



Dungeons & Dragons

Dungeons & Dragons (commonly abbreviated as *D&D* or *DnD*)^[2] is a fantasy tabletop role-playing game (RPG) originally created and designed by Gary Gygax and Dave Arneson.^{[3][4][5]} The game was first published in 1974 by Tactical Studies Rules, Inc. (TSR).^[5] It has been published by Wizards of the Coast, later a subsidiary of Hasbro, since 1997. The game was derived from miniature wargames, with a variation of the 1971 game *Chainmail* serving as the initial rule system.^{[4][6]} *D&D*'s publication is commonly recognized as the beginning of modern role-playing games and the role-playing game industry,^{[5][7]} and also deeply influenced video games, especially the role-playing video game genre.^{[8][9][10]}

D&D departs from traditional wargaming by allowing each player to create their own character to play instead of a military formation. These characters embark upon adventures within a fantasy setting. A Dungeon Master (DM) serves as referee and storyteller for the game, while maintaining the setting in which the adventures occur, and playing the role of the inhabitants of the game world, known as non-player characters (NPCs). The characters form a party and they interact with the setting's inhabitants and each other. Together they solve problems, engage in battles, explore, and gather treasure and knowledge. In the process, player characters earn experience points (XP) to level up, and become increasingly powerful over a series of separate gaming sessions.^{[3][7][11]} Players choose a class when they create their character, which gives them special perks and abilities every few levels.

The early success of *D&D* led to a proliferation of similar game systems. Despite the competition, *D&D* has remained the market leader in the role-playing game industry.^{[12][13]} In 1977, the game was split into two branches: the relatively rules-light game system of basic *Dungeons & Dragons*, and the more structured, rules-heavy game system of *Advanced Dungeons & Dragons* (abbreviated as *AD&D*).^{[14][15][16]} *AD&D* 2nd Edition was published in 1989. In 2000, a new system was released as *D&D* 3rd edition, continuing the edition numbering from *AD&D*; a revised version 3.5 was released in June 2003. These 3rd edition rules formed the basis of the d20 System,

Dungeons & Dragons



Logo used for the 5th edition



An elaborate *D&D* game in progress. Among the gaming aids here are dice, a variety of miniatures, and a dungeon diorama.

Designers	<u>Gary Gygax</u> <u>Dave Arneson</u>
Publishers	<u>TSR</u> (1974–1997), <u>Wizards of the Coast</u> (since 1997)
Publication	1974 (<u>original</u>) 1977 (<i><u>Basic Set 1st ver.</u></i>) ^[1] 1977 (<i><u>Advanced D&D</u></i>) 1981 (<i><u>Basic Set 2nd ver.</u></i>) 1983 (<i><u>Basic Set 3rd ver.</u></i>) 1989 (<i><u>AD&D 2nd Edition</u></i>) 1991 (<i><u>Rules Cyclopedia</u></i>) 2000 (<u>3rd edition</u>) 2003 (<u>v3.5</u>) 2008 (<u>4th edition</u>) 2014 (<u>5th edition</u>)
Years active	since 1974
Genres	Fantasy

which is available under the Open Game License (OGL) for use by other publishers. *D&D* 4th edition was released in June 2008.^[17] The 5th edition of *D&D*, the most recent, was released during the second half of 2014.^[13]

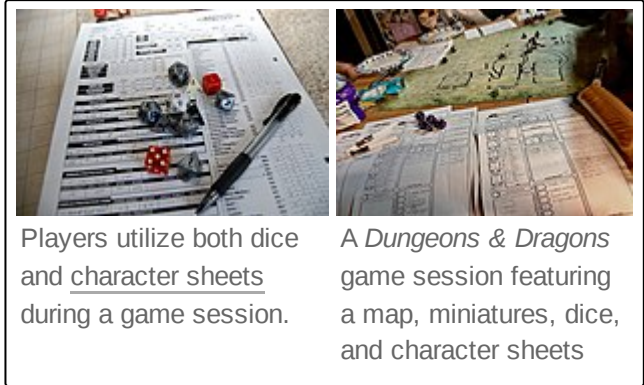
In 2004, *D&D* remained the best-known,^[18] and best-selling,^[19] role-playing game in the US, with an estimated 20 million people having played the game and more than US\$1 billion in book and equipment sales worldwide.^[3] The year 2017 had "the most number of players in its history—12 million to 15 million in North America alone".^[20] *D&D 5th edition* sales "were up 41 percent in 2017 from the year before, and soared another 52 percent in 2018, the game's biggest sales year yet".^[13] The game has been supplemented by many premade adventures, as well as commercial campaign settings suitable for use by regular gaming groups.^[21] *D&D* is known beyond the game itself for other *D&D*-branded products, references in popular culture, and some of the controversies that have surrounded it, particularly a moral panic in the 1980s, which attempted to associate it with Satanism and suicide.^{[3][22][23]} The game has won multiple awards and has been translated into many languages.

Systems	<i>Dungeons & Dragons</i> d20 System (3rd Edition)
Playing time	Varies
Chance	Dice rolling
Skills	Role-playing, improvisation, tactics, arithmetic
Website	dnd.wizards.com (https://dnd.wizards.com)

Play overview

Dungeons & Dragons is a structured yet open-ended role-playing game. It is normally played indoors with the participants seated around a tabletop. Typically, one player takes on the role of Dungeon Master (DM) while the others each control a single character, representing an individual in a fictional setting.^[24] When working together as a group, the player characters (PCs) are often described as a "party" of adventurers, with each member often having their own area of specialty that contributes to the success of the group as a whole.^{[25][26]} During the course of play, each player directs the actions of their character and their interactions with other characters in the game.^[7] This activity is performed through the verbal impersonation of the characters by the players, while employing a variety of social and other useful cognitive skills, such as logic, basic mathematics and imagination.^[27] A game often continues over a series of meetings to complete a single adventure, and longer into a series of related gaming adventures, called a "campaign".^{[7][28][29]}

The results of the party's choices and the overall story line for the game are determined by the DM according to the rules of the game and the DM's interpretation of those rules.^{[29][30]} The DM selects and describes the various non-player characters (NPCs) that the party encounters, the settings in which these interactions occur, and the outcomes of those encounters based on the players' choices and actions.^{[7][25]} Encounters often take the form of battles with "monsters" – a generic term used in *D&D* to describe potentially hostile beings such as animals, aberrant beings, or mythical creatures.^[29] In addition to jewels and gold coins, magic items form part of the treasure that the players often seek in a dungeon.^[31] Magic items are generally found in treasure hoards, or recovered from fallen opponents; sometimes, a powerful or important magic item is the object of a quest.^[32] The game's extensive rules – which cover diverse subjects



Players utilize both dice and character sheets during a game session.

