Combat

INSERT ART

In most adventures there is conflict, and this conflict is often physical. After all, the world of the Elder Scrolls can be a dangerous place. Wars, strange monsters, criminals, mercenaries, faction infighting, and any number of other scenarios can all force a party to use violence to accomplish their goals, or simply force the party into dangerous situations. This chapter contains mechanics for resolving combat, as well as other game mechanics to handle the variety of situations the players might encounter during their adventures.

### A Note on Time

The AWES divides time into two categories: narrative time and structured time. ***Narrative Time*** is meant to be used in any situations that do not demand the time-sensitive resolution of tasks. Functionally this means that almost any non-combat situation will use narrative time. In game terms, narrative time is a period in which the GM can freely advance time at any rate based on the needs of the story and the players. This could mean briefly describing the party’s long journey across a vast desert, or playing out an important conversation minute by minute. ***Structured Time*** is used to handle time-sensitive events in which every second counts and the exact order of actions is crucial. Combat almost always takes place in structured time, which is what the rules of this chapter are intended for, though the GM could decide to handle it in narrative time instead.

### Structured Time

The largest unit of structured time is called an ***Encounter***. An Encounter represents an entire sequence of dramatic events that make up a unified “block” of structured time that may be contained within sections of narrative time, or followed up by another encounter. Encounters focused on a particular combat scene are known as Combat Encounters. Encounters are broken down into Rounds: periods of time in which characters take actions, representing roughly ten seconds of “real” time. During a round the GM counts down from highest to lowest initiative, giving each character a turn to act when their initiative step is reached, until every character has had a turn. During a Turn, the active character may take 2 actions and resolves their effects are detailed in their descriptions

### Effect Durations

Effect durations are measured in rounds, and end immediately after the initiative step on which they took effect. For example, if an Orc is paralyzed for 2 rounds on their turn, they remain paralyzed until right after the end of their turn 2 rounds later (assuming their turn takes place at the same initiative “step” as it did originally).

# Combat Overview

Combat encounters can be resolved by following these steps:

### ***Step 1***: **Determine Surprise**

If one or more characters aren’t expecting an attack, or are unaware of their attacker’s intentions, they have been surprised. The GM should determine which characters count as being surprised for the first round of combat. Surprised characters do not ***roll 1d10 for initiative***, they simply use their Initiative Rating. They also may only take reactions until after their first turn has passed.

### ***Step 2***: **Set the Scene**

Before the characters can begin taking their turns, the GM should outline the parts of the scenario that they are aware of, including the combatants they face, the positions of everyone involved, and the environment they’re fighting in. If the group is using a battle map or grid, this would be the time to set it up.

### ***Step 3***: **Determine Initiative**

To determine the order in which characters take their turns during each round of the combat, all characters involved must make an ***Initiative Roll*** (1d10 plus the character’s Initiative Rating, using the characters Initiative Rating and then Luck

bonus (meaning PCs beat NPCs) to break ties, in that order). The GM rolls initiative for any NPCs involved, and should roll once for larger groups of similar NPCs. If new combatants enter the picture, simply have them roll and take their place in the order as appropriate. Characters that aren’t surprised and that haven’t started their turn yet may still take up to reactions as normal.

### ***Step 4***: **Round Start**

Starting with the character with the highest initiative, each character takes one turn. During each Turn, the active character may take 2 Actions, referred to as ***Effort*** (EF), and resolve their effects as detailed in their description. Even if the character does nothing, they still lose the EF. The character currently taking a turn is known as the active character. Once their turn is over, the character with the next highest initiative takes their turn, and so on until all characters have taken a turn. Sometimes the rules will refer to initiative “steps,” which simply refer to individual initiative values in the order.

### ***Step 5***: **Round End**

Once all characters have had a turn, the round is over.

### ***Step 6***: **Encounter Ends**

Repeat steps 4 and 5 until the combat is finished, or the event that triggered the switch into structured time is resolved.

### Mapping Combat

This chapter assumes players are using some sort of grid or battle map to track the positions of characters. For ease of use, each grid square in such a system should represent a square meter. More details on using a combat grid, or advice for playing the game without one, can be found later in this chapter.

### Action Types

Actions represent all the things that a character can do during an encounter. All characters have 2 points of Effort that they dedicate to their actions of choice on their turn, either by spending 1 to partially commit to 2 actions or to spend 2 to fully commit to a single action for a greater effect. Detailed below are the three different actions that a character can take during an encounter.

***Primary Actions***, these actions can only be performed on the character’s own turn. They tend to be dedicated combat actions where the character is the instigator.

