Matthew Oliver

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Old World roleplaying game

# Important Information

#### Designer

Matthew Oliver

#### Instructor

Eric Cagle

#### President of DigiPen Institute of Technology

Claude Comair

#### Teaching Assistants

Caleb Starr-Criss

Alex Koo

Gabriel Hoefler

#### Links to Art Used

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fthenobleartist.com%2Frogue-concept-art%2F&psig=AOvVaw2vtkegiZNyXcHc8MPYZf-I&ust=1740872762105000&source=images&cd=vfe&opi=89978449&ved=0CBEQjRxqFwoTCODIyN3G54sDFQAAAAAdAAAAABAQ>

<https://shorturl.at/e12Rm>

<https://shorturl.at/daNyn>

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# Chapter 1: Introduction

## How to Play

### Materials Needed

To play Old World you will need at least 2 dice of each type from d4 to d12. You will also need a character sheet and pencil to make a character.

### The Two-Die System

How do you determine whether your attack hits the bandit or is evaded? What about whether you forge a legendary sword or a misshapen hunk of metal? Do you successfully seduce the dragon or do they turn you into a pile of ash? The answer to all of these questions is one roll away.

#### Step 1: What are you trying to accomplish?

The first step to making a check is figuring out what the check is for. Checks are made when trying to accomplish something where success is not guaranteed. For this example, we’ll be saying that we’re trying to sneak away from a guard.

#### Step 2: What skill and attribute does this use?

The next step is to determine what skill best fits what you’re trying to do. In our case this will most likely use the Stealth Skill as we’re trying to remain undetected. After figuring that out we look at what Attribute the Stealth Skill is tied to, which is Dexterity.

#### Step 3: What are we rolling

Now that we know what Skill and Attribute we’re using we can actually figure out what dice we’re rolling. Almost every check in Old World follows a 1dX + 1dY format. Where X and Y represent the number of sides on the die being rolled. To determine X and Y we look at the tier of the Skill and Attribute we’re using. Every Skill and Attribute in Old World has five tiers, with higher tiers representing a higher affinity in that field. Every tier is associated with one kind of die, starting from a d4 at tier 1 and going up to a d12 at tier 5. In this case lets say that our character is pretty Stealth and Dexterity focused, fitting a Roguish archetype. Our character will be tier 4 in Dexterity and tier 3 in Stealth, meaning that we roll a d10 and a d8.

#### Step 4: Determining the result

After figuring out which dice are being used you can go ahead and roll them. The sum of the two numbers rolled is called the result and is checked against some other value to determine success, with one exception. If the result of the die roll is lower than the sum of your Skill and Attribute tiers, then you can choose to use that value instead of the result. In our example we ended up rolling a 2 and a 1, giving us a result of 3. Because 3 is lower than the sum of our tiers, 4 and 3, we can instead choose to use that value to determine success. Thus, the result of our Stealth check is a 7.

#### Step 5: Success or Failure

After getting your result that value is compared against another to determine success or failure. This value can either be a DV (Difficulty Value) chosen by the DM, or it can be the result of a contesting check. If your result is higher than the value it’s being compared to, then the check was a success. If it is lower, then that’s a failure. In an uncontested check (against a DV) a tie is counted as a success. In a contested check ties are rerolled. In our case we’re sneaking away from a guard, meaning that we’re comparing our Stealth Check against their Physical Perception Check. Let’s say for our purposes the guard got a 4, meaning that our Stealth Check is successful and we’re able to sneak away from the guard.

#### Bonuses and Penalties

Sometimes you may receive a Bonus or a Penalty to a check. This represents any advantages or disadvantages that may affect that check. Every level of Bonus allows you to increase one of the dice being rolled by one step. Every level of Penalty forces you to decrease on of the dice being rolled by one step.

# Chapter 2: Making a Character

## Choosing a Species

The creation of every adventurer starts by choosing a species. The world of [WORLD NAME] contains a wide variety of intelligent species. Will you choose to be one of the Amphibian Folk? Or maybe one of the Ape Men? Various species can be found almost anywhere in the world of [WORLD NAME] and any background is available to any species, so feel free to choose whichever one looks like the most fun to you.

Your species affects several aspects of your character, including a bonus to one of your attributes, your starting language(s), your size, your base movement speed(s), and can include some other traits.

You can choose a species that suits the character you want to make or just go wild. Just because Ouaouran get a bonus to Dexterity doesn’t mean that you have to play a Dexterity based character. Be a Frog Wizard! Or maybe an Elk Assassin? The possibilities are endless!

## Choose a Background

Who were you before you became an adventurer? Were you a blacksmith? Maybe a thief? Your background can give you one or several bonuses to start with, giving you a head start on the road to building the adventurer you want.