A *Dungeons & Dragons* game session featuring a map, miniatures, dice, and character sheets

such as social interactions,^[30] magic use,^[33] combat,^[30] and the effect of the environment on PCs^[34] – help the DM to make these decisions. The DM may choose to deviate from the published rules^[30] or make up new ones if they feel it is necessary.^[35]

The most recent versions of the game's rules are detailed in three Fifth Edition core rulebooks: The *Player's Handbook*, the *Dungeon Master's Guide* and the *Monster Manual*.^[21]

The only items required to play the game are the rulebooks, a character sheet for each player, and a number of polyhedral dice. Many players also use miniature figures on a grid map as a visual aid if desired, particularly during combat. Some editions of the game presume such usage. Many optional accessories are available to enhance the game, such as expansion rulebooks, pre-designed adventures and various campaign settings.^{[21][25]}

Game mechanics

Before the game begins, each player creates their player character and records the details (described below) on a character sheet. First, a player determines their character's ability scores, which consist of Strength, Dexterity, Constitution, Intelligence, Wisdom, and Charisma. Each edition of the game has offered differing methods of determining these scores.^[36] The player then chooses a race (species), a character class (such as a fighter, rogue, or wizard), an alignment (a moral and ethical outlook), and other features to round out the character's abilities and backstory, which have varied in nature through differing editions.

During the game, players describe their PCs' intended actions to the DM, who then describes the result or response.^[37] Trivial actions, such as picking up a letter or opening an unlocked door, are usually automatically successful. The outcomes of more complex or risky actions, such as scaling a cliff or picking a lock, are determined by rolling dice.^[38] Different polyhedral dice are used for different actions. For example, a twenty-sided die is used to determine whether a hit is made in combat, with other dice such as four, six, eight, ten, or even twelve-sided die used to determine how much damage was dealt.^[39] Factors contributing to the outcome include the character's ability scores, skills, and the difficulty of the task.^[40] In circumstances where a character is attempting to avoid a negative outcome, such as when dodging a trap or resisting the effect of a spell, a saving throw can be used to determine whether the resulting effect is reduced or avoided.^{[41][42]} In this case the odds of success are influenced by the character's class, levels and ability scores.^{[41][43]} In circumstances where a character is attempting to complete a task such as picking a lock, deactivating a trap, or pushing a boulder, a Difficulty Class must be hit or exceeded. Relevant ability bonuses are added to help players succeed.^[44]

As the game is played, each PC changes over time and generally increases in capability. Characters gain (or sometimes lose) experience, skills^[45] and wealth, and may even alter their alignment^[46] or gain additional character classes.^[47] The key way characters progress is by earning experience points (XP), which happens when they defeat an enemy or accomplish a difficult task.^[48] Acquiring enough XP allows a PC to advance



D&D uses polyhedral dice to resolve in-game events. These are abbreviated by a 'd' followed by the number of sides. Shown from left to right are a d20, d12, d%, d10, d8, d6, and a d4. A d% and d10 can be rolled together to produce a number between 1 and 100.

a level, which grants the character improved class features, abilities and skills.^[49] XP can be lost in some circumstances, such as encounters with creatures that drain life energy, or by use of certain magical powers that come with an XP cost.^[50]

Hit points (HP) are a measure of a character's vitality and health and are determined by the class, level and Constitution of each character. They can be temporarily lost when a character sustains wounds in combat or otherwise comes to harm, and loss of HP is the most common way for a character to die in the game.^[51] Death can also result from the loss of key ability scores^[52] or character levels.^[53] When a PC dies, it is often possible for the dead character to be resurrected through magic, although some penalties may be imposed as a result. If resurrection is not possible or not desired, the player may instead create a new PC to resume playing the game.^[54]

Adventures and campaigns

A typical *Dungeons & Dragons* game consists of an "adventure", which is roughly equivalent to a single story or quest.^[55] The DM can either design an original adventure or follow one of the many premade adventures (also known as "modules") that have been published throughout the history of *Dungeons & Dragons*. Published adventures typically include a background story, illustrations, maps, and goals for players to achieve. Some may include location descriptions and handouts, although they are not required for gameplay. Although a small adventure entitled "Temple of the Frog" was included in the *Blackmoor* rules supplement in 1975, the first stand-alone *D&D* module published by TSR was 1978's *Steading of the Hill Giant Chief*, written by Gygax.



A Dungeon Master's notebook with a custom design adventure

A linked series of adventures is commonly referred to as a "campaign".^[56] The locations where these adventures occur, such as a city, country, planet, or entire fictional universe, are referred to as "campaign settings" or "worlds".^[57] *D&D* settings are based in various fantasy genres and feature different levels and types of magic and technology.^[58] Popular commercially published campaign settings for *Dungeons & Dragons* include *Greyhawk*, *Dragonlance*, *Forgotten Realms*, *Mystara*, *Spelljammer*, *Ravenloft*, *Dark Sun*, *Planescape*, *Birthright*, and *Eberron*.

In addition to first-party campaigns and modules, two campaigns based on popular culture have been created. The first, based on *Stranger Things*, was released in May 2019.^{[59][60]} A campaign based on the *Rick and Morty vs. Dungeons and Dragons* comic book series was later released in November 2019.^{[61][62]}

Alternatively, DMs may develop their own fictional worlds to use as campaign settings, either planning the adventure ahead or expanding on it as the players progress.

Miniature figures

The wargames from which *Dungeons & Dragons* evolved used miniature figures to represent combatants. *D&D* initially continued the use of miniatures in a fashion similar to its direct precursors. The original *D&D* set of 1974 required the use of the *Chainmail* miniatures game for combat resolution.^[63] By the publication of the 1977 game editions, combat was mostly resolved verbally. Thus, miniatures were no longer required for game play, although some players continued to use them as a visual reference.^[64]

In the 1970s, numerous companies began to sell miniature figures specifically for *Dungeons & Dragons* and similar games. Licensed miniature manufacturers who produced official figures include Grenadier Miniatures (1980–1983),^[65] Citadel Miniatures (1984–1986),^[66] Ral Partha,^[67] and TSR itself.^[68] Most of these miniatures used the 25 mm scale.



Dungeons & Dragons miniature figures. The grid mat underneath uses one-inch squares, with the side length of each square usually representing either 5 or 10 feet (1.5 or 3.0 m).

