemy warriors would be striking against yours, but for the sake of playability, we imagine that in your turn the impetus of the charge means your men will be doing most of the hacking and slashing, while the enemy mostly defend themselves. If the enemy is not annihilated or routed, your men will fall back and brace themselves, for you can be sure the enemy will charge back into the fight during their turn to avenge their fallen comrades.

Striking

To attack the unit you charged, roll a number of dice equal to the charging unit's Attacks value.

If your unit is attacking an enemy to the flank, it doubles its Attacks.

If your unit is attacking an enemy to the rear, it trebles its Attacks.

Note that, as War Engines are really useless in combat, units attacking a War Engine always treble their Attacks, regardless of position.

Hitting

Your unit's dice rolls, with any modifiers that apply, must score a number equal to or higher than its Melee value in order to hit its target. Discard any dice that score less than that.



Painted by Tommie Saule,
Golem Painting Studio

Modifiers

A number of factors can make a hit less likely to happen. The most common are:

- **-1 defensive positions/disrupted charge.**
The target is behind an obstacle and/or the chargers' move has gone through any portion of one or more areas of difficult terrain or obstacles.

Add or deduct the appropriate value to/from the score rolled by the dice. For example, if normally your unit needs a 4+ to hit, but it's hitting an enemy behind an obstacle, it needs 5 or more to hit instead.

Any dice that rolls a 1 is always a miss, regardless of modifiers. However, if modifiers to the roll mean that the unit would need more than 6 to hit, it can still attack and will need 6 to hit, but it only rolls dice equal to half of its Attacks (rounding up).

Damaging the Target

After discarding any dice that missed, pick up the dice and roll them again, to try to damage the enemy unit. The number your unit needs to damage the target is equal to the target's Defence value.

This roll can sometime be modified by special rules etc. Any dice that rolls a 1 always fails to damage, regardless of modifiers. If a modifier brings the score required to damage a target to above 6, that target cannot be damaged.

Recording Damage

For each hit that scores damage, place a damage marker next to the unit. This represents physical damage and casualties as well as a decline in the unit's morale, cohesion and will to fight on.

Testing Nerve

At the end of each combat, you can test the Nerve of the enemy unit that your unit(s) inflicted damage on. This test is described later on, but basically it will determine whether the enemy will stand, waver or run away.

Regroup!

At the end of each combat, if your unit(s) managed to rout the enemy it was fighting, it can either stay where it is and pivot around its centre to face any direction, or move directly forward D6" (must move the full distance rolled, but it must stop 1" away from other units), or even move directly backwards D3" (same restrictions).

If, on the other hand, your unit did not manage to rout its enemies and is therefore still in contact with them, it must be moved directly back 1" – your warriors have been fought off.

Also remember at this point to separate any unit that ended up in contact with friendly units when charging, so that they are 1" apart once again.

TESTING NERVE

As a unit accumulates damage, it will become more and more likely to lose cohesion, until eventually it will turn tail and run from the field, never to return.

When to Test

At the end of both the Move and Shoot phase of your turn, you test the Nerve of any enemy unit you managed to inflict damage upon during that phase. In the Melee phase, however, this test is done at the end of each combat.

How to Test

To test the nerve of an enemy unit roll two dice and add the scores together. Then add the total points of damage suffered by the enemy unit during the game to this, plus any other modifiers that apply (such as musicians – see right). This is the total you're using to 'attack' the enemy unit's morale.

Once this is done, subtract the target unit's Nerve value from your total, applying any relevant modifiers (such as banners – see right).

The final result is compared with the Nerve chart (see right) and the effects immediately applied. As you'll see, you need to roll really high to make a unit rout!

So, let's recap:

Nerve Test = 2D6 + Damage – Nerve ± Modifiers

Hold Your Ground!

If you roll snake eyes (double 1) when testing Nerve, the enemy is filled with implacable resolve and will always be Steady, regardless of any modifier.

NERVE CHART

Result	Effect
7 or less	Steady
8 to 9	Wavering
10 or more	Rout!