***Standard Reactions*** are actions that are taken to counter or resist other characters’ actions, or other events, that the character is aware of. Only one reaction attempt is permitted for each threat or event, but any number of reactions may be made per round.

***Defensive Reactions*** are special reactions that are taken in response to a hostile action made against the character. Unlike standard reactions, Defensive Reactions are not limited to one per round. Instead, a character can take as many Defensive Reactions they want so long as they have their Guard up. If a character makes a Defensive Reaction, they cannot perform a standard reaction in response to their attacker’s actions.

***Free Actions*** can be taken at any time during the combat round, and cost no Efforts to activate, though the GM should keep in mind what is reasonable for a character to achieve in ten seconds.

### Falling Attacks

If a character attacks a target while dropping from above with a melee weapon, they add whatever damage that the fall would inflict to their attack. If the attack is successful, then the attacker only takes half the fall damage.

### Guard

A character’s ***Guard*** represents their ability to defend themself, if they have their Guard up, they may test defense against incoming attacks using a defensive reaction. There are many ways to break an opponent’s Guard, the most straightforward method would be to take the “Guard Break” action. Raising one’s Guard is a standard action. Alternatively, characters caught in a surprise round have their Guard Down and Guard is dropped when you are Stunned, Paralyzed, or Knocked Prone.

### Mounted Combat

Attacking while mounted allows characters to spend their EF to perform any action that their mount could do. Such as moving using their speed, performing a natural attack, or any other listed abilities that the mount has on its stat block. Additionally, the character gets an additional Effort that can only be spent on one of the mount's actions. Attempting a skill test that has a Rank lower than the character’s Riding skill, penalizes the test.

Attempting to coax a mount into performing an action that would certainly frighten the mount, will require a successful Riding skill test. Failing the test twice in a row results in them being thrown from their mount. If they are fastened to their mount in such a manner that would prevent them from falling off, they are instead left misaligned and reeling and cannot control their mount again until they spend 1 EF to regain control.

### Dice Chain

The damage die in this game are set along a chain of increasing size. ***D6 -> D8 -> D10 -> D12***

### Dual Wielding

A character may choose to wield a weapon in each hand and attack with them together instead of fighting with a single weapon, or a weapon and shield. Doing so allows them to select which weapon they want to attack with. Having separate weapon qualities or enchantments allows some extra choice in combat.  
 A character may only wield a weapon with the Light quality in their off hand. Additionally, when they ***Commit to a Strike***, they may forgo the Boost to the attack to combine their weapons’ damage bonuses and gain a ***+1 Die*** to the attack's damage. The attacker only applies their Attribute Damage Bonus once. When doing this, the character must declare which of their weapons is the ***Main Weapon*** in the attack. Only the main weapon can trigger its qualities and enchantments.

### Improvised Weaponry

In certain cases a character might find themselves forced to fight using improvised weaponry. Attacks with improvised weapons ***Penalized***. When an improvised weapon is being used, the GM and the Player should decide what Real Weapon it properly imitates. The Improvised Weapon has all of the stats of its real counterpart but always lacks any material or craftsmanship bonuses. Also, Improvised Weapons break after taking the Damaged quality.

### Minimum Reach

If a weapon has a listed minimum reach (2-3m) then tests made with that weapon are ***Penalized*** against targets that are closer than the minimum reach.

### Cover

Cover is used by characters to obstruct attacks against them, either in ranged or close combat. This occurs by either physically blocking a blow, or by obscuring the exact location of the target. If the character is incapable of seeing their target, they simply cannot attack them unless they have another way of knowing that they are there. Otherwise they suffer a ***Penalty*** to attack targets who are trying to use cover that their attack cannot penetrate based on the GM’s judgment of the level of the cover. If the target is protected by cover that the attack can penetrate with relative ease, the attacker suffers no penalty to hit.

### Area of Effect Attacks

Some ranged attacks, typically spells, affect an area. ***Area of effect (AoE)*** attacks that cause damage can only be defended against by evading or blocking, and only if the character is aware of the incoming attack. On a successful defense, either a ***Block*** or an ***Evade***, the character halves the incoming damage (round up) before resolving the effects. Additionally, on a successful ***Evade***, the character may move DoS meters in any direction. If this would carry them outside the range of the area of effect, they are not affected at all.

### Unarmed Combat

All characters can choose to fight using their Natural Weapons using the Unarmed Skill. Unarmed attacks use a ***d6*** for damage and may add either the Character's StrB or AgiB and have no Type or qualities with a ***Reach of 1m***. If the character has the ***Natural Weapon*** trait, then the trait will detail a different Unarmed option, such as a Khajiit’s claws. Natural weapons ignore rules regarding one, two, or hand and a half weapons, and cannot be disarmed.