Development history

Sources and influences

An immediate predecessor of *Dungeons & Dragons* was a set of medieval miniature rules written by Jeff Perren. These were expanded by Gary Gygax, whose additions included a fantasy supplement, before the game was published as *Chainmail*. When Dave Wesely entered the Army in 1970, his friend and fellow Napoleonic wargamer Dave Arneson began a medieval variation of Wesely's *Braunstein* games, where players control individuals instead of armies.^[70] Arneson used *Chainmail* to resolve combat.^[6] As play progressed, Arneson added such innovations as character classes, experience points, level advancement, armor class, and others.^[70] Having partnered previously with Gygax on *Don't Give Up the Ship!*, Arneson introduced Gygax to his *Blackmoor* game and the two then collaborated on developing "The Fantasy Game", the game that became *Dungeons & Dragons*, with the final writing and preparation of the text being done by Gygax.^{[71][72][73]} The name was chosen by Gygax's two-year-old daughter Cindy; upon being presented with a number of choices of possible names, she exclaimed, "Oh Daddy, I like Dungeons & Dragons best!", although less prevalent versions of the story gave credit to his then wife Mary Jo.^{[74]:101}

Many *Dungeons & Dragons* elements appear in hobbies of the mid-to-late 20th century. For example, character-based role playing can be seen in improvisational theater.^[75] Game-world simulations were well developed in wargaming. Fantasy milieux specifically designed for gaming could be seen in *Glorantha's* board games, among others.^[76] Ultimately, however, *Dungeons & Dragons* represents a unique blending of these elements.

The world of *D&D* was influenced by world mythology, history, pulp fiction, and contemporary fantasy novels. The importance of Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Hobbit* as an influence on *D&D* is controversial. The presence in the game of halflings, elves, half-elves, dwarves, orcs, rangers, and the like, as well as the convention of diverse adventurers forming a group,^[77] draw comparisons to these works. The resemblance was even closer before the threat of copyright action from Tolkien Enterprises prompted the name changes of *hobbit* to 'halfling', *ent* to 'treant', and *balrog* to 'balor'. For many years, Gygax played down the influence of Tolkien on the development of the game.^{[78][79][80]} However, in an interview in 2000, he acknowledged that Tolkien's work had a "strong impact" though he also said that the list of other influential authors was long.^[81]

The *D&D* magic system, in which wizards memorize spells that are used up once cast and must be re-memorized the next day, was heavily influenced by the *Dying Earth* stories and novels of Jack Vance.^[82] The original alignment system (which grouped all characters and creatures into 'Law', 'Neutrality' and 'Chaos') was derived from the novel *Three Hearts and Three Lions* by Poul Anderson.^{[83][84]} A troll described in this work influenced the *D&D* definition of that monster.^[79]

Other influences include the works of Robert E. Howard, Edgar Rice Burroughs, A. Merritt, H. P. Lovecraft, Fritz Leiber, L. Sprague de Camp, Fletcher Pratt, Roger Zelazny, and Michael Moorcock.^[85] Monsters, spells, and magic items used in the game have been inspired by hundreds of individual works such as A. E. van Vogt's "Black Destroyer", Coeurl (the Displacer Beast), Lewis Carroll's "Jabberwocky" (vorpal sword) and the Book of Genesis (the clerical spell 'Blade Barrier' was inspired by the "flaming sword which turned every way" at the gates of Eden).^[83]

Edition history

Dungeons & Dragons has gone through several revisions. Parallel versions and inconsistent naming practices can make it difficult to distinguish between the different editions.

Original game

The original *Dungeons & Dragons*, now referred to as *OD&D*,^[86] was a small box set of three booklets published in 1974. With a very limited production budget of only \$2000—with only \$100 budgeted for artwork^{[87]:26}—it was amateurish in production and assumed the player was familiar with wargaming. Nevertheless, it grew rapidly in popularity, first among wargamers and then expanding to a more general audience of college and high school students. Roughly 1,000 copies of the game were sold in the first year followed by 3,000 in 1975, and many more in the following years.^[88] This first set went through many printings and was supplemented with several official additions, such as the original *Greyhawk* and *Blackmoor* supplements (both 1975),^[89] as well as magazine articles in TSR's official publications and many fanzines.

Two-pronged strategy

In early 1977, TSR created the first element of a two-pronged strategy that would divide *D&D* for nearly two decades. A *Dungeons & Dragons Basic Set* boxed edition was introduced that cleaned up the presentation of the essential rules, made the system understandable to the general public, and was sold in a package that could be stocked in toy stores.^[73] Later in 1977, the first part of *Advanced Dungeons & Dragons* (*AD&D*) was published,^[73] which brought together the various published rules, options and corrections, then expanded them into a definitive, unified game for hobbyist gamers. TSR marketed them as an introductory game for new players and a more complex game for experienced ones; the *Basic Set* directed players who exhausted the possibilities of that game to switch to the advanced rules.

As a result of this parallel development, the basic game included many rules and concepts which contradicted comparable ones in *AD&D*. John Eric Holmes, the editor of the basic game, preferred a lighter tone with more room for personal improvisation. *AD&D*, on the other hand, was designed to create a tighter, more structured game system than the loose framework of the original game.^[14] Between 1977 and 1979, three hardcover rulebooks, commonly referred to as the "core rulebooks", were released: the *Player's Handbook* (PHB), the *Dungeon Master's Guide* (DMG), and the *Monster Manual* (MM). Several

supplementary books were published throughout the 1980s, notably *Unearthed Arcana* (1985) that included a large number of new rules.^[73] Confusing matters further, the original *D&D* boxed set remained in publication until 1979, since it remained a healthy seller for TSR.^[76]

Revised editions

In the 1980s, the rules for *Advanced Dungeons & Dragons* and "basic" *Dungeons & Dragons* remained separate, each developing along different paths.

In 1981, the basic version of *Dungeons & Dragons* was revised by Tom Moldvay to make it even more novice-friendly. It was promoted as a continuation of the original *D&D* tone, whereas *AD&D* was promoted as advancement of the mechanics.^[14] An accompanying *Expert Set*, originally written by David "Zeb" Cook, allowed players to continue using the simpler ruleset beyond the early levels of play. In 1983, revisions of those sets by Frank Mentzer were released, revising the presentation of the rules to a more tutorial format. These were followed by *Companion* (1983), *Master* (1985), and *Immortals* (1986) sets.^{[90][91]} Each set covered game play for more powerful characters than the previous.^[92] The first four sets were compiled in 1991 as a single hardcover book, the *Dungeons & Dragons Rules Cyclopedia*, which was released alongside a new introductory boxed set.

