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GUIDE

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THE GAME OF



A GUIDE

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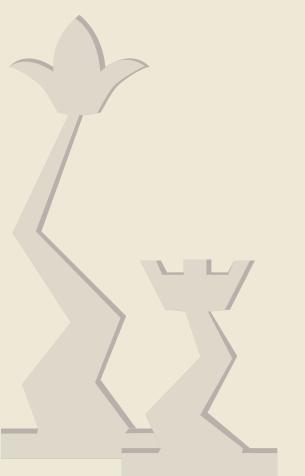
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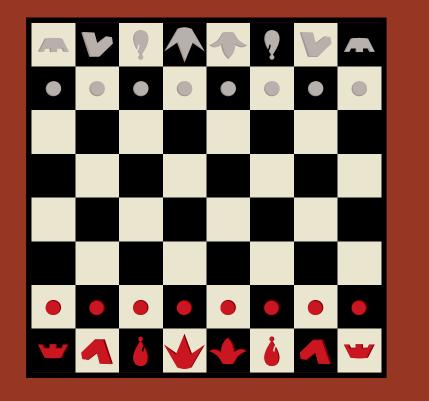
EEN PAWN

HOW TO SET UP THE

At the beginning of the game the chessboard is laid out so that each player has the light color square in their bottom right-hand corner.

The chess pieces are then arranged the same way each time.

The second row is filled with pawns. The rooks go in the corners, with the knights next to them, followed by the bishops, and finally the queen—who always goes on the color closest to her own—and the king on the remaining square.



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HOW TO THE PLANTS THE

THE SIX
DIFFERENT
KINDS OF
PIECES
EACH MOVE
DIFFERENTLY.

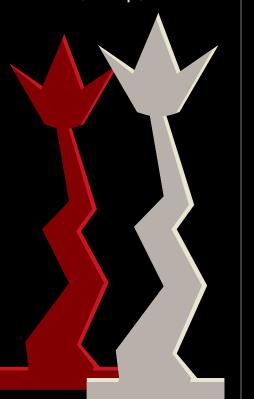
Pieces can never move onto a square with one of their own pieces. A piece cannot move through other pieces—except for the knight, which can jump over other pieces. However, pieces can be moved to take

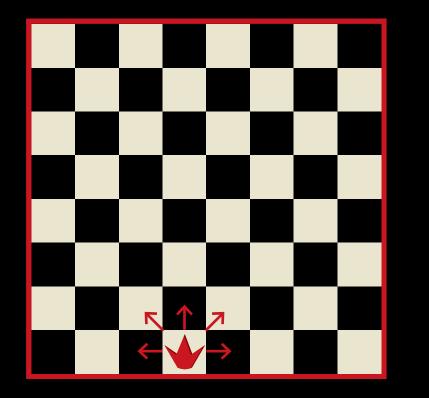
the place of an opponent's piece, which is then captured. Pieces are generally moved to capture other pieces, defend their own pieces from capture, or control important squares in the game.

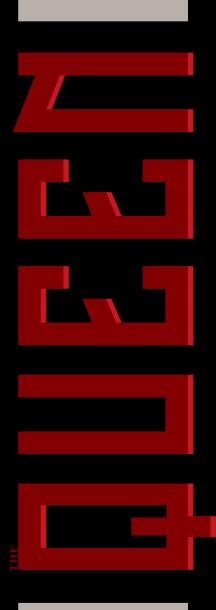


THE KING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PIECE, BUT IS ONE OF THE WEAKEST.

The king can only move one square in any direction and may never move himself into check, where he could be captured.

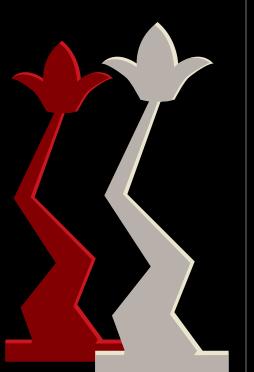


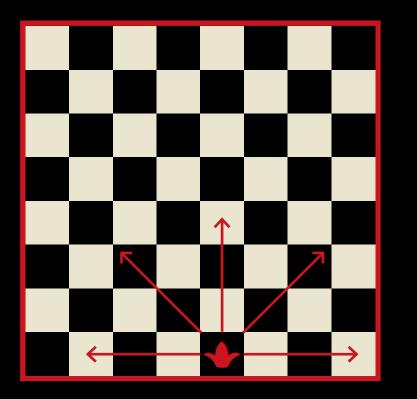




THE QUEEN IS THE MOST POWERFUL PIECE.