An Unarmed character cannot parry attacks from weapons with a reach greater than 1m.

### Ranged Combat

Ranged combat is any form of combat that happens at a distance with weapons which must be shot, thrown, or slung at their target. Ranged attacks are resolved similarly to melee attacks, except they cannot be parried or counter attacked. The range of a Ranged weapon is shown by the ***Range (X)*** quality of the weapon. This quality’s X value is a set distance that represents the range increment of the weapon. Within the first increment, the target is considered at ***Close Range*** and attacks made against close range targets gain a ***+2 to Damage***. In the second increment, the damage is made unmodified. Attacks within the third increment inflict ***-2 Damage*** and within the fourth increment inflicts ***-4 Damage***. Targets within the fifth increment or beyond cannot be targeted.

For ***Example***, a Bow has the ***Range (10)*** quality. So the wielder of the bow gains +2 to their attacks damage with the bow against targets within 10m of them, unmodified within 20m, -2 damage within 30m, and -4 damage within 40m.

### Recovering Arrows/Bolts

One can attempt to recover any arrow or bolt that hits the target, those that miss are assumed to be lost or broken. To recover the ammunition, you make a ***Survival*** skill test and you recover DoS (x2) amount, capped at the amount fired.

### Subdual Damage

Subdual damage is non-lethal and must be declared before the attack is rolled. Unarmed, and Blunt inflict damage at normal value, while all other weapon types only deal half damage, after multiplication. When a target is dropped to 0 or lower HP by Subdual damage, they fall unconscious.

### Various Terrain

Different types of terrain can be imposed on the battlefield through several means, from spells to logical uses of nature or equipment. Detailed here are the different terrain types and their effects.

***Difficult Terrain***

Moving over this terrain costs 2 meters.

***Burning Terrain***

Entering, Ending, or Starting your turn in this terrain inflicts the (1d10 + 1 for every meter they move through the terrain) Fire Damage.

***Slick Terrain***

Moving over this terrain requires the target to make an Acrobatics test or fall prone.

***Freezing Terrain***

Entering, Ending, or Starting your turn in this terrain inflicts the 1d10 (+ 1 for every meter they move through the terrain) frost Damage.

***Obscured Terrain***

Attempting to target a character inside Obscured Terrain, targeting someone while yourself is inside, or targeting someone on the far side of Obscured Terrain imposes a *Penalty* to the test

### Unusual Combat Scenarios

There are several odd combat scenarios characters may find themselves in.

***Climbing***

A climbing character suffers a Penalty if their Combat skill exceeds their Athletics skill in Rank. Characters are limited to fighting with a single limb, unless they have extras

***Swimming***

A swimming character suffers a Penalty if their Combat skill exceeds their Athletics skill in Rank and all attacks inflict half damage. Character’s cannot make any ranged attacks while swimming other than thrown, which also have half the range.

***Swinging & Jumping***

A climbing character suffers a Penalty if their Combat skill exceeds their Acrobatics skill in Rank. If the character fails a combat roll they must pass an Acrobatics test or fall prone, and suffer appropriate fall damage.

### Grappling

When a Grapple is initiated, the grappled target suffers from the ***Restrained*** condition. The grappled character can make a ***Fortitude*** or ***Evasion*** test versus the grappler’s ***Unarmed*** to attempt to escape. A character suffers a ***Penalty*** to their attempts to grapple a target that is one size larger than them and they cannot grapple a target of two or more sizes larger than them. While maintaining a grapple, both parties involved are treated as having their Guard down. While they have an opponent restrained, the character may not perform any normal actions and can only take the following actions.

* ***Takedown***: The character may render their victim, and themself, prone. They suffer no prone penalties in relation to any tests made against their target.
* ***Move***: The character may move themself and their victim a number of meters up to half their Strength bonus in any direction.
* ***Attack***: The character may make a normal attack against their restrained victim, who cannot defend themself. They must use a weapon with the ***Small*** quality. If the target is both prone and restrained, and the character is armed, this can be a coup de grâce. Using the Unarmed skill, they can choose to instead cause the target to lose Strength Bonus Stamina points.

### Exertion

Some actions have a listed ***Exertion*** effect, having this allows a character to spend ***one Stamina Point*** to benefit from the improved effect listed under ***Exertion***. If the action also has a Commit effect, then one must commit in order to have the option to exert on the action.