Advanced Dungeons & Dragons 2nd Edition was published in 1989,^[73] again as three core rulebooks; the primary designer was David "Zeb" Cook. The *Monster Manual* was replaced by the *Monstrous Compendium*, a loose-leaf binder that was subsequently replaced by the hardcover *Monstrous Manual* in 1993. In 1995, the core rulebooks were slightly revised, although still referred to by TSR as the 2nd Edition,^[93] and a series of *Player's Option* manuals were released as optional rulebooks.^[73]

The release of *AD&D 2nd Edition* deliberately excluded some aspects of the game that had attracted negative publicity. References to demons and devils, sexually suggestive artwork, and playable, evil-aligned character types – such as assassins and half-orcs – were removed.^[94] The edition moved away from a theme of 1960s and 1970s "sword and sorcery" fantasy fiction to a mixture of medieval history and mythology.^[95] The rules underwent minor changes, including the addition of non-weapon proficiencies – skill-like abilities that originally appeared in 1st Edition supplements. The game's magic spells were divided into schools and spheres.^[71] A major difference was the promotion of various game settings beyond that of traditional fantasy. This included blending fantasy with other genres, such as horror (Ravenloft), science fiction (Spelljammer), and apocalyptic (Dark Sun), as well as alternative historical and non-European mythological settings.^[96]

Wizards of the Coast

In 1997, a near-bankrupt TSR was purchased by Wizards of the Coast.^[97] Following three years of development, *Dungeons & Dragons* 3rd edition was released in 2000.^[98] The new release folded the Basic and Advanced lines back into a single unified game. It was the largest revision of the *D&D* rules to date and served as the basis for a multi-genre role-playing system designed around 20-sided dice, called the *d20 System*.^[99] The 3rd Edition rules were designed to be internally consistent and less restrictive than previous editions of the game, allowing players more flexibility to create the characters they wanted to play.^[100] Skills and feats were introduced into the core rules to encourage further customization of characters.^[101] The new rules standardized the mechanics of action resolution and combat.^[102] In 2003, *Dungeons & Dragons* v.3.5 was released as a revision of the 3rd Edition rules. This release incorporated hundreds of rule changes, mostly minor, and expanded the core rulebooks.^[102]

In early 2005, Wizards of the Coast's R&D team started to develop *Dungeons & Dragons* 4th Edition, prompted mainly by the feedback obtained from the *D&D* playing community and a desire to make the game faster, more intuitive, and with a better play experience than under the 3rd Edition. The new game was developed through a number of design phases spanning from May 2005 until its release.^[103] *Dungeons & Dragons* 4th Edition was announced at Gen Con in August 2007, and the initial three core books were released June 6, 2008.^[104] 4th Edition streamlined the game into a simplified form and introduced numerous rules changes. Many character abilities were restructured into "Powers". These altered the spell-using classes by adding abilities that could be used at will, per encounter, or per day. Likewise, non-magic-using classes were provided with parallel sets of options. Software tools, including player character and monster building programs, became a major part of the game.^[105] This edition added the *D&D Encounters* program; a weekly event held at local stores designed to draw players back to the game by giving "the busy gamer the chance to play *D&D* once a week as their schedules allow. In the past, *D&D* games could take months, even years, and players generally had to attend every session so that the story flow wasn't interrupted. With *Encounters*, players can come and go as they choose and new players can easily be integrated into the story continuity".^[106]

5th Edition

On January 9, 2012, Wizards of the Coast announced that it was working on a 5th edition of the game.^[107] The company planned to take suggestions from players and let them playtest the rules.^{[108][109]} Public playtesting began on May 24, 2012.^[110] At Gen Con 2012 in August, Mike Mearls, lead developer for 5th Edition, said that Wizards of the Coast had received feedback from more than 75,000 playtesters, but that the entire development process would take two years, adding, "I can't emphasize this enough ... we're very serious about taking the time we need to get this right."^[111] The release of the 5th Edition, coinciding with *D&D*'s 40th anniversary, occurred in the second half of 2014.^[112]

Since the release of 5th edition, dozens of *Dungeons & Dragons* books have been published including new rulebooks, campaign guides and adventure modules.^[113] 2017 had "the most number of players in its history—12 million to 15 million in North America alone".^[20] Mary Pilon, for *Bloomberg*, reported that sales of 5th edition *Dungeon & Dragons* "were up 41 percent in 2017 from the year before, and soared another 52 percent in 2018, the game's biggest sales year yet. [...] In 2017, 9 million people watched others play D&D on Twitch, immersing themselves in the world of the game without ever having to pick up a die or cast a spell".^[114] In 2018, Wizards of the Coast organized a massive live-stream event, the Stream of Many Eyes, where ten live-streamed sessions of *Dungeons & Dragons* were performed on Twitch over three days.^{[115][116]} This event won the Content Marketing Institute's 2019 award for best "In-Person (Event) Content Marketing Strategy".^[117] *Dungeons & Dragons* continued to have a strong presence on Twitch throughout 2019; this included a growing number of celebrity players and dungeon masters, such as Joe Manganiello, Deborah Ann Woll and Stephen Colbert.^[118] Wizards of the Coast has created, produced and sponsored multiple web series featuring *Dungeons & Dragons*. These shows have typically aired on the official *Dungeons & Dragons* Twitch and YouTube channels.^{[119][120][115][121]}

In 2020, Wizards of the Coast announced that *Dungeons & Dragons* had its 6th annual year of growth in 2019 with a "300 percent increase in sales of their introductory box sets, as well as a 65% increase on sales in Europe, a rate which has more than quadrupled since 2014".^[122] In terms of player demographics in 2019, 39% of identified as female and 61% identified as male. 40% of players are considered Gen Z (24 years old or younger), 34% of players are in the age range of 25–34 and 26% of players are aged 35+.^[122] In January 2021, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that according to Liz Schuh, head of publishing and

licensing for Dungeons & Dragons, "revenue was up 35% in 2020 compared with 2019, the seventh consecutive year of growth," and in 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, "virtual play rose 86% [...] aided by online platforms such as Roll20 and Fantasy Grounds".^[123] Sarah Parvini, for the *Los Angeles Times*, wrote, "players and scholars attribute the game's resurgent popularity not only to the longueurs of the pandemic, but also to its reemergence in pop culture—on the Netflix series *Stranger Things*, whose main characters play D&D in a basement; on the sitcom *The Big Bang Theory*; or via the host of celebrities who display their love for the game online".^[123]