Most backgrounds will let you start as a Novice in one of the Profession Skills and may give bonuses to other Skills as well. Your background will also give you a couple pieces of starting equipment, easing your initial spending.

## Determining your Attributes

All beings in [WORLD NAME] have six basic attributes. These are Strength, Dexterity, Constitution, Intelligence, Acuity, and Will. These attributes represent a being’s various physical and mental abilities.

At Level 1 all adventurers start with the same basic spread of stats. Choose two of your attributes to be Tier 3, three to be Tier 2, and one to be Tier 1.

It is recommended that you choose your attribute spread based on the kind of character you want to be. Are you going to be a sword-wielding knight? Strength and Constitution are your friends. Want to be a spell-slinging mage? Intelligence and Will are what you need. Choose an attribute spread that best fits the play style you’re going for.

## Select your Starting Feats

At level one every adventurer starts with the following: two Narrative Feats, one Combat Feat, one Profession Feat, and either a Martial Feat or a Magic Feat.

Your feats are what determines your adventurer’s playstyle so make sure to choose them based on who you want to play. Also make sure to choose them based on what feats you’ll have access to as you go down those trees, you might find that while one feat fits your playstyle better now, there might be feats in another section of the tree that will fit your character better.

## Starting Equipment

## Leveling Up

# Chapter 3: Species

## Human



Bonuses

Humans are an extremely varied race, coming in all shapes and sizes. Choose one Attribute to increase by a tier.

Languages

[COMMON LANGUAGE], Outworld

Aging

Humans reach maturity at around the age of 20 and live until around 80.

Size

Humans are medium creatures.

Movement

Humans have a base walking speed of 45ft.

Appearance

Culture

History

Other Traits

## Wapiti (Elk Folk)



Bonuses

Wapiti are naturally strong, increase your strength attribute by one tier.

Languages

[COMMON LANGUAGE], [SYLVAN LANGUAGE]

Aging

Wapiti reach maturity at the age of five and live about forty years.

Size

Wapiti are medium creatures.

Movement

Wapiti have a base walking speed of 60ft.

Appearance

Culture

History

Other Traits

All Wapiti possess horns, which start growing once they reach maturity. These horns count as a natural weapon and can be found in [NATURAL WEAPONS APPENDIX]

## Ouaouron (Frog Men)

Wad-ah-rohn



Bonuses

Ouaouron are naturally mobile, increase your dexterity attribute by one tier.

Languages

[COMMON LANGUAGE], [AMPHIB LANGUAGE]

Aging

Ouaouron are born as tadpoles, which gradually grow into adults, reaching maturity at the age of two. Ouaouron live until about twenty.

Size

Ouaouron are medium creatures.

Movement

Ouaouron have base walking and swimming speeds of 30ft.

Appearance

Culture

History

Other Traits

Ouaouron are natural jumpers and universally have the **Leap** ability, found in the [ABILITIES APPENDIX]

Ouaouron have a long, sticky tongue, which counts as a natural weapon, found in the [NATURAL WEAPONS APPENDIX]

## Mawa (Orangutan Men)



Bonuses

Mawa are naturally intelligent, increase your intelligence attribute by one tier.

Languages

[COMMON LANGUAGE], [APE LANGUAGE]

Aging

Mawa reach maturity at the age of 15 and live until around 60

Size

Mawa are medium creatures.

Movement

Mawa have base walking and climbing speeds of 30ft.

Appearance

Culture

History

Other Traits

## Iwana (Iguana Folk)



Bonuses

Iwana are naturally dexterous, increase your dexterity attribute by one tier

Languages

[COMMON LANGUAGE], [SOUTH AMERICA REPTILE LANGUAGE]

Aging

Iwana reach maturity at the age of 5 and live to around 30

Size

Mawa are medium creatures.

Movement

Mawa have base walking and swimming speeds of 30ft.

Appearance

Culture

History

Other Traits

# Chapter 4: Backgrounds

## Blacksmith

Bonuses

Adventurers who have a background in smithing start as a Novice in the Smithing Profession Skill

Equipment

You start with Smithing Tools and a Low-Quality item of your choice, which you forged.

Description

## Doctor

Bonuses

Adventurers who have a background as a doctor starting as a Novice in the Physician Profession Skill

Equipment

You start with a Medical Kit

Description

## Hunter

Bonuses

Adventurers who have a background as a doctor starting as a Novice in the Hunting Profession Skill

Equipment

You start with a Survival Kit and a Low Quality Long Bow

Description

## Thief

Bonuses

Adventurers who have a background as a thief starting as a Novice in the Thievery Profession Skill

Equipment

You start with a Lockpicking Kit and 10 extra gold

Description

## Mage Apprentice

Bonuses

Adventurers who have a background as an apprentice starting as a Novice in the Arcane Magic Skill

Equipment

You start with a Spell Book and a Low-Quality Staff

Description

# Chapter 5: Goods and Services

## Currency

Currency in the world of [WORLD NAME] comes in two main forms. The Human kingdom of [HUMAN KINGDOM NAME] uses coins made of Gold, Silver, and Copper, with 100 Copper equaling 1 Silver, and 100 Silver equaling 1 Gold. The Native Tribes and Empires all use World Seeds as currency.

