**Monarchy**

**Design Goal**

I want to create a turn-based strategy game that revolves heavily on making deals with other players. Your tactical decisions will influence how other players view their relationship with you, which in turn encourages or discourages their partnering up with you. It is, however, casual and accessible for anyone who enjoys playing a semi-complex board game. This means that the choices a player has must be easy to understand; the complexity arises from emergent decision-making. One game should not last more than an hour or 2, making replayability and trying out different strategies an integral part of the experience.

This game is 100% deterministic and all suspense/RNG originates from not knowing what your fellow players' moves will be and anticipating their allegiance or disloyalty. All moves resolve at the same moment, strengthening this suspense.

**Pillars**

Three pillars are essential to the core design decisions in this game. All design decisions that follow must be measured to see if they work well in combination with these foundational pillars.

You don't win alone: How long can you uphold your own agenda while you convince others to help you? Communication is key in this game; this theme is carried by the decisions players make and to what extend they can convince others of their cause; everyone is free to partner up with anyone and use any means of communication.

Trust in negotiation: All agreements that players make are based on trust, so the tension of finding out whether someone upholds their end of the bargain becomes clear at the next turn. If two players agree to trade and one does not uphold their end of the bargain, then this is a perfectly valid move on both parties. The decision will impact others' loyalties towards this player in a natural way; how much can you trust someone who doesn't uphold their word?

Rock Paper Scissors: The core strategies that a player can play towards generally fall apart in three separate categories:

* **Economy**: gain most resources and trade those with other players.
* **Military**: create a strong military and force others to your will.
* **Religion**: quickly expand your influence and convert others to your holy cause.

There is no advantage of choosing any strategy over another. Someone heavily invested in economy should have as much chance to win as someone invested in military or any combination of the three.

Use your influence: You have a global level of influence which grows with the decisions you make. This resource can be spent to influence the outcome of an interaction but is also used as a scaler to enlarge the impact of your decisions. For example, your influence grows when you perform actions like winning a battle or performing a pilgrimage and can be spend to determine the outcome of a battle or trade agreement. On the other hand, players with a higher influence naturally draw more important allies (and enemies alike). Once spent you can no longer spend the influence in another way, forcing you to think carefully about where you want your influence to have the most impact.

Information sharing: A big part of the game is buying, selling, stealing and gathering information. If you know what other players are up to, you know how to best utilize your resources. However, are you sure that the information other players share with you is accurate?

Area control: The more areas you control, the more resources you acquire. There are some areas on the map that give you extra vantage points. For example, trade routes extend your merchant's flow, holy cities allow you to

**Premise**

During a great war in Esnait, following an epidemic, the king has been murdered. After years of suffering, the epidemic seems to be over and the townsfolk are now looking to rebuild their province to former glory. Can you crown the next king of Esnait?

**Goal of the game**

The goal is to crown a king. Only one single king can be alive at any time. The king must survive for three turns for him to gain enough popularity. If, after these turns the king is still alive, that player wins the game. If the king is killed during these 3 turns, a new king may be crowned.

**Players**

An odd number of players is preferable and a number of at least 5 is suggested.

This is a free for all game, where teams are formed naturaly and alliances are dynamic.

**Gameboard and start of the game**

The gameboard exists of a two-dimensional hexagonal map. Every player has a position on this map and starts with a single town tile with two farms.

**Resources**

There are three distinct resources in the game (not counting resources like tiles, structures and units, which are a soft resource). These resources are gold, population and food.

**Gold** (A picture containing sky

Description automatically generated) is gathered as taxes. The more population you have, the more gold you receive every turn.

**Population** (A picture containing building

Description automatically generated) is measured in the amount of people that live in your villages, towns, cities and capitals. Population can be invested in training units, but a bigger population gathers more gold.

**Food** (A close up of a flower

Description automatically generated) is gathered using farms. Food is needed to train and maintain units and to grow the population.

Most structures that you build and units you train also have an upkeep. The upkeep is added to or subtracted from your resource pool at the end of every turn. If your upkeep ever causes your resource pool to go below zero, you must sacrifice structures or units instead.

Vertile grounds where farms produce more food

Farm upgrades moet je kopen;

Er zijn een aantal bevedaardsplekken zoals Mekka of Jeruzalem; wanneer een priest daar een bedevaartstocht naar doet en weer terugkeert naar het dorp, zal deze plek ook een bedevaartsplek worden. Andere spelers kunnen daar dan ook een bedevaartstocht naar doen maar moeten daarvoor betalen en de speler met de hoogste religie waarde wordt de speler met een bedevaartsplek.

Een speler met veel religieuze invloed zorgt ervoor dat de population in het dorp vergroot met 1. Hij kan ook bij een ander dorp tijdelijk (x beurten) een farm platleggen of de population verkleinen.

De bedevaartstocht van een priest zorgt ervoor dat de stad waar hij vandaan komt een bedevaartsplek wordt.

Winnen op punten.

**Turns**

Every turn has the same basic structure. Rural tiles (villages, towns, cities and capitals) and units allow you to perform actions:

* Build a new structure on an unoccupied tile next to the rural tile.
  + Build a farm
  + Build a monastery
  + Build a marketplace
  + Build a barracks
* Upgrade to the next level of rural town. There are some requirements that must be met first, such as income, population and/or food production.
* The player can move all their units one normal tile per turn. When the unit is on a road tile, it can move over said road for three tiles. More in-depth information about units can be found under the 'units' section.
* The player receives gold and food from their villages and farms and food for units is subtracted from their food supply.

**Structures**

For every town they have, a player can build new structures on an empty tile adjacent to the town. This can be one of six options: farm, warehouse, barracks, church, market place or extending the town with an additional tile.