She can move in any one straight direction—forward, backward, sideways, or diagonally—as far as possible, as long as she does not move through any of her own pieces.





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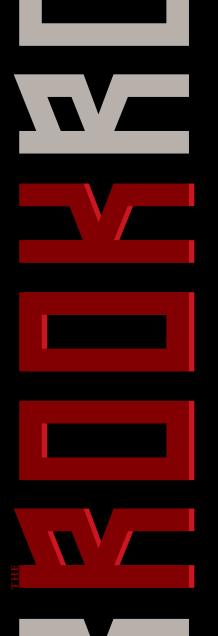
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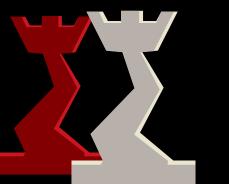
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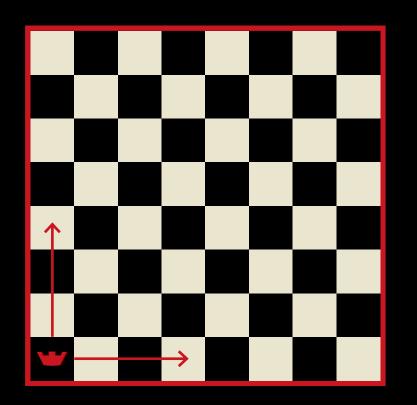
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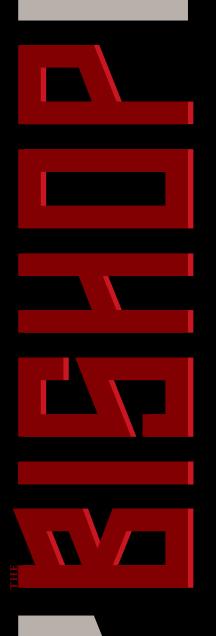


THE ROOK may move as far as it wants, but only forward, backward, and to the sides.

The rooks are particularly powerful pieces when they are protecting each other and working together!



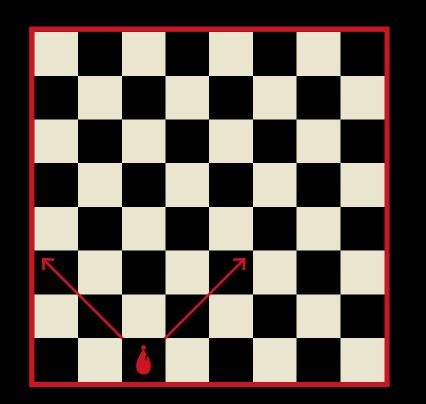


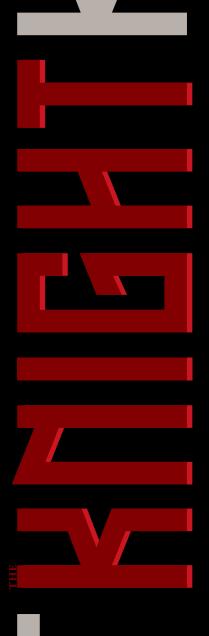


THE BISHOP may move as far as it wants, but only diagonally. Each bishop starts on one color (light or dark) and must always stay on that color.

Bishops work well together because they cover up each other's weaknesses.