The Humans use what they view as “Precious Minerals,” to make their currency. They mine up the raw, untapped ores of [WORLD NAME], transport them, process them, and turn them into coins. These coins can then be used to purchase goods and services. The entire Human economy runs off these minerals, and they always want more. After they’ve been turned into coins the Humans name them. The gold coins are called “Landings,” the silver are “Foundings,” and the copper are “Prosperings.” Those are the official names, but most people call them “Lings,” “Fings,” and “Pings,” for gold, silver, and copper respectively.

The Natives have a very different system of “economy.” The Natives use an item called a “World Seed,” which like coins can be exchanged for goods and services. That, however, is the only similarity. First, World Seeds don’t come from mining. Instead, World Seeds are occasionally given out to the various Native Species by the People of the World. These People of the World live in the World Forests sprinkled around [WORLD NAME], and bring the World Seeds to the various peoples. That is the extent of the Human’s knowledge of the process, and it is true the no one knows where the World Seeds come from or how they are made. But, what the Humans don’t know is that the World Seeds actually have a use, unlike their coins. When a World Seed is planted, it grows into whatever plant *or* animal that the environment it’s in is currently lacking.

## Bartering

### Buying

Goods and Services in [World Name] tend to have two prices associated with them. The first is the Human Price, or what you should expect to pay in a Human settlement. The second is the Native Price, or what you should expect to pay in any Native settlement.

The different currencies are generally not exchangeable, Natives will not allow Humans to have World Seeds and have no use for coins. So, trading between Humans and Natives is generally only done through useable goods, things like food or materials. This means that any Human adventurers will never be given World Seeds in payment, it will always be something else. The only exception is Humans who are completely trusted, which is exceedingly rare.

The prices listed on all entries are the default, but can be brought down through use of the Persuasion Utility Skill. Prices listed as “HC,” are the cost in Human Currency, and prices listed as “NC,” are the cost in Native Currency.

### Selling

When selling goods it’s important to remember that the price you will get is dependent on how much the buyer wants or needs that good. If you’re trying to sell gear to a town with several blacksmiths, then you’re not going to get a good price. That said different kinds of goods will have different markdowns so in general here’s what you should expect:

#### Armor, Weapons, and Other Equipment

Typically, undamaged Armor, Weapons, or Other Equipment will sell for about 70% of the listed price.

#### Monster Parts

Monster Parts are very dependent on the rarity of the monster and who you’re selling to, but you can expect to get around 60-80% of the listed price.

#### Herbs

Useful Herbs are very dependent on the availability of that Herb, but typically sell for 70-90% of the listed price.

#### Materials

Materials are usually bought in bulk, which means the cut is much better, usually around 90% of the listed price.

#### Valuables

Valuables tend to sell for a lot, but also have a very high markup. Around 40% of the listed price is common.

#### Trade Goods

Trade Goods are unique in that they are commonly used directly for bartering, including bartering between Humans and Natives. Because of this Trade Goods are usually worth 100% of the listed price.

## Equipment

BECAUSE OF SIZE LIMITATIONS, ALL ITEM TABLES CAN BE FOUND IN [EQUIPMENT APPENDIX]

### Quality

### Size

### Armor and Shields

Armor falls into five categories: Very Light, Light, Medium, Heavy, and Very Heavy. Wearing Armor provides a passive reduction to all damage of the Damage Type(s) covered by that Armor. Some Armor will also have other bonuses or penalties, so it’s important to choose armor that fits your playstyle.

Shields provide a bonus to your ability to block attacks, and sometimes have attacks of their own. Shields come in three categories: Small, Medium, and Large, each category up increases the bonus to blocking, but also introduces new penalties.

#### Armor

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Category | HC | NC | Weight | Quality | General Properties | Armor Properties |
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### Weapons

Weapons fall into two categories: Melee and Ranged, with some weapons technically falling into both. All weapons have associated Attacks, which can be used while the weapon is being wielded. Weapons also have their own associated Weapon Skill, which is unique per weapon. Weapon skills can have a variety of associated feats, from increasing the damage of attacks to unlocking new abilities. These Weapon Skills can be found in [FEAT APPENDIX]

### Other Equipment

There are plenty of items that can help you on your journey. Whether it’s rope or ball bearings, someone is going to find it useful, equipment comes in all shapes and sizes, but generally falls into the following categories:

#### Ammunition

All ranged weapons take some form of ammunition. Ammunition is typically sold, and priced, in terms of bundles. The amount of ammunition in a bundle is dependent on the ammo, but generally it’s 20 pieces per bundle.