Following an apology issued by Wizards of the Coast for offensive and racist material included in *Spelljammer: Adventures in Space* and the announced revisions to the product in September 2022, Christopher Perkins – Wizards' game design architect – announced a new inclusion review process for the *Dungeons & Dragons* studio in November 2022.^{[124][125][126]} This process will now require "every word, illustration, and map" to be reviewed at several steps in development "by multiple outside cultural consultants prior to publication".^[127] The previous process only included cultural consultants at the discretion of the product lead for a project. All products being reprinted will also go through this new review process and be updated as needed.^{[128][125][127]}

2024 revision

In September 2021, it was announced that a backwards compatible "evolution" of 5th edition would be released in 2024 to mark the 50th anniversary of the game.^{[129][130]} In August 2022, Wizards announced that the next phase of major changes for *Dungeons & Dragons* would occur under the *One D&D* initiative which includes a public playtest of the next version of *Dungeons & Dragons* and an upcoming virtual tabletop simulator with 3D environments developed using Unreal Engine.^{[131][132][133]} Revised editions of the *Player's Handbook*, *Monster Manual*, and *Dungeon Master's Guide* are scheduled to be released in 2024.^{[133][134]}

In April 2022, Hasbro announced that Wizards would acquire the *D&D Beyond* digital toolset and game companion from Fandom,^{[135][136]} the official transfer to Wizards occurred in May 2022.^{[137][138]} At the Hasbro Investor Event in October 2022, it was announced that Dan Rawson, former COO of Microsoft Dynamics 365, was appointed to the newly created position of Senior Vice President for the *Dungeons & Dragons* brand; Rawson will act as the new head of the franchise.^{[139][140]} *Dicebreaker* highlighted that Rawson's role is "part of Wizards' plans to apply more resources to the digital side of D&D" following the purchase of *D&D Beyond* by Hasbro earlier in the year.^[141] Wizards of the Coast CEO Cynthia Williams and Hasbro CEO Chris Cocks, at a December 2022 Hasbro investor-focused web seminar, called the *Dungeons & Dragons* brand "under monetized".^{[142][143]} They highlighted the high engagement of fans with the brand, however, the majority of spending is by Dungeon Masters who are only roughly 20% of the player base. Williams commented that the increased investment in digital will "unlock the type of recurrent spending you see in digital games".^{[142][143]}

Licensing

Early in the game's history, TSR took no action against small publishers' production of *D&D* compatible material, and even licensed *Judges Guild* to produce *D&D* materials for several years, such as *City State of the Invincible Overlord*.^[144] This attitude changed in the mid-1980s when TSR took legal action to try to prevent others from publishing compatible material. This angered many fans and led to resentment by the

other gaming companies.^[76] Although TSR took legal action against several publishers in an attempt to restrict third-party usage, it never brought any court cases to completion, instead settling out of court in every instance.^[145] TSR itself ran afoul of intellectual property law in several cases.^[146]

With the launch of *Dungeons & Dragons's* 3rd Edition, Wizards of the Coast made the d20 System available under the Open Game License (OGL) and d20 System trademark license. Under these licenses, authors were free to use the d20 System when writing games and game supplements.^[147] The OGL has allowed a wide range of unofficial commercial derivative work based on the mechanics of *Dungeons and Dragons* to be produced since 2000;^[148] it is credited with increasing the market share of d20 products^[149] and leading to a "boom in the RPG industry in the early 2000s".^[150]

With the release of the fourth edition, Wizards of the Coast introduced its Game System License, which represented a significant restriction compared to the very open policies embodied by the OGL. In part as a response to this, some publishers (such as Paizo Publishing with its *Pathfinder Roleplaying Game*) who previously produced materials in support of the *D&D* product line, decided to continue supporting the 3rd Edition rules, thereby competing directly with Wizards of the Coast. Others, such as Kenzer & Company, returned to the practice of publishing unlicensed supplements and arguing that copyright law does not allow Wizards of the Coast to restrict third-party usage.^[151]

During the 2000s, there has been a trend towards reviving and recreating older editions of *D&D*, known as the Old School Revival. This in turn inspired the creation of "retro-clones", games which more closely recreate the original rule sets, using material placed under the OGL along with non-copyrightable mechanical aspects of the older rules to create a new presentation of the games.

Alongside the publication of the 5th Edition, Wizards of the Coast established a two-pronged licensing approach. The core of the 5th Edition rules have been made available under the OGL, while publishers and independent creators have also been given the opportunity to create licensed materials directly for *Dungeons & Dragons* and associated properties like the *Forgotten Realms* under a program called the DM's Guild.^[152] The DM's Guild does not function under the OGL, but uses a community agreement intended to foster liberal cooperation among content creators.^[152]

Wizards of the Coast has started to release 5th Edition products that tie into other intellectual properties—such as *Magic: The Gathering* with the *Guildmasters' Guide to Ravnica* (2018) and *Mythic Odysseys of Theros* (2020) source books.^{[153][154]} Two 5th Edition starter box sets based on TV shows, *Stranger Things* and *Rick and Morty*, were released in 2019.^{[155][156]} Source books based on *Dungeons & Dragons* live play series have also been released: *Acquisitions Incorporated* (2019) and *Explorer's Guide to Wildemount* (2020).^[157]



Version 5.1 of the System Reference Document, released in 2023

Between November and December 2022, there was reported speculation that Wizards was planning on discontinuing the OGL for *Dungeons & Dragons* based on unconfirmed leaks.^{[158][159][160][161]} In response to the speculation, Wizards stated in November 2022: "We will continue to support the thousands of creators making third-party D&D content with the release of One D&D in 2024."^[160] Limited details on

the update to the OGL, including the addition of revenue reporting and required royalties, were released by Wizards in December 2022.^{[162][163][161]} Linda Codega, for *Io9* in January 2023, reported on the details from a leaked full copy of the OGL 1.1 including updated terms such as no longer authorizing use of the OGL1.0.^[164] Codega highlighted that "if the original license is in fact no longer viable, every single licensed publisher will be affected by the new agreement. [...] The main takeaway from the leaked OGL 1.1 draft document is that WotC is keeping power close at hand".^[164] A week after the leak, Wizards issued a response which walked back several changes to the OGL; this response did not contain the updated OGL.^{[165][166][167]} *The Motley Fool* highlighted that "Hasbro pulled an abrupt volte-face and had its subsidiary D&D Beyond publish a mea culpa on its website".^[168] On January 27, 2023, following feedback received during the open comment period for the draft OGL1.2, Wizards of the Coast announced that the System Reference Document 5.1 (SRD 5.1) would be released under an irrevocable Creative Commons license (CC BY 4.0) effective immediately and Wizards would no longer pursue deauthorizing the OGL1.0a.^{[169][170][171]}