Steady. The unit continues to fight on.

Wavering. The unit continues to fight, but is severely disordered. In its next Move phase it can only be given one of the following orders: Halt!, Change Facing! or Back! In addition, the unit is so disrupted that it will not be able to shoot in its next Shoot phase. It is normally a good idea to mark Wavering units with a token of some kind.

Rout! The unit routs off the field – remove it.

BANNERS AND MUSICIANS

Units can be equipped with banners and/or musicians. These models are placed in the unit's front rank and confer the following bonuses:

Banners

A unit with a Banner adds +1 to its Nerve value. This does not apply to Army Standard Bearers (see army lists), whose Nerve value already takes into account the fact they are carrying a banner.

Musicians

Units in melee against one or more enemy units with a musician suffer a penalty of -1 to their Nerve value when testing their nerve.



SPECIAL RULES

Units, or entire armies, sometimes possess what we call 'special rules'. Each of these special rules is an exception to the normal rules. More of these will be added later (we won't be able to help ourselves...), but the most common of them are listed here.

Breath Attack (n)

This rule is used for dragon breath and other attacks where a great gout of flame or toxic gas fills an area.

The unit has a ranged attack for which you roll (n) dice rather than the Attacks value of the unit. This attack has a range of 12" and always hits on 4+, regardless of any modifier.

Crushing Strength (n)

This rule is used to represent the devastating effects of melee hits from creatures of terrible strength, or equipped with very heavy close combat weapons or even magical weaponry.

All melee hits inflicted by the unit have a +(n) modifier when rolling to damage.

Dark Surge (n)

Forward my minions! Forward! Muababababa!

The unit has a ranged attack that can only target friendly *Shambling* units. You roll (n) dice for this ranged attack rather than using the Attacks value of the unit. This attack has a range of 12" and always hits on 4+, regardless of any modifier. For every hit 'inflicted', the friendly unit moves straight forward a full inch (stopping 1" from friendly units). If this movement brings it into contact with an enemy unit, treat this as a successful charge. However, the charged unit will not take any Nerve tests for damage it has taken previously during that Shoot phase.

Dwarven Throwing Mastiffs

The Dwarfs train a breed of war-dog that is infamous for being even more vicious and hard-headed than its creators.

Mark a unit that has been equipped with throwing mastiffs with one or more such model. The unit then counts as being equipped with a throwing weapon that can be used only once per game (remove the mastiff markers once the weapon is used up).

When you release the hounds, roll 5 dice to hit, regardless of the firer's Attacks. Dogs always hit on 4+ regardless of modifiers. Then, for each point of damage caused, roll to hit and to damage again, as the surviving dogs savage the unfortunate opponents. Repeat this process again and again until you fail to score any damage, at which point even the toughest of the dogs have been put down or have run off to

bury some of the enemies' limbs. Against units with the *Shambling* special rule, you can re-roll any dice that fails to damage... the mastiffs are that keen.

Elite

Creatures with this rule are supremely skilled, true masters of the art of war.

Whenever the unit rolls to hit or to damage, it can re-roll one of the dice that failed to hit/damage.

Elven Sabre-Toothed Pussycat

Meeoooooww!

Mark a Hero that is accompanied by a sabre-toothed pussycat with an Elven cat model. The Hero then counts as being equipped with a throwing weapon that can be used only once per game (remove the cat once it has been unleashed). This weapon can only be used against Heroes or Monsters, War Engines and units of infantry or cavalry of up to 10 models. The cat, with typical feline obedience, refuses to attack any body of troops larger than that.

When you send the cat to seek its prey, roll 5 dice to hit, regardless of the firer's Attacks. The cat always hits on 4+, regardless of modifiers, and has the *Piercing (1)* rule. Then, for any point of damage caused, roll to hit and to damage again, as the cat has its way with the victims. Repeat this process again and again until you fail to score any damage, at which point the cat has been slain or has wandered off to lick the gore off its paws.