#### Gear

Gear includes a wide variety of things but be summarized as any useful item someone can carry. This includes things like rope, which has a variety of uses. Handcuffs also fall under Gear, but who knows what you’ll end up using those for?

#### Tools

Tools and Tool Kits are used to perform Profession Checks. For example, you can’t attempt to smith something unless you have access to all the necessary Smithing Tools.

#### Kits

Kits are unique in that they’re just a variety of useful items all packaged together in a convenient little bundle. An Adventuring Kit for example contains generally useful things like a Backpack, Rope, Flint and Steel, and some other goodies.

#### Containers

Not everyone can carry 50lbs worth of gear in their pockets, most people are going to put it in a container of some kind. Containers have a set amount of weight that they can hold and always count as weighing this much when carried. However, anything that is put inside a container does not add its weight to a character’s Encumbrance.

## Goods

### Monster Parts

### Herbs

### Materials

### Valuables

### Trade Goods

# Chapter 6: Using Attributes and Skills

All Attributes and Skills have five ranks, representing a character’s aptitude with that Attribute or Skill. These ranks range from 1 to 5, with 1 representing the lowest level of ability and 5 the highest.

## Attributes

Attributes fall into two types, Physical and Mental. Attributes also have five ranks, similar to Skills. These ranks indicate a character’s ability in that Attribute.

The first type is the Physical type, this includes Strength, Dexterity, and Constitution. These three Attributes affect a character’s physical stats.

The second type is the Mental type, this includes Intelligence, Acuity, and Will. These three Attributes affect a character’s mental stats.

### Strength

Strength represents a character’s physical might. How good is someone at lifting things? Hitting things? Carrying things? All of these are determined by a character’s Strength. Strength affects: Accuracy and Damage with some Melee, Strength-based Skills, Blocking, and a character’s Carrying Capacity. The five Strength ranks are: Atrophied, Weak, Fit, Strong, and Herculean.

### Dexterity

Dexterity represents a character’s physical mobility. How good is someone at dodging things? Performing Acrobatics? Being sneaky? All of these are determined by a character’s Dexterity. Dexterity affects: Accuracy and Damage with Ranged and some Melee, Evasion, and Dexterity-based Skills. The five Dexterity ranks are: Clumsy, Uncoordinated, Nimble, Graceful, and Cat-like.

### Constitution

Constitution represents a character’s physical toughness. How good is someone at taking hits? Resisting Poison and Disease? Healing? All of these are determined by a character’s Constitution. Constitution affects: Health and Injury Tolerance, resistance to Poison and Disease, and Natural Healing. The five Constitution ranks are: Sickly, Delicate, Healthy, Robust, and Impervious.

### Intelligence

Intelligence represents a character’s mental prowess. How knowledgeable is someone? How easily do they learn new things? How good are they at problem solving? All of these are determined by a character’s Intelligence. Intelligence affects: Accuracy and Damage with Arcane Magic and Intelligence-based Skills. The five Intelligence ranks are: Slow, Dumb, Competent, Bright, and Genius.

### Acuity

Acuity represents a character’s mental sharpness. How witty is someone? How good are they in social scenarios? How perceptive are they? All of these are determined by a character’s Acuity. Acuity affects: Attack and Damage with Spiritual Magic and Acuity-based Skills. The five Acuity ranks are: Dull, Absent-Minded, Sharp, Keen, and Witty.

### Will

Will represents a character’s mental toughness. How resilient is someone? How strong is their mental fortress? How well do healing spells work on them? All of these are determined by a character’s Will. Will affects: Resistance to Mental Attacks and how well Healing Spells work on them. The five Will ranks are: Spineless, Cowardly, Determined, Stalwart, and Unbreakable.

## Utility Skills

Utility Skills are used to represent a character’s ability in specific situations. For example, a character’s ability to swim is not useful all the time, but there could be a scenario in which being good at swimming is useful. All Utility Skills have associated Feat Trees, which represent a character’s general ability with that skill, and their ability in the various subcategories of that skill. Utility Skill Feat Trees can be found in [FEAT APPENDIX].

### Athletics

Athletics is a Strength-Based skill. Athletics represents a character’s ability to do Strength-Based movement. The subcategories of Athletics and examples of things you might make Athletics checks for are: Running, Jumping, Swimming, and Climbing.

### Brawn

Brawn is a Strength-Based skill. Brawn represents a character’s ability to do Strength-Based actions. The subcategories of Brawn and examples of things you might make Brawn checks for are: Lifting, Carrying, Throwing, and Smashing.