A **farm** produces food. One farm generates one food every turn. Two farms built next to each other will generate an additional food every 2 turns; this means that building farms next to each other, has an advantage.

**cost**: 5 gold, 1 population.

A **barracks** produces soldiers. Soldiers are used to conquer enemy towns or to kill other units: monks, other soldiers and merchants.

**cost**: 15 gold, 2 population.

A **monastery** has a positive influence on the population of the towns it is built next to. It also produces monks. Monks can be christened into a **priest** and a priest into a **bishop** when they make a pilgrimage to a monastery of another player. This must always be a player that has not been visited yet. You can christen that monk by spending their action.

**cost**: 10 gold, 5 population.

A **marketplace** produces merchants and has a positive influence on gold (taxes) of the towns it is built next to. In order to trade resources with other players, your merchant needs to travel to their market place. This is the only way that you can trade resources with others. When your merchant is in the market place tile of another player, you can send them gold and food by spending the merchant's action.

**cost**: 10 gold, 5 population.

An additional **village tile** can always be created and doesn't cost population.

**cost:** 15 gold, 5 food.

**Units**

Units have an attack and a defense value. Merchants and monks have 1 atk / 1 def. Soldiers start out with 2 atk / 2 def. During a fight, when the attack value of a unit is higher than or equal to the defense of the other unit, it dies and is removed from play. All units in a battle can potentially die, if their defense is brought back to 0.

Per village, the player can create a unit in an adjacent structure tile:

Create a **soldier** if you have a barracks. Soldiers can attack other units and buildings. Soldiers have first strike, meaning that they will deliver damage first. A unit killed by a soldier (unless it is a soldier too) does not deliver its damage.

**Cost**: 4 food, 3 gold, 5 population, 2 food per turn.

Create a **merchant** if you have a marketplace.

**Cost**:3food, 7 gold, 2 population, 1 food per turn.

Merchants are the only way to trade resources with other players and are vital for a leverage position. Merchants can also found new towns, by spending their action. This will cause the merchant to perish.

**Cost**: 5 food, 15 gold.

Create a **monk** if you have a monastery. When they are involved in a battle, they can give high or low morale to other troops involved in the same battle. A monk that is on a monastery tile cannot be attacked.

**Cost**: 2 food, 6 gold, 4 population, 1 food per turn.

All units can move across Esnait one tile per turn, except for the mayor, who remains at the city.

A priest or merchant that is in their respective meeting place with another player, is immune to being attacked. This immunity is lost when they leave this tile.

Upgrade your village to a town. If there are no other village tiles with a mayor adjacent to this one, this action will automatically appoint a **mayor**. When you upgrade a town tile with a mayor, they will become a **governor**. Villages provide you with a bigger max population and a bigger population growth. Your mayor can be crowned to king (see table for requirements).

You need at least one additional town/village/city tile adjacent to this one to grow a town into a village and at least three village/city tiles adjacent to a fourth village to grow it into a city.

See the below table for the costs of building and upgrading your villages.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Build** | **Food** | **Gold** | **Additional Requirements** |
| New Village Tile | 5 | 8 | Built next to existing village |
| Upgrade to town | 12 | 20 | Monastery, 2 adjacent village+ tiles |
| Upgrade to city | 20 | 35 | 3 adjacent town+ tiles |
| Upgrade to monarchy | 30 | 50 | 2 adjacent city tiles, bishop in adjacent monastery, min. 50 population, governor in this city. |

**Battle**

When two or more units end up at the same tile, a battle emerges between all involved units. Whenever a battle emerges, all involved players decide what their units' actions will be; all battles resolve simultaneously.

For every unit involved, the player chooses between the following options

* their unit will attack another unit; this unit will deliver its damage to said unit;
* their unit will not attack another unit;
* if this is a priest, it can
  + give another unit a +1 / +1 advantage in battle;
  + give another unit a -1 / -1 disadvantage in battle
* if this is a merchant, its owner can pay 25 gold to bribe another unit, rendering its chosen battle action inactive (as though it wasn't performed).

Special rules in battle:

1. In principle, every single unit involved in a battle can die during the battle, when its defense is brought back to 0 or lower.
2. When a battle is decided and only one unit remains alive, that unit can move to the given tile where the battle took place. When more than one unit remains alive after the battle, all involved units bounce back to the positions they were located at before the battle began.
3. Even when a player chooses that a unit will not attack or otherwise be involved in a battle, it can still receive all actions and damages as though they were.
4. Every battle is performed in the following order:
5. merchant's special actions
6. monk's special actions
7. attacks

The following table shows the number of advantages/disadvantages that a monk can give to another player.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Advantages/disadvantages |
| Monk | 1 |
| Priest | 2 |
| Bishop | 3 |

When a soldier kills another unit, it will gain experience. The following table shows the stats of a soldier and the number of units it needs to kill to get to that level.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Level | Attack | Defense | Units to kill |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

**Overtaking villages**

You can overtake a village tile by moving your units onto it, which will declare a battle turn as described in the previous chapter. All units that move onto the village tile will participate in this battle, adding one additional unit; the village itself. When the defense of the village becomes less than or equal to 0 during a battle; it will have been overtaken. When multiple players are involved in the battle for said village, the player that dealt the most damage overtakes it.

When a town is overtaken with a mayor, governor or monarch on it, that head of state is removed from the game.

All structures that have villages of more than one player adjacent to it, check the amount of influence per player that is exercised on it and the player with the most influence will gain ownership of said structure. Check the table below to see battle and influence information per village.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Attack strength** | **Defense strength** | **Influence points** |
| Village | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Town | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| City | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Monarchy | 4 | 6 | 7 |