### Primary Actions

***Strike***

| ***AoO*** | No | ***Test*** | Weapon Skill vs Defense |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Attack a target within reach of your weapon, inflicting *(DoS) die damage* | | | |
| ***Commit***  Committing to a strike *Boosts* the test | | | |
| ***Exertion***  Exerting yourself in a Strike adds *+1 Die* to the attacks damage | | | |

***Bash***

| ***AoO*** | No | ***Test*** | Block vs Fortitude or Evasion |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Slam your shield into a target within 2m of you, knocking your target *back (DoS) meters* | | | |
| ***Commit***  Committing to a Bash attack inflicts *(DoS) d6 + StrB Blunt Damage* | | | |
| ***Exertion***  Exerting yourself in a Bash attack inflicts *(DoS) d6 + StrB Blunt Damage* and the target is *Staggered* | | | |

***Shoot***

| ***AoO*** | Yes | ***Test*** | Marksman vs Evasion or Block |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Shoot a drawn arrow or loaded bolt towards an enemy within your weapon’s reach, inflicting *(DoS) die damage* | | | |
| ***Commit***  Committing to your shot *Boosts* the test | | | |
| ***Exertion***  Exerting yourself in a Shot adds *+1 Die* to the attacks damage | | | |

***Use/Ready Item***

| ***AoO*** | Yes | ***Test*** | None |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Either ready an item from your inventory or use a readied item | | | |

***Raise Guard***

| ***AoO*** | No | ***Test*** | None |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Raise your Guard | | | |

***Throw***

| ***AoO*** | Yes | ***Test*** | Weapon Skill vs Evasion or Block |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Throw an item a distance equal to your StrB + the items Thrown quality, inflicts damage as if you had taken the *Strike* action | | | |
| ***Commit***  Committing to a Throw doubles your StrB for determining the distance the item is thrown | | | |
| ***Exertion***  Exerting yourself in a Throw adds *+1 Die* to the attacks damage | | | |

***Cast Spell***

| ***AoO*** | N/A | ***Test*** | Spell School |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Casts a spell that you have the ability to, following the effects detailed in the spell’s description | | | |
| ***Commit***  Committing to casting a spell reduces the spells  end cost by 1 MP, doing so leaves you open to attacks of opportunity | | | |
| ***Exertion***  Exerting yourself while casting a spell *Boosts* the casting test | | | |

***Move***

| ***AoO*** | No | ***Test*** | None |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Move a distance up to your speed. You can move a portion of your speed, then take another action and move the rest afterwards | | | |
| ***Commit***  Committing to your movement allows you to move double your speed | | | |
| ***Exertion***  Exerting yourself in your movement allows you to move triple your speed | | | |

***Hold Action***

| ***AoO*** | No | ***Test*** | None |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Devote both of your Effort to holding a standard action of your choosing to perform as a Reaction to a declared trigger. As a reaction, this held action cannot be committed or exerted | | | |

***Grapple***

| ***AoO*** | No | ***Test*** | Unarmed |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  A partial grapple forces the target to move (DoS) meters in any direction you choose | | | |
| ***Commit***  Committing to this action initiates a proper Grapple, see the details above for how a grapple works | | | |

### Standard Reactions

***Attack of Opportunity***

| ***AoO*** | No | ***Test*** | Weapon Skill vs Defense |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Trigger***  A character takes an action that provokes an attack of opportunity while within melee range of you | | | |
| ***Result***  Perform a partial Strike against the target | | | |

***Reactive Spell Cast***

| ***AoO*** | No | ***Test*** | Spell School |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Trigger***  Detailed in the spell’s description | | | |
| ***Result***  Cast a spell with the Reaction trait, following the effects detailed in the spell’s description | | | |

***Pursue***

| ***AoO*** | Yes | ***Test*** | None |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Trigger***  A character that you can see takes the move action | | | |
| ***Result***  Move up to your Speed towards the character that took the move action that triggered this reaction | | | |

### Defensive Reactions

***Block***

| ***AoO*** | No | ***Test*** | Block |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Attempting to deflect an incoming attack with a shield, winning the opposed test negates the full attack. While losing the opposed test still allows the character to add their Shield’s DR to their total DR | | | |
| ***Exertion***  Exerting yourself in a Block allows you to advance DoS meters towards your attacker. If there is less than DoS meters between you and the attack, then you can force them back DoS meters | | | |

***Evade***

| ***AoO*** | No | ***Test*** | Evasion |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Attempt to move out of the way of an incoming attack or hazard. If you win the opposed test, you negate the incoming attack and can move DoS meters in any unobstructed direction without provoking any attacks of opportunity | | | |
| ***Exertion***  Exerting yourself on an evasion doubles the  distance you can move after a successful evasion | | | |