### Stealth

Stealth is a Dexterity-Based skill. Stealth represents a character’s ability to avoid detection. The subcategories of Stealth and examples of things you might make Stealth checks for are: Sneaking, Disguising, Trailing, and Distracting.

### Acrobatics [UPDATE REQUIRED BECAUSE OF: MANEUVERING COMBAT SKILL]

Acrobatics is a Dexterity-Based skill. Acrobatics represents a character’s ability to do Dexterity-Based movement. The subcategories of Acrobatics and examples of things you might make Acrobatics checks for are: Tumbling, Vaulting, Balancing, and Weaving.

### Fine Control

Fine Control is a Dexterity-Based skill.   
Fine Control represents a character’s ability to perform actions requiring fine motor skills. The subcategories of Fine Control and examples of things you might make Fine Control checks for are: Catching, Manipulating, Grabbing, and Artistry.

### Analysis

Analysis is an Intelligence-Based skill. Analysis represents a character’s ability to reason or understand. The subcategories of Analysis and examples of things you might make Analysis checks for are: Identifying, Examining, Understanding, and Recognizing.

### Critical Thinking

Critical Thinking is an Intelligence-Based skill. Critical Thinking represents a character’s ability to reason or deduce. The subcategories of Critical Thinking and examples of things you might make Critical Thinking checks for are: Reasoning, Problem Solving, Strategizing, and Evaluating.

### Research

Research is an Intelligence-Based skill. Research represents a character’s ability to find information, and learn about, a topic. The subcategories of Research and examples of things you might make Research checks for are: Investigation, Interpretation, Compilation, and Sourcing.

### Physical Perception

Physical Perception is an Acuity-Based skill. Physical Perception represents a character’s ability to notice things around them. The subcategories of Physical Perception and examples of things you might make Physical Perception checks for are: Spotting, Smelling, Hearing, and Tasting.

### Social Perception

Social Perception is an Acuity-Based skill. Social Perception represents a character’s ability to notice things about people around them. The subcategories of Social Perception and examples of things you might make Social Perception checks for are: Honesty, Emotions, Intentions, and Influence.

### Social Skills

Social Skills is an Acuity-Based skill. Social Skills represents a character’s ability to interact with other people. The subcategories of Social Skills and examples of things you might make Social Skills checks for are: Deception, Persuasion, Intimidation, and Performance

## Combat Skills

Combat Skills are used to represent a character’s abilities in a combat situation. For example, the Blocking and Evasion skills are used to avoid damage when attacked. Like Utility Skills, Combat Skills all have associated Feat Trees, found in the [FEAT APPENDIX]

### Evasion

Evasion is a Dexterity-Based skill. Evasion is used when taking the Evade Reaction. The subcategories of Evasion and examples of things you can use the Evasion Skill for are: Dodging, Redirecting, and Sidestepping.

### Blocking

Blocking is a Strength-Based skill. Blocking is used when taking the Block Reaction. The subcategories of Blocking and examples of things you can use the Blocking Skill for are: Parrying, Bracing, and Covering.

### Initiative

Initiative can be a Dexterity or Acuity based skill. Initiative is used when making your Initiative Roll at the beginning of a Round of Combat. The subcategories of Initiative and examples of things you can use the Initiative Skill for are: Timing, Reflexes, and Adaptability.

### Grappling

Grappling can be a Dexterity or Strength based skill. Grappling is used when taking the Grapple Action or the Escape Action. The subcategories of Grappling and examples of things you can use the Grappling Skill for are: Clinching, Escaping, and Controlling.

### Mounting

Mounting can be a Dexterity or Strength based skill. Mounting is used when taking the Mount Action or the Remove Action. The subcategories of Mounting and examples of things you can use the Mounting Skill for are: Climbing, Dismounting, and Removing.

### Maneuvering

Maneuvering is a Dexterity-Based skill. Maneuvering is used when moving around during Combat. The subcategories of Maneuvering and examples of things you can use the Maneuvering Skill for are: Positioning, Mobility, and Engagement.

### [ALL SKILLS BELOW ARE STILL IN THE THEORY STAGE AND ARE NOT INDICATIVE OF FINAL RULES]

### Melee Fighting

Melee Fighting is not used for any checks, instead levels in Melee Fighting can unlock new Actions and Reactions to use in Combat, as well as various bonuses. The subcategories of Melee Fighting and examples of things you can use the Melee Fighting Skill for are: One-Handed Weapon Fighting, Two-Weapon Fighting, Unarmed Fighting, and Two-Handed Weapon Fighting.

