

# 7TH SEA RULES 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

---

## SYNOPSIS

Following rules act as a bridge between first and second edition of 7th Sea. Main intention is to bring back original R&K mechanics while keeping most of rules from 2nd edition intact.

## HEROES, VILLAINS AND OTHER ACTORS

Heroes, Villains, brute squads and any other actors use rules described in 2nd edition.

## HERO PROGRESSION

To improve Trait/Skill or gain new skills Hero must complete a Story as in 2nd edition.

## RISKS

### RULE OF THUMB

**Only a risk requires a dice roll.**

### RESOLVING SINGLE RISKS

Before resolving a risk, the GM needs to describe the situation and the Difficulty Level (DL) of the risk. To resolve a risk, the Hero describes their approach. Based on this approach, the GM decides which Trait and Skill to use. Gather a number of dice equal to the sum of the levels in the given Trait and Skill. Roll and keep a number of dice equal to the Trait level. If the sum of the kept dice is equal to or greater than the DL, the test is passed; otherwise, it fails. When the result is known, the GM describes what happens next.

## RAISES

When presented with the DL, the Hero can choose to modify the result of an action, making it more difficult to achieve. The GM decides how much to increase the DL.

## DUELS

A duel is a sequence of risks resolved in rounds.

### 1. ORDER OF ACTION

To determine who acts first, at the beginning of each Round

- Hero rolls a number of dice equal to their Wits,
- Villain rolls a number of dice equal to their Influence.
- One dimensional characters roll same number of dice as Hero Wits.

The character with the higher result acts first; the Villain acts first in case of a tie.

### 2. NUMBER OF ACTIONS

In a Round,

- Hero has a number of Actions equal to their level in Finesse.
- Villain and other characters has a number of actions equal to their Strength.
- Brute squads and monsters only one action per round

### 3. TAKING AN ACTION

Villains, Brute Squads and Monsters Roll&Keep number of dice equal to their Strength.

Before taking an action, the Hero describes their approach and follow the same rules as for a single risk.

### 4. DEFENCE

When being attacked or influenced, characters can defend using available actions.

- The Villain can defend by using an action by rolling and keeping a number of dice equal to their Strength.

- The Hero can defend by using an available action and describing their defence approach. The GM decides which Trait and Skill apply to decide the number of dice to R&K.

### 5. RESULT OF ACTION

If the Sum of Attackers dice is greater than defence roll, attack is successful. For each 5 points above the

defensive roll, one additional wound is inflicted. In example, if no defensive action is taken and the attacker rolls 13, 2 wounds are inflicted.

If result is opposite, defence is successful.

Play rounds until no risk is present.

## BATTLES

Duels and battles use the same rules; the only difference is the number of actors. One dimensional characters roll same number of dice as Hero with highest Wits. New actors entering a battle act last in the round's action order.

## AMBUSH

The ambusher acts first. The defender cannot avoid or mitigate this action's effects. After the first action, establish the action order normally.

## OPPORTUNITIES & CONSEQUENCES

An Opportunity is a risk like any other, and a Consequence is the result of a test.

## PRESSURE

A Hero can apply pressure using a Hero Point.  
A Villain can apply pressure using a Danger Point.  
To overcome a pressure one need to use Hero/Danger Point or declare breaking a spell and receiving one dramatic wound.

## TIME PRESSURE

To apply time pressure GM decides on fixed amount of rounds before something happens.

## SKILLS

Achieving certain Ranks in Skills grants your Hero additional bonuses beyond dice.

- At 4 Ranks, you gain the ability to reroll one die when you take a Risk using that Skill.
- At 5 Ranks, you gain the ability to reroll one die. All dice that roll a 10 explode, allowing you to roll an additional die and add it to your total.

## ADVANTAGES

### TEAM PLAYER

You can pass owned Hero Points to any other player.

### DYNAMIC APPROACH (K)

Not Applicable. Pick another at the same cost.

### OPPORTUNIST (K)

Not Applicable. Pick another at the same cost.

### QUICK REFLEXES

Gain additional d10 when rolling for round order.

### RIOT BREAKER

You're used to your opponents coming in double digits. When taking defensive action from a Brute Squad, add extra d10 to your roll equal to your Resolve level.

### SPECIALIST

Not applicable. Pick another at the same cost.

### SPARK OF GENIUS (K) (3 IF CASTILIAN)

Choose a specific field of academic study (astronomy, mathematics, architecture, history, etc). When you make a Risk and call on your specialized field of study, spend a Hero Point to gain additional d10 equal to your Wits.

### TOGETHER WE ARE STRONG (K) (3 IF SARMATIAN)

Spend a Hero Point to give any number of your actions to another Hero in the same round, as long as they can see or hear you. If you act last in the round, those actions carry over to the next round.

## HERO POINTS

Players may use Hero Points for the following benefits:

- Add one bonus d10 to his roll before a Risk. A player may spend multiple Hero Points in this fashion on a single Risk.
- Add three bonus d10s to another Hero's roll before a Risk. This represents the first Hero helping the second in some way, even if it is only moral

support; a Hero can only accept help from one other Hero at a time.

- Activate a special ability on his Hero Sheet. A player may spend multiple Hero Points on different special abilities on a single Risk.
- Take an Action while Helpless. A player may use his actions on this Round, just as if they were not Helpless.
- Apply or overcome pressure
- Act in any moment in the round

## DANGER POINTS

The GM may use Danger Points from her pool to:

- Increase the total needed for a DL test by 5 for a Risk or Round. This affects all Heroes in the Scene.
- Add two dice to any Villain's die pool.
- Activate a Brute Squad's special ability.
- Activate a Villain's special ability.
- Murder. If a Hero becomes helpless, a Villain can spend a Danger Point to murder that character.