Evil Dead

The greatest horror of fighting the undead is always the fact that some of your comrades rise back up to join the ranks of the enemy. Other unliving monsters suck the life force out of their opponents to restore their own strength.

Every time the unit manages to inflict one or more points of damage against an enemy in melee, it regains a single point of damage that it has previously suffered.

Fly

This rule can literally represent flying movement (not really soaring high in the sky, however... more like fluttering around, a bit like a chicken), or even a ghostly creature's ability to move through solid matter.

The unit can move over anything (blocking terrain, enemy units, friendly units when charging, etc.), but still cannot land on top of them. As a consequence, in melee it never suffers the -1 to hit penalty for charging a defensive position or for a disrupted charge. The unit also has the *Nimble* special rule.

PICKING AN ARMY

You can play KoW with just a few units per side, without worrying about the two sides being equally matched. This is great for learning the game, but after you've become familiar with the rules and have amassed a large collection of models, you might want to try a game where the forces facing one another across the battlefield are balanced, so that both players have an equal chance of winning the game.

In order to achieve this, you and your opponent must pick an army before the game. First agree a total of points, say for example 2,000 points. Then start picking units from the army lists provided by Mantic – each unit costs a certain amount of points, as listed in its entry in the appropriate army list (including any options like banners and musicians). For example a regiment will cost around 100 points. As you pick them and include them in your army, keep adding their cost until you have reached the total you agreed. You can of course spend less than the agreed total, which is a very brave thing to do.

The only limit we set to stop ruthless gamers from concocting absurd armies is that for every 'solid unit' in your army (i.e. units of at least 20 infantry or 10 cavalry), you can include 1 War Engine and 1 Hero or Monster. So, for example, including 3 solid units gives you access to up to 3 War Engines and up to 3 Heroes or Monsters.

In addition, if a unit has [1] after its name in the list, it means that only one such unit can be included in the army.

Allied Armies – Alignments

You are free to mix units from different races in your army, as long as you always keep in mind that you need a solid unit of a specific race to include each War Engine and Hero or Monster of that race.

You can also join forces with your friends and play with several allied armies on either or both sides, as long as the points values are balanced.

However, alliances between races that are hated enemies in the KoW background are not very 'realistic', so we have given a specific Alignment to each army – either Good, Evil or Neutral.

Good races should never ally with Evil races, but anybody can ally with Neutral races. So please don't mix Evil and Good units in the same army, unless your opponent agrees, of course.

TIMED GAMES

We really enjoy playing KoW in a relaxed atmosphere, with the accompaniment of epic music, beer, pizza and the unavoidable truculent banter. However, the game is designed so that you can also decide to introduce another dimension to the fight: time. This way you'll be able to experience some of the pressure of real battle,

when snap decisions make the difference between victory or defeat, life or death!

Chess Clocks

The best tool for timed games is a chess clock, a clever device that ensures time is equally divided amongst the players, thus creating the ultimate fair and balanced wargame.

Simply agree a number of turns for the game and an amount of time per player, and set the chess clock accordingly. For a 2,000 points game, we suggest six turns and one hour per player, but it's up to you to find the pace you prefer for your games. Then, after deciding which player begins to deploy, start that player's clock. Once he's finished deploying the first unit, he stops his clock and activates the opponent's clock, and so on. Once deployment is finished, stop both clocks and roll to see who has the first turn. Once the winner of the roll has made his choice, re-start that player's clock. That player plays a turn and then stops his clock and activates the opponent's clock, and so on.

The game ends at the agreed number of turns and victory conditions are worked out as normal. However, if a player runs out of time during one of his turns, the game ends instantly and his entire army routs – immediately remove all of his remaining units, as if they suffered a Rout! result, and work out the victory conditions as normal.

Other Timers

If you don't have a chess clock at hand, don't worry – the stopwatch in your phone or watch, or even an hourglass or egg timer will do fine.

If you use one of these, then each player gets an agreed amount of time per turn (agree first how many turns the game is going to last for). We suggest that each turn should take around two to three minutes per 500 points in your game (say, ten minutes in a 2,000 points game). If a player runs out of time during his turn, his move ends and any move that has not been fought yet is cancelled – move the chargers back 1".