### Ranged Fighting

Ranged Fighting is not used for any checks, instead levels in Ranged Fighting can unlock new Actions and Reactions to use in Combat, as well as various bonuses. The subcategories of Ranged Fighting and examples of things you can use the Ranged Fighting Skill for are: Short-Ranged Weapon Fighting, Long-Ranged Weapon Fighting, and Throwing Weapon Fighting.

### Magic Fighting

### Presence

## Profession Skills

Coming in 2.0

## Using Skills

## Advancing Skills

[SKILL ADVANCEMENT IS UNDER WORKS, I HAVE SEVERAL POSSIBLE SYSTEMS IN MIND]

Get different kinds of XP when performing different actions and spending that to gain new feats

Milestone leveling where you get to select a set number of new feats every level

Getting different kinds of points after every session depending on what you did that session and spending them to gain new feats

# Chapter 7: Adventuring

## Time

### In Combat

Time in Combat is kept very simple. While in combat, every Round represents 10 seconds. That means that no matter how many turns are taken, or how many actions performed, the span between the beginning and end of a Round is always exactly 10 seconds. This can be used for the purposes of duration, if a spell lasts for 60 seconds, that means that it lasts for 6 Rounds.

### Outside of Combat

Time outside of Combat is trickier. Typically, the passage of time is left up to the DM, it is up to them how long things will take. The time something takes is dependent on the action being performed. For example, bartering with a shopkeeper might take a few minutes. Searching a city for a particular person might take hours. And traveling between two settlements might take days. It is up to the DM to decide how long things take.

## Movement

### Traveling

When traveling long distances the speed of the party is very important, sometimes it matters whether you get to a town tonight or tomorrow morning. A chart can be found in [HELPFUL APPENDIX] which gives various speeds, distances, and times for various methods of travel.

### Types of Movement

All types of movement are represented using distance in feet. This distance is how far that creature can move in one Movement Action, taking 10 seconds.

#### Walking

The simplest form of movement. This is the distance a creature can move on relatively flat ground.

#### Swimming

A creature’s swimming speed is used when moving in water and represents how far they can move in all directions, including up and down.

#### Climbing

A creature’s climbing speed is used when moving up or down terrain, this includes things like ladders or cliffs, but can also be used for climbing on other creatures.

#### Jumping

This represents the lateral distance that a creature can cover in one jump. A creature’s jumping speed is special in that it is different in different scenarios. The base speed is used for standing long jumps, when performing a running jump this distance should be doubled. High jumps follow the same logic but use half of the creature’s base jumping speed.

#### Flying

A creature’s flying speed can be used to travel in all directions at any time other than when in the water.

## Environment

### Weather

The world of [WORLD NAME] is home to many different biomes, all of which have their own weather. Most of these weather types are harmless, but some can have different effects on your adventurer.

#### Rain Storm

Heavy rain can make travel difficult, not to mention that you can barely see in front of you. Rain Storms halve Walking and Flying speed, which in turn makes travel take twice as long. Rain Storms also make it very hard to tell what’s going on around you, all Physical Perception checks receive a Penalty.

### Hazards

#### Falling

Even the strongest adventurer can be killed by gravity. The damage you take when falling depends on the distance you fell, take 1d6 of damage for every 10ft fallen.

#### Suffocating

Suffocation occurs when a creature is not able to breathe. The most common cause is drowning, as not all adventurers can breathe underwater or on land. Most creatures can hold their breath for 1 minute but there are some abilities that can increase this. After a creatures minute of breath runs out they become unconscious and then receive one wound for every 10 seconds that pass.

#### Illness

### Light

Light affects a creature’s ability to see, which can cause penalties if the light level is too dark or too bright for a creature’s eyes. Light comes in five levels: Pitch Black, Dark, Dim, Bright, and Blinding. Every creature has a range of light levels that they can see fine in, Humans for example have an acceptable level of 2-4, which means they can see fine in Dark, Dim, and Bright light. For every level outside of a creature’s acceptable range, they receive one Penalty to every check that they make.

### Terrain

### Temperature

### Food and Drink

All creatures need sustenance of some kind, usually coming in the form of Food and Drink. Food and Drink are necessary for a creature’s survival, and any creature that goes without for too long will start to suffer penalties, eventually dying.

#### Food

Food comes in many forms for many different creatures. Some creatures are herbivores, eating an entirely plant-based diet. Some are carnivores and prefer to eat the flesh of other creatures. Every creature has their preferred kind of food.

The various species that an adventurer can be usually require the same amount of food every day. Food is handled in units called “Meals,” and an adventurer needs three meals a day to sustain themselves.

Missing a meal here and there isn’t a big deal but consistently eating too little can cause starvation. Creatures gain one Wound for every five meals they’ve missed without a full day of eating. For example, if an adventurer eats two meals a day five days in a row, they gain a Wound from malnutrition. But if that character eats two meals a day for four days in a row, and then has three meals the next day, then the counter is reset and they’re fine.