## DUELIST STYLES

### VERONICA'S GUILLE

When wielding a dagger in your right hand and a fencing sword (such as a rapier or cutlass) in your left, you gain an ability called Veronica's Guile. When you roll for Weaponry as a Skill, you may use either your Finesse or Wits. If you spend a Hero Point, you may use both.

### BOUCHER STEP

When wielding a dagger or knife in one hand with nothing in the other—or a dagger or knife in each hand—you gain an ability called Boucher Step. Boucher Step allows you to perform two Maneuvers in one action before your opponent can react. All other rules for Maneuvers still apply—you cannot perform the same Maneuver twice in a row, for example. You can only use Boucher Step once per Round.

### DONOVAN'S BULWARK

When you wield a heavy weapon (a longsword, mace, etc.) in one hand and nothing in the other, your Parry Maneuver is replaced by Donovan's Bulwark. Donovan's Bulwark prevents Wounds dealt to you or an ally within your reach equal to your Ranks

in Weaponry. Additionally, when you perform the Donovan's Bulwark Maneuver, you can spend a Hero Point to lock weapons with your opponent. Both you and your opponent lose all of your remaining Actions and can take no more Actions this Round.

## DREXEL STANCES

When you wield a heavy weapon in two hands, you can choose a Stance:

- Bittner Stance (Forward): Maneuvers that prevent Wounds prevent additional Wounds equal to your Resolve, but you cannot perform the Slash Maneuver—although you can still use Action to deal Wounds as a non-Duelist would.
- Metzger Stance (Back): Add number of d10 equal to your Finesse when rolling Wits at the beginning of a Round. You cannot perform the Parry Maneuver—although you can still use your Action to prevent Wounds as a non-Duelist would.
- Gerbeck Stance (High): Deduct 1 d10 from your Wits roll at the beginning of a Round (minimum 1). Maneuvers that deal Wounds deal 1 additional Wound.

You select your Stance at the beginning of each Round. If you wish to change your Stance during a Round, you must spend 1 Action to do so.

## SABAT GAMBIT

When you wield a heavy weapon (typically a heavy curved saber) in one hand, your Lunge is replaced by the Sabat Gambit. Sabat Gambit deals a number of Wounds equal to your Ranks in Weaponry + your Finesse + the number of additional Actions you decide to use.

## VALROUX PRESS

When you wield a fencing sword in your right hand and a dagger in the left, you can perform a special Maneuver called Valroux Cross. Valroux Cross prevents Wounds equal to your Weaponry, and you choose a Maneuver you know your opponent can perform on her next Action. Performing any other Maneuver costs your opponent an additional Action. You can only perform Valroux Cross once per Round, immediately following the Maneuver that caused your Wounds.

## ACTION OR DRAMA

A side effect of approach above is no division for action and drama sequences. You can easily play scenes which are mix of two.

# HOW TO DETERMINE DL

Use this probability table. Mind it does not take into account exploding 10's that add up to total! Since all one dimensional characters roll and keep number of dice equal to their strength it is easy to get likeliness of their result. Brute squad Strength of 5 for most time will roll somewhere between 25 and 30 (see table - anything around 50% probability). It may seem overwhelming for a hero to defend, but they loose their Strength quite fast. You'll be good with some scratches, maybe one Dramatic wound. As DM, use this table wisely when throwing opponents at your party.

## DL abbreviations

10 - Very easy

15 - Easy

20 - Moderate

25 - Challenging

30 - Hard

35 - Very hard

40 - Impossible

## Probability table

Roll	Keep	DL10	DL15	DL20	DL25	DL30	DL35	DL40
2	2	64%	22%	2%	...	...	...	...
3	2	82%	41%	5%	...	...	...	...
4	2	90%	55%	8%	...	...	...	...
5	2	94%	65%	11%	...	...	...	...
6	2	97%	73%	14%	...	...	...	...
7	2	98%	78%	18%	...	...	...	...
8	2	99%	83%	21%	...	...	...	...
3	3	90%	64%	30%	7%	...	...	...
4	3	96%	80%	50%	17%	1%	...	...
5	3	98%	89%	64%	27%	3%	...	...
6	3	99%	93%	74%	36%	4%	...	...
7	3	99%	96%	80%	44%	6%	...	...
8	3	100%	97%	85%	51%	8%	...	...
9	3	100%	98%	89%	56%	10%	...	...
4	4	97%	87%	64%	36%	13%	3%	...
5	4	99%	94%	79%	54%	26%	7%	...
6	4	100%	97%	88%	67%	38%	12%	1%
7	4	100%	98%	92%	76%	49%	18%	2%
8	4	100%	99%	95%	82%	57%	24%	3%
9	4	100%	99%	97%	87%	64%	30%	4%
10	4	100%	100%	98%	90%	70%	35%	5%
5	5	99%	96%	85%	65%	40%	18%	6%
6	5	100%	98%	92%	79%	57%	33%	13%
7	5	100%	99%	96%	86%	69%	45%	21%
8	5	100%	100%	97%	91%	77%	55%	29%
9	5	100%	100%	98%	94%	83%	63%	37%
10	5	100%	100%	99%	96%	88%	70%	44%
11	5	100%	100%	99%	97%	91%	75%	50%