***Parry***

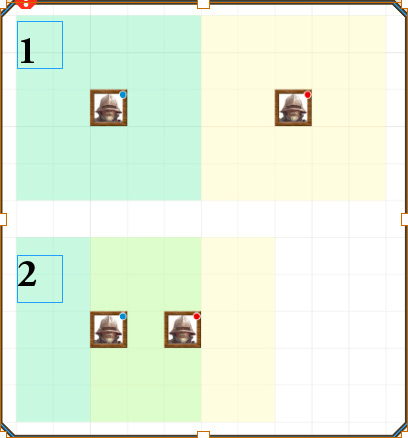
| ***AoO*** | No | ***Test*** | Weapon Skill |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Result***  Attempt to turn away an incoming melee attack using your weapon. Winning the opposed test negates the attack | | | |
| ***Exertion***  Exerting yourself in a parry turns the parry into a counterattack. If you win the opposed test, you treat inflict damage as if your parry Action was a Strike | | | |

# Running Combat

This page provides some visual examples to help players understand how they might utilize battle grids and other tools to make combat run as smoothly as possible.

### Using a Grid

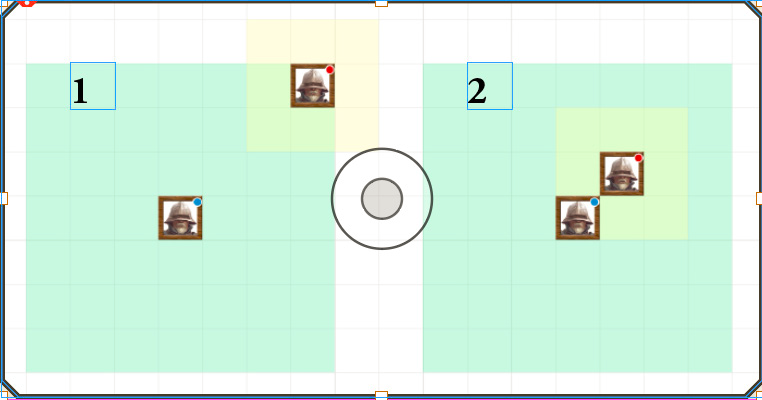
The creators of the AWES highly recommend the use of a battle map or grid when running combat encounters. A grid helps players to understand their own situation, assists the GM in keeping track of the big picture, and makes understanding the consequences of combat ranges much easier. The easiest way to use the AWES with a grid is to assume that each grid square represents a square meter. Two characters cannot share the same grid square, though characters can be allowed to pass through another character’s square if both parties are willing. The system also functions just fine on a hex grid. If you are using an online grid or map system that supports auras (as displayed in the example pictures) then using auras can be a good way to help players visualize their weapon ranges.



### Visuals Examples

Below, the red mercenary wields a 2m range weapon (yellow aura) outside the 2m range (green aura) of the blue mercenary. He then moves into the edge of his/his opponent’s range. Both mercenaries can attack the other at this range. Below, the red mercenary wields a 1m range weapon at the edge of the 3m range of the blue mercenary. Stepping any

closer triggers an opportunity attack from the blue mercenary, but doing so is necessary for him to enter melee range (right).



***Tracking Initiative***

???

***Theatre of the Mind***

???

**THIS SECTION IS BEING REDONE**

# Health & Damage

During the course of the players’ adventures, it is very likely that they will suffer injury of some kind. The following sections explain how to handle damage, fatigue, wounds, and death.

### Damage

All weapons have a ***Damage Die (Die)*** and an amount of these die equal to the tests DoS are rolled to determine the damage of successful attacks. This total is then reduced by the applicable ***Damage Reduction (DR)*** of the target. The character's ***Health Points (HP)*** are then reduced by the remaining amount.

### Damage Reduction

All damage, except Raw damage, can be reduced with the appropriate ***Damage Reduction (DR)***.

There are actions and circumstances that half a character’s DR, if multiple of these occur on the same attack, you half the DR and apply a -1 DR for every other source of the penalty.

### Multi-Type Attacks

Attacks made with multiple damage types count as both for resistances and weaknesses, but when 1’s are rolled for the type special, the character divides them across all of the different types as they see fit.

### Type Resistances

Characters can have a resistance to a given damage type, typically an elemental type. Having resistance reduces the damage from that source by 1 Die.

### Damage Types

There are several different types of damage in AWES and each have their own special effects, which are detailed here. These special effects trigger on damage rolls of 1-2. Adding up the 1s and 2s rolled to determine the X value of the below effects.