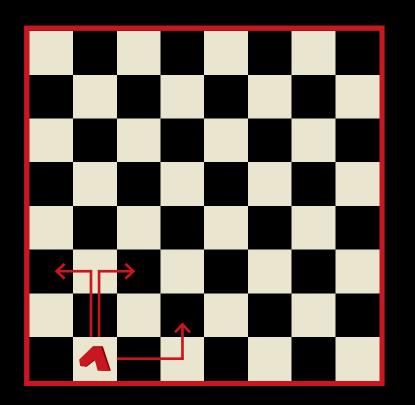


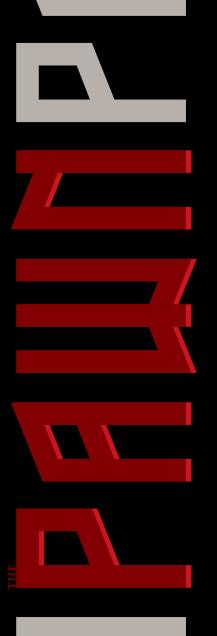
THE KNIGHT

moves in a very different way from other pieces—going two squares in one direction, and then one more move at a ninetydegree angle, like an "L" shape.

The knights is also the only piece that can move over other pieces.



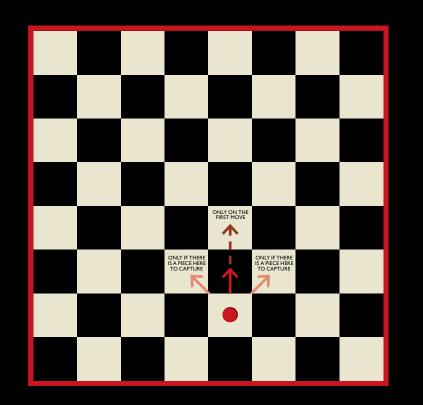




THE PAWN is unusual because it moves and captures in different ways: it moves forward, but captures diagonally. A pawn can only move forward one square at a time, except for its very first move where it can move forward two squares.

The pawn can only capture one square diagonally in front of itself. It can never move or capture backwards. If there is another piece directly in front of a pawn, it cannot move past or capture that piece.







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FIRST MULE

THE PLAYER
WITH THE WHITE
PIECES ALWAYS
MOVES FIRST.

Therefore, players generally decide who will get to be white by chance or luck, such as flipping a coin or having one player guess the color of the hidden pawn in the other



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DISCOVER THE

There are a few special rules in chess that may not seem logical at first. They were created to make the game more fun and interesting.





How to PROMOTE A PAWN In addition to their diagonal capture and two-square first move, pawns also have the special ability to be promoted. This means that when a pawn reaches the opposite side of the board, it can become any other chess piece.

A common misconception is that pawns may only be exchanged for a piece that has been captured, but this is untrue. A pawn may be promoted to any piece, though it is usually promoted to a queen.

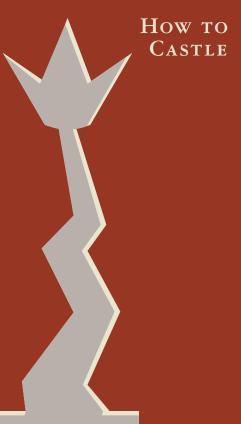
Only pawns may be promoted.

器**G5** BISHIP

How to Do "EN PASSANT"

The last rule about pawns is called "en passant," which is French for "in passing." If a pawn moves out two squares on its first move, and by doing so lands to the side of an opponent's pawn (effectively jumping past the other pawn's ability to capture it), that other pawn has the option of capturing the first pawn as it passes by. This special move must be done immediately after the first pawn has moved past, otherwise the option to capture it is no longer available.





two important things in one move: get your king to safety (hopefully), and get your rook out of the corner and into the game. On a player's turn, he or she may move their king two

Castling allows you to do

squares over to one side and then move the rook from that side's corner to the adjacent

square to the king on the

opposite side.

In order to castle, the following conditions must be met:

- I It must be that king's very first move.
- 2 It must be that rook's very first move.
- There cannot be any pieces between the king and rook to move.
- The king may not be in check or pass through check.

Notice that when you castle one direction the king is closer to the side of the board. That is called castling "kingside."

Castling to the other side, through where the queen sat, is called castling "queenside."

Regardless of which side, the king always moves only two squares when castling.



HOW TO THE

CHECK & CHECKMATE

The purpose of the game is to checkmate the opponent's king. This happens when the king is put into check and cannot get out of check.