Make sure that you also set a time limit for deployment (30 seconds per unit works fine).

Be Nice!

Of course it's only fair to stop the chess clock or timer if one of the players is distracted from the game (by a phone call or the like), or if the players need to check a rule, an unclear line of sight, etc. It is also best if any unit you destroy during your turn is removed by the opponent, together with all of its damage markers, at the beginning of his turn.

By all means, you and your opponent can vary the amount of time you have for your game or your turns according to your own taste, but if you're like us, you are going to love the pressure created by timed games – after all, in real war one rarely has the luxury of time...

BATTLE SCENARIO

1) The Armies

First of all you and your opponent need to pick armies to an agreed total of points, using the process described in 'Picking an Army'.

2) The Battlefield

We assume that games of KoW will be played on a 6x4 foot table or other flat surface, like a floor.

3) Terrain

Before the game, it's a good idea if you and your opponent place some terrain on the battlefield. Place it in a sensible manner, trying to recreate a plausible landscape of the fantastic world your armies are battling in. Alternatively, it's always good to find a third and neutral person to lay out the terrain for you. During this stage it's vital that you agree what each piece of terrain is going to count as during the game – is it blocking terrain, an obstacle, a piece of decorative terrain, or an area of difficult terrain?

4) Game Length

Decide whether the game is going to continue for a set number of turns (we suggest twelve turns – six per player), or a set amount of time (we suggest two hours), after which the game continues until each player has had the same number of turns. Alternatively, you could also play a Timed Game, as explained in the Timed Games section.

5) Victory Conditions

So, when the game ends, who is going to be the winner? In order to determine that, roll a dice:

D6 Victory Conditions

1-2 Kill!

3-4 Pillage!

5-6 Kill and Pillage!

Kill!

At the end of the game, add up the cost of all of enemy units you Routed. That is your score. Your opponent does the same and you compare scores. If the difference between the scores in favour of a player is at least 20% of the total cost of the armies, that player wins, otherwise the game is a draw (e.g. in a game where armies are 2,000 points, you need at least 400 points more than the opponent to win).

Pillage!

Place D6+1 objectives on the battlefield. These can either be tokens, like a coin, or pieces of terrain already on the board. Both players roll a die. Whoever scores highest either places a token or identifies a piece of terrain as an objective. Players then take turns to place/identify objectives, which must be more than 12" apart from one another.

If, at the end of the game you have a unit on top of an objective, or you have a unit within 3" of an objective and no enemies within 3" of it, you control that objective. A single unit can control any number of objectives. If you control two more objectives than your opponent, you win, otherwise the game is a draw.

Kill and Pillage!

Proceed as for Pillage! above, but at the end of the game count the points just like in a Kill! game. In addition to points for Routing units, however, any objective you control at the end of the game (as described in Pillage!) is worth an extra 100 points.

6) Deployment

Both you and your opponent roll a die. The highest scorer chooses one long edge of the battlefield as his own and then places one of his units on that side of the battlefield, more than 12" from the middle line (see Diagram G). His opponent then does the same on the opposite side of the table. The players keep alternating in doing this until they have placed all of their units onto the table.

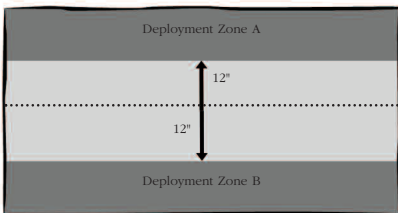


DIAGRAM G

7) First Turn

Both you and your opponent roll a die. The highest scorer chooses whether he is going to have the first turn or give the first turn to his opponent instead. Game on!

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River Horse (Europe) Ltd.

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Thanks to: all beta-testers, and especially Josh Roberts, Chris Palmer, Warlord Games, Arkham Gaming Centre, Beasts of War, Guy Haley, Steel Models, Tabletop Insider, Jake Thornton... oh yes, and Ronnie too!

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