* ***Raw****:* Raw damage has no special effect, but CANNOT be reduced in any way whatsoever.
* ***Physical****:* Physical damage is reduced by DR from Armor (AR) and is the generic damage inflicted by all physical weapons. Weapon Types provide the special effect of this damage type.
* ***Keen***: Keen weapons inflict the ***Bleeding (X)*** condition on rolls of 1-2.
* ***Blunt***: Blunt weapons reroll damage rolls of 1-2.
* ***Piercing***: Piercing weapons reduce the target's DR by the total of 1s and 2s rolled.
* ***Magic****:* Magic damage has no special effects. However, spells that inflict Magic damage will have their own special effects.
* ***Poison****:* When a 1-2 is rolled on a Die that inflicts Poison damage, the target suffers from the ***Sickened (X)*** condition until the end of their next turn.
* ***Fire****:* When a 1-2 is rolled on a Die that inflicts Fire damage, the target takes the ***Burning (X)*** condition.
* ***Frost****:* When a 1-2 is rolled on a Die that inflicts Frost damage, the target suffers from the ***Slowed (X)*** condition until the end of their next turn.
* ***Shock****:* When a 1-2 is rolled on a Die that inflicts Shock damage, the target takes the ***Zapped (X)*** condition.

### Minimum Damage

An attack always inflicts a minimum amount of damage equal to the amount of die rolled in the attack even if the target’s DR would reduce the damage to 0. This minimum is ignored if the target is Immune to the damage type.

### Degradation

The character May elect to damage their item's condition to gain a listed benefit As a free action. The differences and effects between Armor and Weapon degradation are detailed below.

***Damaging Armor & Shields***

A character can damage their armor whenever they take damage from a physical source. Doing so reduces the attack's damage by 1 die.

***Damaging Weapons***

Weapons can be degraded, to a max based on the weapons material, to reroll the attack's damage. The attacker will then use the greater damage total.

If a weapon’s Condition ever exceeds its limit, that item is broken and cannot be used until it is repaired to its full value.

### Wound Levels

A character’s Max Health is divided into three levels, being: 1x, 1/2, and 1/5. Whenever a character’s current health drops below one of these levels, their max Health is set to the cap of that level until they can get their wound treated.

In order to even attempt to treat a wound, the character must be currently at their current wound level’s max value.

### Death and The Brink

When a character drops to zero HP, they enter a state known as ***The Brink***. While a character is in this state, they must make a ***Fortitude*** save at the start of each of their turns. Failing gives them a “Death Toll”, if a character accrues five death tolls, they die. These Death Tolls are cumulative and only go away after a long rest, after which all are erased.

Additionally, characters on the brink must also spend 1 SP at the start of their turn to maintain consciousness. If the character lacks the SP to spend or chooses not to spend it, they will fall unconscious at the end of their turn.

A ***Medicine*** skill test can be done to stabilize a character on the Brink. This will set them to 1 HP. This test has a difficulty based on the amount of time the healer takes to perform it. Needing to perform it in under a minute, or within a combat round, it is a ***Challenging*** test. If the healer has at least 5 minutes, the test is a ***Routine*** one. The character being healed does not need to make any Fortitude tests to stay alive while being treated.

### Medicinal Healing & Treating Wounds

A character can attempt to bandage and treat injuries over periods of rest. They can test the ***Medicine*** skill to restore an amount of HP based on how long you spent tending to the target. They can divide the HP they restore across multiple targets at their discretion. To receive healing, they cannot perform any other Rest Actions. Using a Healer’s Kit doubles the character’s rank in Medicine when determining the amount healed.

***Short Rest:***Restore Medicine Rank\*DoS HP

***Long Rest:*** Restore (Medicine Rank\*2)\*DoS HP

A character can devote their time to heal a wound instead of recovering HP. Doing so takes a Long Rest to remove 1 wound from a character and requires a Healer's Kit. Over an Extended Rest, a character can tend to multiple wound characters and remove an amount of wounds equal to the Medicine test’s DoS, this too requires a Healer’s Kit.

### Natural Recovery

Characters can spend a period of time to recover their lost and spent Health, Stamina, and Magicka. The amount they regain depends on the duration of their rest. Listed here are the different types of Rest periods that a character can take and the benefits of each one. Regaining HP through rest is considered Natural Healing.

***Short (1 Hour)***

- Regain 1 Stamina

- Regain 2 Magicka

***Long (24 Hours)***

- Regain All Spent Stamina & Magicka

- Regain EndB Health

***Extended (Week)***

- Regain All Spent Stamina & Magicka

- Regain All Health, unless you have conditions that would prevent you from healing.