Reception

Eric Goldberg reviewed *Dungeons & Dragons* in *Ares Magazine* #1 (March 1980), rating it a 6 out of 9, and commented that "*Dungeons and Dragons* is an impressive achievement based on the concept alone, and also must be credited with cementing the marriage between the fantasy genre and gaming."^[172] Eric Goldberg again reviewed *Dungeons & Dragons* in *Ares Magazine* #3 and commented that "*D&D* is the FRP game played most often in most places."^[173] In the 1980 book *The Complete Book of Wargames*, game designer Jon Freeman asked, "What can be said about a phenomenon? Aside from *Tactics II* and possibly *PanzerBlitz* (the first modern tactical wargame), this is the most significant war game since H.G. Wells." However, Freeman did have significant issues with the game, pointing out, "On the other hand, beginning characters are without exception dull, virtually powerless, and so fragile" which was not encouraging for "newcomers." He also called the magic system "stupid" feeling that many of the spells were "redundant" and "the effects of the majority are hopelessly vague." He found essential elements such as saving throws, hit points, and experience points "undefined or poorly explained; the ratio of substance to "holes" compares unfavorably with the head of a tennis racquet." He also noted the rules were "presented in the most illiterate display of poor grammar, misspellings, and typographical errors in professional wargaming." Despite all these issues, Freeman concluded "As it was given birth, it is fascinating but misshapen; in its best incarnations, it's perhaps the most exciting and attractive specimen alive."^[174]

The game had more than three million players around the world by 1981,^[175] and copies of the rules were selling at a rate of about 750,000 per year by 1984.^[176] Beginning with a French language edition in 1982, *Dungeons & Dragons* has been translated into many languages beyond the original English.^{[71][73]} By 1992, the game had been translated into 14 languages and sold over 2 million copies in 44 countries worldwide.^[177] By 2004, consumers had spent more than \$1 billion on *Dungeons & Dragons* products and the game had been played by more than 20 million people.^[178] As many as six million people played the game in 2007.^[105] David M. Ewalt, in his book *Of Dice and Men* (2013), praised that the game allows for a personal fantastical experience and stated that "even though it's make-believe, the catharsis is real."^[179]

Acclaim

The various editions of *Dungeons & Dragons* have won many Origins Awards, including *All Time Best Roleplaying Rules of 1977*, *Best Roleplaying Rules of 1989*, *Best Roleplaying Game of 2000* and *Best Roleplaying Game and Best Role Playing Supplement of 2014* for the flagship editions of the game.^[180] Both *Dungeons & Dragons* and *Advanced Dungeons & Dragons* are Origins Hall of Fame Games inductees as they were deemed sufficiently distinct to merit separate inclusion on different occasions.^{[181][182]} The independent *Games* magazine placed *Dungeons & Dragons* on their *Games 100* list from 1980 through 1983, then entered the game into the magazine's Hall of Fame in 1984.^{[183][184]} *Games* magazine included *Dungeons & Dragons* in their "Top 100 Games of 1980", saying "The more players, the merrier."^[185] *Advanced Dungeons & Dragons* was ranked 2nd in the 1996 reader poll of *Arcane* magazine to determine the 50 most popular roleplaying games of all time.^[186] *Dungeons & Dragons* was inducted into the National Toy Hall of Fame in 2016 and into the Science Fiction and Fantasy Hall of Fame in 2017.^{[187][188]}

Later editions

Later editions would lead to inevitable comparisons between the game series. Scott Taylor for *Black Gate* in 2013 rated *Dungeons & Dragons* as #1 in the top ten role-playing games of all time, saying "The grand-daddy of all games, *D&D* just keeps on going, and although there might always be 'edition wars' between players, that just says that it effectively stays within the consciousness of multiple generations of players as a relevant piece of entertainment."^[189]

Griffin McElroy, for *Polygon* in 2014, wrote: "The game has shifted in the past four decades, bouncing between different rules sets, philosophies and methods of play. Role-playing, character customization and real-life improvisational storytelling has always been at the game's core, but how those ideas are interpreted by the game system has changed drastically edition-to-edition".^[190] Dieter Bohn, for *The Verge* in 2014, wrote: "Every few years there's been a new version of *D&D* that tries to address the shortcomings of the previous version and also make itself more palatable to its age. [...] The third edition got a reputation (which it didn't necessarily deserve) for being too complex and rules-focused. The fourth edition got a reputation (which it didn't necessarily deserve) for being too focused on miniatures and grids, too mechanical. Meanwhile, the company that owns *D&D* had released a bunch of its old material for free as a service to fans, and some of that was built up into a competing game called *Pathfinder*. *Pathfinder* ultimately became more popular, by some metrics, than *D&D* itself". Bohn highlighted that the 5th Edition was "designed for one purpose: to bring *D&D* back to its roots and win back everybody who left during the edition wars".^[191] Henry Glasheen, for *SLUG Magazine* in 2015, highlighted that after jumping ship during the 4th Edition era he was drawn back to *Dungeons & Dragons* with 5th Edition^[192] and he considers it "the new gold standard for D20-based tabletop RPGs".^[193] Glasheen wrote "Fifth Edition is a compelling reason to get excited about *D&D* again" and "while some will welcome the simplicity, I fully expect that plenty of people will stick to whatever system suits them best. However, this edition is easily my favorite, ranking even higher than *D&D* 3.5, my first love in *D&D*".^[192]

Christian Hoffer, for *ComicBook.com* in 2022, highlighted the continuing fan debate on *Dungeons & Dragons* and *Pathfinder*'s current editions which centers on *Dungeons & Dragons* 5th Edition's market dominance. Hoffer wrote, "the reality is that *Dungeons & Dragons Fifth Edition* is likely the most popular tabletop roleplaying game ever made, even more so than previous editions of the games. 5E has brought millions of new players to tabletop roleplaying games. Many of those newer players have never heard of other roleplaying games, even popular ones like *Vampire: The Masquerade* or *Cyberpunk* or *Pathfinder*. [...] Many content creators and publishers see 5E as their main path to survival and relevance even if it's not

their preferred gaming system".^[194] In December 2023, James Whitbrook of *Gizmodo* highlighted "*D&D's* continued social influence" with the release of related media such as the film *Honor Among Thieves*, the *Dungeons & Dragons: Adventures* FAST channel, and the video game *Baldur's Gate 3* with the video game's "blockbuster success" credited "for a 40% increase in Wizards of the Coast's earnings over 2022".^[195] However, Whitbrook opined that not even these successes "could save *Dungeons & Dragons* from the greed of its owners" with the OGL controversy and major layoffs by Hasbro bookending "what should've been one of the greatest years for *Dungeons & Dragons* the game has ever seen—more popular than ever, more accessible than ever, more culturally relevant than ever—and in doing so transformed it into a golden era sullied with dark marks, overshadowed by grim caveats, a reflection that those with the most power in these spaces never really take the lessons they espoused to learn from their mistakes".^[195]