#### Drink

Drink is arguably even more important than Food, being needed more often. Most digestible liquids can count for Drinking, but the most common is water.

Most adventurers require one “Unit” of Drink per day. If an adventurer doesn’t consume enough water, then they will start to suffer penalties.

Not consuming enough Drink can lead to dehydration. In general, an adventurer will receive one Wound for every three days without enough water, resetting when they drink enough two days in a row.

## Social Interaction

### Roleplay

### Social Checks

## Downtime

### Using Professions

#### Crafting

#### Alchemy

### Resting

Every adventurer needs to take a rest now and then. Whether it’s just to get some sleep or to heal grievous wounds, resting is an integral part of every adventure.

#### Breaks

Breaks are very short, giving an adventurer enough time to catch their breath and steel themselves for the challenges ahead. A rest must be at least an hour long to count as a break. At the end of a break adventurers roll one of their hit die and heal that amount.

#### Short Rests

Everyone needs a good night’s sleep, and they need it consistently. An adventurer must sleep at least 6 hours for a rest to count as a Short Rest. At the end of a Short Rest an adventurer heals all of their missing hit points.

Additionally, Short Rests are required or else an adventurer will start to become exhausted. Every two days that pass without an adventurer taking a Short Rest, they receive a Wound.

#### Long Rests

A massive gash or a broken arm can’t be healed with a good night’s sleep, it takes much longer to be rid of injuries like that. A rest must last for at least a week to count as a Long Rest. During this time an adventurer cannot perform any strenuous activity, as defined by the DM. This can include things like combat or any physically demanding downtime activities. At the end of a Long Rest an adventurer rolls their hit die once for every Wound they currently have. If the sum of all the rolls is greater than the number of Wounds, then all their Wounds are healed. If it is equal, then half their Wounds are healed. If it is less than, then only one Wound is healed.

# Chapter 8: Combat

Combat takes place on a grid of squares, with each square representing a 5ft by 5ft area.

## Rounds

Combat is split into Rounds, with every creature involved getting at least one Turn per Round. Rounds last 10 seconds.

### Turn Order

At the start of every new Round of combat, every creature rolls an Initiative Skill Check using either their Dexterity or Acuity score. The turn order is then determined using the outcomes of these rolls, with those who rolled highest going first and those who rolled lowest going last. Ties are broken by whoever has the higher Initiative Tier, and then by who has the higher Ability Score Tier.

Typically every creature gets exactly one turn per round, there are however some feats which change this. In the case that someone gets two turns per Round, but does not get to choose where these Turns occur in the Turn Order, they take multiple turns in a row.

## Turns

Rounds of Combat are split into Turns. A Turn is the representation of a creature’s time to act during the Round. At the beginning of a creature’s turn they lose Action and Reaction Points they had remaining and then receive 6 Action and 4 Reaction Points, these points are spent to perform Actions and Reactions during Combat.

### Action Points

Action Points (AP) are spent to perform Actions. Most creatures receive 6 Action Points at the start of their turn, but there are Feats and Statuses which can increase or reduce that number.

### Reaction Points

Reaction Points (RP) are spent to perform Reactions. Most creatures receive 4 Reaction Points at the start of their turn, but there are Feats and Statuses which can increase or reduce that number.

## Actions

An Action is anything that a creature can do during their Turn in Combat. This can include things like Attacking, Moving, Casting a Spell, or any other proactive activity. All Actions cost a set number of Action Points, with some having a flat cost and some, like Attacks, varying depending on the specific Action performed.

### Offensive

#### Attack

The AP cost of the Attack Action varies. When taking the Attack Action you must choose the specific Attack you are making. You can only use Attacks from Weapons you are currently Wielding.

#### Grapple

#### Mount

### Defensive

#### Prepare

The Prepare Action costs 2 AP. After taking the Prepare Action you receive 1 Bonus to any Block or Evade Reactions you take until the start of your next turn.

#### Defend

The Defend Action costs 3 AP. After taking the Defend Action you gain the ability to make Block Reactions against Attacks targeting any allies within 5ft. These Reactions can be made in addition to any that they Ally chooses to make. If either your or your allies’ Block Checks are successful then the Attack is blocked.

### Movement

#### Move

The Move Action costs 2 AP and the cost increases by 1 every time it is taken during a turn. When taking the Move Action choose one Movement Speed available to you, you now have that much movement which can be used as you please during your turn.

### Other

#### Cast a Spell

The AP cost of Casting a Spell varies depending on the spell cast.

#### Draw

The Draw Action costs 1 AP. Choose one Weapon, or two which can be wielded simultaneously. You are now Wielding the Weapon(s) and can make any Attacks associated with it. The Draw Action also includes stowing any previously held Weapon.