# Conditions

***Bleeding (X)***

At the end of the character’s turn, they will takle X raw damage, then the Bleeding ends. Either the character or an ally within 1m can spend an action to make a ***Medicine*** skill test to halt the bleeding.

***Burning (X)***

At the start of the character’s turn, they will take 1d10+X Fire damage, then the X value will increase by +2. Taking frost damage while burning reduces the X value by the damage dealt, even if it is resisted. Dousing yourself in water reduces the X value to 0.

***Blinded***

The character loses all vision and suffer the following penalties:

* Cannot see anything.
* Suffers a double Penalty to tests benefitting from sight.
* Automatically fail any tests that rely solely on sight.

***Shrouded***

The character’s form is somewhat concealed, either by shadow, weather, or by illusory magics, granting them a Boost to their Sneak tests.

***Invisible***

Invisible characters cannot be seen. Characters fail all sight related tests related to spotting the character, and attack them at a Penalty, assuming they can guess where they might be in the first place.

***Staggered***

The character can only perform 1 action on their turn instead of 2. This condition does not stack.

***Deafened***

The character loses the ability to hear. deafened characters cannot hear anything and automatically fail tests that rely on hearing.

***Slowed (X)***

The character’s Speed and Initiative are reduced by X, while slowed the character cannot take Standard Reactions.

***Stunned***

A stunned character will have 0 Actions available to them on their next turn.  
 ***Frenzied (X)***

While the character is frenzied, they must perform at least X attacks on their turn, if able, and can only take the Move action once per turn. So if the only viable target is an ally, then you must attack them. However, you may choose to not attack, or if lacking a viable target, by making a successful Resolve test.

***Hidden***

The character is hidden from enemies and moving stealthily. Characters move at half their normal speed while Hidden, and can only take the move action once per turn. Enemies cannot attempt to defend themselves against the attacks of hidden characters, but attacking causes a character to lose this condition immediately afterwards.

If a hidden character enters the line of sight of at least one character from whom they have not previously hidden, they must make a Sneak test opposed by that character’s Awareness. On success, or if they achieve more degrees of success, they remain hidden. Otherwise that character becomes aware of them.

***Immobile***

Immobilized characters cannot move. They may still attack and take other actions, and can defend themselves.

***Prone***

The character is prone, and every 1 meter that they move while prone costs 3 meters of their movement for the round. They also suffer a Penalty to all combat related tests and their Guard is dropped and cannot be regained until they stand back up.

A character can make an Acrobatics test to leap to their feet without provoking an Attack of Opportunity.  
 ***Paralyzed***

The character is frozen, unable to move any part of their body and cannot perform any actions or reactions. A paralyzed character is open for a Coup De Grace.

***Restrained***

The character is restrained, and thus unable to move. They also cannot attack or defend themselves.

***Unconscious***

The character is knocked out and loses consciousness: they fall prone if the circumstances allow it, and may not take action. Unconscious characters are vulnerable to a Coup de Grace.

***Fatigued***

When a character gains a level of fatigue, they acquire the Fatigued condition. If they gain additional levels of fatigue, the effects worsen. Fatigue is gained when a character falls below 0 SP.

***Fatigue Effects***

| ***Level*** | ***Effect*** |
| --- | --- |
| Fatigued (-1) | Penalty to All tests |
| Exhausted (-2) | Double Penalty to All tests |
| Drained (-3) | The character is left Unconscious |

***Frightened (X)***

While frightened, the character suffers increasing penalties as the X value increases. These penalties stack with each other instead of replacing the ones below it.

* **(1)** The character’s panic causes them to hesitate and they can no longer take any non-defensive reactions while within 5m of the source of their fear.
* **(2)** The character cannot willingly move closer to the source of their fear. While within 5m, the character can no longer take defensive reactions.
* **(3)** The character must spend at least one action on their turns to move away from the source of their fear until it is out of sight.

***Frostbite?***

While the character has Frostbite, their Move Speed is halved and they take a Penalty on all tests made using Agility, Endurance, or Strength.

***Heat-Stroke?***

While the character has Heat-Stroke, their Move Speed is halved and they take a Penalty on all tests made using Strength, Perception, or Endurance.

***Sickened (X)***

The target suffers a Penalty to all tests and takes X bonus damage from physical sources.

***Empowered (X)***

The character adds X to the base damage of all of their physical attacks and all of their attacks count as Magical.