Moral panic

At various times in its history, *Dungeons & Dragons* has received negative publicity, in particular from some Christian groups, for alleged promotion of such practices as devil worship, witchcraft, suicide, and murder, and for the presence of naked breasts in drawings of female humanoids in the original *AD&D* manuals (mainly monsters such as harpies, succubi, etc.).^{[22][196]} These controversies led TSR to remove many potentially controversial references and artwork when releasing the 2nd Edition of *AD&D*.^[94] Many of these references, including the use of the names "devils" and "demons", were reintroduced in the 3rd edition.^[197] The moral panic over the game led to problems for fans of *D&D* who faced social ostracism, unfair treatment, and false association with the occult and Satanism, regardless of an individual fan's actual religious affiliation and beliefs.^{[8][198]} However, the controversy was also beneficial in evoking the Streisand Effect by giving the game widespread notoriety that significantly increased sales in the early 1980s in defiance of the moral panic.^[199]

Dungeons & Dragons has been the subject of rumors regarding players having difficulty separating fantasy from reality, even leading to psychotic episodes.^{[8][200]} The most notable of these was the saga of James Dallas Egbert III,^[201] the facts of which were fictionalized in the novel *Mazes and Monsters* and later made into a TV movie in 1982 starring Tom Hanks.^{[196][202]} William Dear, the private investigator hired by the Egbert family to find their son when he went missing at college, wrote a book titled *The Dungeon Master* (1984) refuting any connection with *D&D* and Egbert's personal issues. The game was blamed for some of the actions of Chris Pritchard, who was convicted in 1990 of murdering his stepfather. Research by various psychologists,^[203] starting with Armando Simon, has concluded that no harmful effects are related to the playing of *D&D*.^[204] *Dungeons & Dragons* has also been cited as encouraging people to socialize weekly or biweekly,^[205] teaching problem solving skills, which can be beneficial in adult life, and teaching positive moral decisions.^[206]

Later criticism

D&D has been compared unfavorably to other role-playing games of its time. Writing for *Slate* in 2008, Erik Sofge makes unfavorable comparisons between the violent incentives of *D&D* and the more versatile role-playing experience of *GURPS*. He claims that "for decades, gamers have argued that since *D&D* came first, its lame, morally repulsive experience system can be forgiven. But the damage is still being done: New generations of players are introduced to RPGs as little more than a collective fantasy of massacre."^[207] This criticism generated backlash from *D&D* fans. Writing for *Ars Technica*, Ben Kuchera responded that Sofge had experienced a "small-minded Dungeon Master who only wanted to kill things", and that better game experiences are possible.^[208]

In 2020, *Polygon* reported that "the D&D team announced that it would be making changes to portions of its 5th edition product line that fans have called out for being insensitive".^[209] Sebastian Modak, for *The Washington Post*, reported that the tabletop community has widely approved these changes. Modak wrote that "in its statement addressing mistakes around portrayals of different peoples in the D&D universe, Wizards of the Coast highlighted its recent efforts in bringing in more diverse voices to craft the new *D&D* source books coming out in 2021. [...] These conversations—around depictions of race and alleged treatment of employees of marginalized backgrounds and identities—have encouraged players to seek out other tabletop roleplaying experiences".^[210] Matthew Gault, for *Wired*, reported positively on the roundtable discussions Wizards of the Coast has hosted with fans and community leaders on diversity and inclusion. However, Gault also highlighted that other efforts, such as revisions to old material and the release of new material, have been less great and at times minimal. Gault wrote, "WotC appears to be trying to change things, but it keeps stumbling, and it's often the fans who pick up the pieces. [...] WotC is trying to make changes, but it often feels like lip service. [...] The loudest voices criticizing D&D right now are doing it out of love. They don't want to see it destroyed, they want it to change with the times".^[211] However, in 2022, academic Christopher Ferguson stated that the game "was not associated with greater ethnocentrism (one facet of racism) attitudes" after he conducted a survey study of 308 adults (38.2% non-White, and 17% *Dungeons and Dragons* players). Ferguson concluded that Wizards of the Coast may be responding to a moral panic similar to that surrounding Satanism in the 1990s.^[212]

Between November and December 2022, there was reported speculation that Wizards was planning to discontinue the Open Game License for *Dungeons & Dragons* based on unconfirmed leaks.^{[213][214][215][216]} Following an initial response to the speculation by Wizards in November 2022,^[215] the company released limited details on the update to the OGL in December 2022.^{[217][218][216]} Linda Codega, writing for *Io9*, reported on the details from a leaked full copy of the OGL 1.1 on January 5, 2023.^[164] Codega highlighted that "every single licensed publisher will be affected by the new agreement. [...] The main takeaway from the leaked OGL 1.1 draft document is that WotC is keeping power close at hand".^[164] *ICv2* commented that the leaked OGL had several controversial parts.^[219] Following this leak, numerous news and industry focused outlets reported on negative reactions from both fans and professional content creators.^[a] *TheStreet* highlighted that "the company's main competitors" quickly pivoted away from the OGL in the time it took Wizards to settle on a response.^[228] *Starburst* commented that "historically when the owners of *Dungeons and Dragons* attempt to restrict what people can do with the game, it leads to a boom in other tabletop roleplaying games. This is happening right now".^[229] *TheStreet* also commented that Wizards united its "entire player base" against it; both *TheStreet*^[228] and *Io9* highlighted the movement to boycott *D&D Beyond* and mass subscription cancellations with *Io9* stating that the "immediate financial consequences" forced a response by Wizards.^[230] *Io9* reported that Wizards' internal messaging on the response to the leak was this was a fan overreaction.^[230] In the ensuing weeks, Wizards walked back changes to the OGL and solicited public feedback^[b] before pivoting away from the OGL to release the System Reference Document 5.1 (SRD 5.1) under an irrevocable creative commons license (CC BY 4.0).^[c] Edwin Evans-Thirlwell of *The Washington Post* wrote that "pushback from fans, who criticized WotC's response as far from an apology and a dismissal of their legitimate concerns, led WotC to backpedal further" and that the company "appears to have committed an irreversible act of self-sabotage in trying to replace [the OGL] — squandering the prestige accumulated over 20 years in a matter of weeks".^[238] Both

Io9 and *ComicBook.com* called the major concessions – releasing the SRD 5.1 under the creative commons and no longer deauthorizing the OGL1.0a – announced by Wizards a "huge victory" for the *Dungeons & Dragons* community.^{[239][171]}