#### Reload

The AP cost of the Reload Action varies depending on the Weapon being reloaded. Most Ranged Weapons require the Reload Action to be taken before they can be fired.

## Reactions

### Offensive

### Defensive

#### Block

The Block Action costs 2 RP and is triggered by being the target of an Attack Action. Make a Block Check against the Attack, on success the Attack is blocked and no damage is taken.

#### Evade

The Evade Action costs 2 RP and is triggered by being the target of an Attack Action. Make an Evasion Check against the Attack, on success the Attack is evaded and no damage is taken.

### Other

## Positioning

### Difficult Terrain

Difficult Terrain is any 5ft section of ground which would be difficult to move on or through. This can include things like particularly rocky ground, bushes, knee deep water, or any other environmental hazards. The speed cost of moving through Difficult Terrain is doubled.

### Speeds

#### Walking

When using walk speed in combat every square moved costs 5ft of your remaining movement. The exception to this is when moving diagonally. Every other diagonal square moved costs 10ft instead of the usual 5.

### Space

Every creature takes up a set number of squares on the combat grid. The area they use is determined by the creature’s Size. Most adventurers are Medium Size and thus take up one 5ft by 5ft square.

## Attacking and Defending

### Making Attacks

When you first take the Attack Action the creature you are attacking gets to choose whether they will contest it with a Block or Evade Reaction. They must do this before you roll a Hit Check

If the opposing creature chooses to Block or Evade roll a Hit Check. The Ability and Skill used to make this check depends on the Weapon being used. More information can be found in [NOT SURE YET].

If your Hit Check is higher than the opposing Block or Evade check, or if they decided not to react, then your Attack hits. You now deal the damage shown on the Attack.

### Defending Against Attacks

There are several ways to defend yourself against attacks. The most straightforward is to take either the Block or Evade Reaction. You must choose to use one of these reactions before the attacker rolls their Hit Check. If your roll is higher than or equal to the Hit Check then the attack is completely avoided.

The other way to defend yourself is to wear armor. Every set of armor has a tier and a list of damage types that it is effective against. If you are hit with an attack which deals damage that your armor covers, then the damage from that attack is reduced by the tier of armor you are wearing. For example, if you are hit with a physical attack for 4 damage, but are wearing very light armor which covers physical damage, then you instead take 3 damage.

### Damage Types

#### Physical

By far the most common type of damage is physical. This represents any damage which is dealt through a physical blow, such as a sword strike or a bite.

## Statuses

### Harmful

#### Aflame

#### Prone

#### Stunned

#### Restrained

#### Shocked

#### Frozen

#### Rooted

#### Blinded

#### Unconscious

#### Bleeding

#### Crippled

#### Vulnerable

### Beneficial

#### Enraged

#### Hasted

#### Fortified

#### Resistant

#### Invisible

#### Inspired

## Health

### Hit Points

A character’s hit points represent how much damage they can take before they receive a Wound. All damage taken reduces this number, once it hits 0 the character receives a Wound and their Hit Points reset back to their current maximum.

### Damage

All damage affects a character’s Hit Points, reducing them until they hit 0, at which point the character receives a Wound.

### Wounds

Wounds represent heavy, debilitating damage that severely affects a creature’s ability to do almost anything. This is not necessarily a physical injury and can represent a variety of conditions.

There are a variety of ways that a creature can receive Wounds but the most common is through taking damage and having their hit points reduced.

Every Wound a creature receives causes worse and worse affects, until eventually the creature succumbs to their injuries and dies.

### Injury Score

A creature’s Injury Score is used to determine the affects that their current Wounds have on them. Your Injury Score is the difference between your current number of Wounds and your Constitution tier. For example a creature with 1 Wound and a Constitution tier of 2 has an Injury Score of 1. The affects that your Injury Score has get worse as it gets lower, thus a higher Injury Score is better.

The penalties from your Injury Score only apply when you have at least one Wound and can be found in the following table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Injury Score | Affect |
| 4 | -1 max HP per character level |
| 3 | -2 max HP per character level |
| 2 | -3 max HP per character level, a Penalty to all checks |
| 1 | -4 max HP per character level, two Penalties to all checks |
| 0 | Death |

### Healing

Healing Hit Points is straightforward, there are a plethora of ways to do so. There are spells, professions, and items that can give you Hit Points. You can also regain Hit Points through Breaks and Short Rests.

Wounds on the other hand are much harder to heal, almost always requiring a Long Rest. There are other ways to heal wounds but they are all fairly advanced and require either a decent amount of money or a high level party member with access to one of those methods.

## Mounted Combat

## Underwater Combat

# Chapter 9: Spellcasting