A king can get out of check by moving out of the way— except by castling, blocking the check with another piece, or capturing the piece threatening the king.

If a king cannot escape checkmate then the game is over. Customarily the king is not captured or removed from the board, the game is simply declared over.

DRAW

Occasionally chess games do not end with a winner, but with a draw. There are five reasons why a chess game may end in a draw:

The players reach a stalemate when it is one player's turn to move and their king is **NOT** in check, but the player does not have another legal move.

The players may simply agree to a draw and stop playing.

There are not enough pieces on the board to force a checkmate, such as a king against one bishop and a king.

A player declares a draw if the same exact position is repeated three times.

Fifty consecutive moves have been played where neither player has moved a pawn or captured a piece.



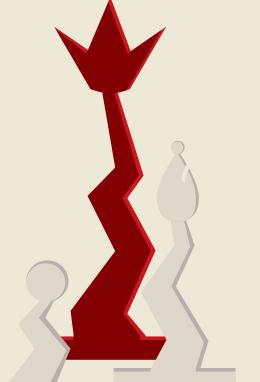
There are four simple strategies that every chess player should know:

Protect your king.

Don't give away pieces.

Control the center.

Use all your pieces.



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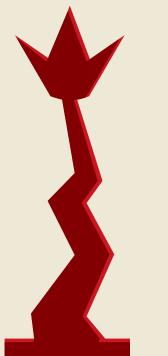




GET YOUR
KING TO THE
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BOARD, WHERE
HE USUALLY
IS SAFER.

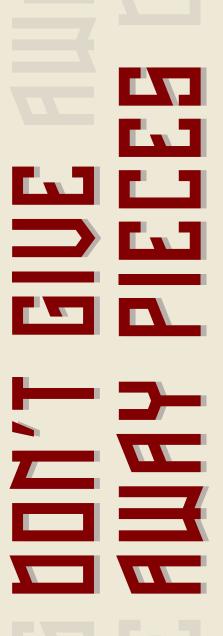
Don't put off castling. You should usually castle as quickly as possible.

Remember, it doesn't matter how close you are to checkmating your opponent if your own king is checkmated first!

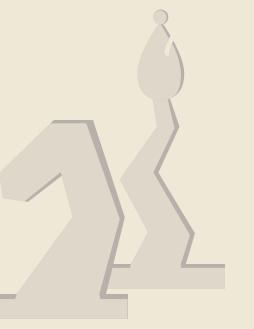


Queen Pa

QUEEN Pa



DON'T CARELESSLY LOSE YOUR PIECES.



Each piece is valuable. You can't win a game without pieces to checkmate.

There is an easy system that most players use to keep track of the relative value of each chess piece. How much are the chess pieces worth?

A pawn is worth I.

A knight is worth 3.

A bishop is worth 3.

A rook is worth 5.

A queen is worth 9.

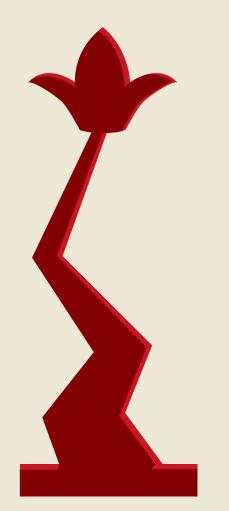
The king is infinitely valuable.

At the end of the game these points don't mean anything. It is simply a system you can use to make decisions while playing, helping you know when to capture, exchange, or make other moves.

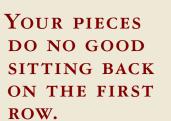


TRY TO CONTROL THE CENTER OF THE BOARD.

If you control the center, you will have more room to move your pieces and will make it harder for your opponent to find good squares for their pieces.



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Try and develop all of your pieces so that you have more to use when you attack the king. Using only one or two pieces to attack will not work against any decent opponent.



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Chec TO 88 Learn the basics of chess with this easy-to-understand guide to the setup, rules, tips, and tricks of this classic and beloved game. Not for individual sale. Copy based upon content found at chess.com.

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