***Malnourished***

The character is suffering from a lack of food and water. As such, their natural healing rate is halved and they take a Penalty to all tests they make. This condition can only be removed by consuming enough food and water to state their needs.

***Well Rested***

Characters who take a long or extended rest in a safe and comfortable area, such as a nice Inn or their home, may choose to remove this condition to reroll a failed test of their choice. Taking a Wound, taking another rest, and gaining the Fatigued condition also removes this condition.

***Lover’s Comfort***

Characters who take a long or extended rest in the company of an intimate companion a +2 to their Initiative rating. This condition is lost after the character’s next rest period or after they take a wound.

***Hasted (X)***

The character adds X to their Speed and Initiative. They also can take 2 Standard Reactions a round instead of 1.

***Vitalized (X)***

The character takes X less damage from physical sources and all of their tests are Boosted.

***Feeble (X)***

The character reduces their attack’s base damage by X and cannot spend stamina.

***Bound (1, 2, or 3)***

Creatures with the Bound (1) condition have only half their normal health, Bound (2) gives them their full health, and Bound (3) gives them +10 to their max health.

***Zombified***

This creature has only 1 Effort and cannot take the Evade Defensive Reaction.

***Zapped (X)***

The character loses X magicka whenever they take this condition, this loss is not returned when the condition is removed. Additionally, while a character is Zapped, they cannot overload their spells.

***Blurred (X)***

Before a character makes an Evade reaction to avoid an incoming ranged or melee attack, they roll a d10 and if they roll X or less, the attack is negated.

***Charmed (X)***

The character’s mind becomes influenced by the source of the charm. The effects of this charm increase in severity as the X value increases, each stage detailed below.

* **(1)** The character enters a state of mental suggestion and the source of their Charm gains a ***Boost*** to all Speechcraft tests against them and can use Speechcraft to convince them to do something beyond their nature and morality. While in this state, they lose the will to fight.
* **(2)** The character views the source of their Charm as a friend and ally and will support and defend them at all costs.
* **(3)** The character will obey any command from the source of their Charm.

***BLANK***

The character ???

# Size & Movement

This section contains more detailed rules for movement, and creatures of larger and smaller sizes.

### Movement

During their turn a character can move an amount of meters equal to their speed by taking the ***Move*** action. Characters move at half speed through difficult terrain (water, climbing, dense forest, etc).

### Jumping

A character may also make an ***Acrobatics*** test to jump over or up to an obstacle, either horizontally or vertically. This can represent either completely clearing the obstacle, or just jumping high enough to grab it with both hands, depending on what the GM feels is appropriate. If the character does not spend several seconds running or otherwise preparing (approximately a round) before the jump then they suffer a Penalty to the test. The character can jump a distance equal to ***1 + the Tests DoS*** meters.

### Falling

Falling even a relatively short distance can be quite dangerous if a character is unlucky. Falling inflicts 1d10+[meters fallen beyond 2m] Raw damage. As long as a character is in control of their body when falling (not tied up / paralyzed / unconscious / surprised etc.), they do not take damage from falling any distance that is either naturally or due to spells/talents equal to less than 3 meters.

### Holding your Breath

In certain situations it might be necessary for a character to hold their breath, such as when diving, or running through a cloud of volcanic gases. A character can hold their breath for 10 seconds (1 round in combat) per Endurance Bonus they have. This duration is doubled if the character does nothing but hold their breath (no action or movement allowed). For every round beyond the character’s Endurance Bonus holding their breath, the character gains a temporary level of fatigue until they die or regains access to fresh air, after which the temporary fatigue is removed at a rate of 1 per round.

### Size (WIP)

Tamriel is home to creatures of many shapes and sizes. A character’s size affects them in a number of critical ways. There are seven different size categories.

***Puny***

This category is reserved for the smallest of creatures like kwama foragers, rats, or mice.  
 ***HP = EndB\*2***

***Tiny***

This category includes smaller characters like cats

or large cave rats.  
 ***HP = ½ End***

***Small***

This category includes everything ranging from

quadrupeds like wolves to smaller bipeds like goblins.  
 ***HP = End -10  
 Standard***

Standard sized characters fall fairly close to the

average size for man or mer. There are no effects associated with this category.  
 ***HP = End***

***Large***

This category includes characters that are substantially larger than average, including quadrupeds like horses and larger bipeds like trolls.  
 ***HP = End +10***

***Huge***

This category includes very large characters such as

giants or larger dwemer constructs.  
 ***HP = End x1.5***

***Massive***

This category is reserved for extremely large characters, like dragons.  
 ***HP = End x2***