Legacy and influence

Dungeons & Dragons was the first modern role-playing game and it established many of the conventions that have dominated the genre.^[240] Particularly notable are the use of dice as a game mechanic, character record sheets, use of numerical attributes, and gamemaster-centered group dynamics.^[241] Within months of *Dungeons & Dragons*'s release, new role-playing game writers and publishers began releasing their own role-playing games, with most of these being in the fantasy genre. Some of the earliest other role-playing games inspired by *D&D* include *Tunnels & Trolls* (1975),^[242] *Empire of the Petal Throne* (1975), and *Chivalry & Sorcery* (1976).^[243] The game's commercial success was a factor that led to lawsuits regarding distribution of royalties between original creators Gygax and Arneson.^{[244][245]} Gygax later became embroiled in a political struggle for control of TSR which culminated in a court battle and Gygax's decision to sell his ownership interest in the company in 1985.^[246]

The role-playing movement initiated by *D&D* would lead to release of the science fiction game *Traveller* (1977), the fantasy game *RuneQuest* (1978), and subsequent game systems such as *Chaosium's Call of Cthulhu* (1981), *Champions* (1982), *GURPS* (1986),^[247] and *Vampire: The Masquerade* (1991).^{[76][248]} *Dungeons & Dragons* and the games it influenced fed back into the genre's origin – miniatures wargames – with combat strategy games like *Warhammer Fantasy Battles*.^[249] *D&D* also had a large impact on modern video games.^[250]

Director *Jon Favreau* credits *Dungeons & Dragons* with giving him "... a really strong background in imagination, storytelling, understanding how to create tone and a sense of balance."^[251] *ND Stevenson* and the crew of *She-Ra and the Princesses of Power* were strongly influenced by *Dungeons & Dragons*, with Stevenson calling it basically a *D&D* campaign, with Adora, Glimmer, and Bow falling into "specific classes in *D&D*".^[252]

Curtis D. Carbonell, in the 2019 book *Dread Trident: Tabletop Role-Playing Games and the Modern Fantastic*, wrote: "Negative association with earlier niche 'nerd' culture have reversed. 5e has become inclusive in its reach of players, after years of focusing on a white, male demographic. [...] At its simplest, the game system now encourages different types of persons to form a party not just to combat evil [...] but to engage in any number of adventure scenarios".^{[253]:82–83} Academic Emma French, in *Real Life in Real Time: Live Streaming Culture* (2023), commented on the impact of actual play on the broader *Dungeons & Dragons* gaming culture – "actual play media circumvents *D&D*'s insulated or exclusionary aspects, skewing away from 'basement dwelling nerds' in favor of a networked, global fandom. Live streaming is now a means of introducing individuals to the game, bringing it into the mainstream at a time when other geek pursuits have also achieved wider visibility and popularity".^{[254]:213} French highlighted that in 2020 "no actual play live streams hosted by the official *DnD* channel featured an all-male cast—showing a massive shift from the brand ambassadors endorsed by Wizards of the Coast" previously.^{[254]:209} French argued that not only has the more accessible and inclusive actual play landscape impacted the gaming culture but it has also impacted the *Dungeons & Dragons* product itself from the promotion campaign of *Tasha's Cauldron of Everything* featuring "diverse nerd celebrities" to "direct action taken against previous exclusionary behavior" as seen in Wizards of the Coast statements on diversity and *Dungeons &*

Dragons.^{[254]:213–214} French wrote, "as actual play live streams broaden the range of customers that D&D can market itself to, it may enact real, seismic change to the mainstream perception of geek identity, and contribute to a push for diverse representation within geek subculture as a whole".^{[254]:214}

Related products

D&D's commercial success has led to many other related products, including *Dragon* and *Dungeon* magazines,^[255] an animated television series,^[256] a film series,^{[257][258]} an official role-playing soundtrack,^[259] novels,^{[260][261]} both ongoing and limited series licensed comics,^[262] and numerous computer and video games.^{[263][264][265]} Hobby and toy stores sell dice, miniatures, adventures, and other game aids related to D&D and its game offspring.^{[266][267]}

In November 2023, Hasbro's *Entertainment One* launched the *Dungeons & Dragons Adventures FAST* channel, available on platforms such as Amazon Freevee and Plex, which features new actual play web series, reruns of the animated *Dungeons & Dragons* series, and reruns of other *Dungeons & Dragons* web series.^{[268][269]}

In popular culture

D&D grew in popularity through the late 1970s and 1980s. Numerous games, films, and cultural references based on D&D or D&D-like fantasies, characters or adventures have been ubiquitous since the end of the 1970s. D&D players are (sometimes pejoratively) portrayed as the epitome of geekdom,^[270] and have become the basis of much geek and gamer humor and satire.^{[271][272]} Since the release of 5th edition, the popularity of actual play web series and podcasts such as *Critical Role*, *Dimension 20*, and *The Adventure Zone*, among many others, have experienced a growth in viewership and popularity.^[273] According to Hasbro CEO Brian Goldner, viewers on Twitch and YouTube spent over 150 million hours watching D&D gameplay in 2020.^[274]

Famous D&D players include Pulitzer Prize-winning author Junot Díaz, professional basketball player Tim Duncan, comedian Stephen Colbert, and actors Vin Diesel and Robin Williams.^{[275][276][277][278][279]} D&D and its fans have been the subject of spoof films, including *The Gamers: Dorkness Rising*.^[280]

See also



- *D&D Championship Series*

Notes

- Such as: *Financial Times*,^[220] *Vice*,^[221] *The Guardian*,^[222] *CNBC*,^[223] *NME*,^[224] *IGN*,^[225] *ICv2*,^[219] *Inverse*^[226] and *ComicBook.com*.^[227]
- OGL1.2, with an open feedback period, was announced on January 13, 2023.^{[231][232][233]}

- c. System Reference Document 5.1 was announced and became effective immediately on January 27, 2023. Additionally, Wizards announced it would no longer pursue deauthorizing the OGL1.0a.^{[234][235][236][237]}

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43. Tweet, Cook, Williams; *Player's Handbook* (3.0), pp. 119–120
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47. Tweet, Cook, Williams; *Player's Handbook* v3.5, p. 59
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- Studies about fantasy roleplaying games (<http://www.rpgstudies.net/>) – a list of academic articles about RPGs
- Gamespy's 30th Anniversary of *Dungeons & Dragons* special (<http://pc.gamespy.com/article/s/538/538848p1.html?fromint=1>)

External links

- Official website (<https://dnd.wizards.com/>) 
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