

[2d6]

Roleplaying System

Version 1.0

Written by Joshua Gager

With Colossal amounts of help from:
Micah Brandt, Mark Ishman
Joshua Brandt, and Ismaa Viqar

What is a Roleplaying Game?

A roleplaying game (often abbreviated RPG) is a game in which players take on the role of a particular character (often called the player character, or PC) within a story. There are many different types of roleplaying games these days, but the type that this book is designed to help you play is generally referred to as the “pencil-and-paper” style of RPG.

This kind of RPG is played without the aid of a computer, and relies on one of the players to narrate the action of the story, as well as manage the non-player characters (NPCs) within the game. This person is called, most frequently, the Game Master or Game Mistress (GM for short).

I’m sure that if you’re new to the RPG scene, the tendency of experienced gamers to reduce long titles to acronyms is a bit confusing, but trust me when I say that it will save a lot of time later on if you can just remember these four, so I’ll list them out for the more visual learners out there:

Roleplaying Game (RPG) – A game in which players take on the roles of characters within a story and direct their actions.

Player Character (PC) – The character that a player controls while playing the game.

Non-Player Character (NPC) – Any character within the story not controlled by a player.

Game Master/Mistress (GM) – The person who creates and runs the game. They also control the actions of the NPCs and make rulings on disputed situations.

RPGs are played for many reasons. Some people like the escapism of adventuring in a world more fantastic and exciting than their own. Some like to step into someone else’s shoes for a while, to see what different lives are like. Some just enjoy the creative aspect of de-

signing and running the game itself. Whatever draws you to the idea of roleplaying, RPGs can be a lot of fun, but to play them takes a bit of setup.

First off, you should try to find several other people in your area who are also interested in roleplaying. This is your gaming group. Generally speaking a group of 4 to 6 people works best, and if you’re all new to the RPG scene, you should probably try to keep the group size small at first (it makes the job of the GM easier).

Make sure everyone reads the rules to whatever game you decide to run. This system, 2d6, is just one of many sets of rules for how you could run an RPG. I, along with a number of my friends, designed 2d6 because we felt a lot of other RPGs on the market today were too complex and took too much time to set up.

Thus, 2d6 is engineered to be simple, quick, and fun, while still allowing you to have a lot of control over the game you’re playing. Character creation, which we’ll get to in a minute, can take as little as ten minutes once you know the rules.

Certain sections of this text have been bolded for easier reference. These sections contain the most condensed core rules, and are often the most important parts.

That said, thank you for choosing 2d6, and enjoy your game!

Table of Contents

The Basics [2]
Character Creation [3]
Stats [4]
Talents [6]
Skills [10]
Items [14]
Races [16]
Combat [17]
Character Growth [20]
Magic [21]
Running the Game [24]

The Basics

If you're still reading this, you've chosen to use 2d6 as your game system – thank you! This page is all about the bare mechanics of the 2d6 system.

Using 2d6 is a way to introduce randomness to your games. Instead of the players telling the GM what they're going to do and the GM simply telling them how their decisions play out, 2d6 (like most other RPGs), uses dice to add chance to the situation.

Whenever your character is in a situation where there's a possibility that they might fail, you roll two six-sided dice and add whatever bonuses or penalties you have that are appropriate to the situation (don't worry, there's a lot more about these later on). This rolling of dice is referred to as making a "check," since you're "checking" to see if your character succeeded.

For instance, let's say that I was playing in a game where my character was a professional chef who, for one reason or another, was on the run from the law. He sneaks into an old farmhouse looking for a soft bed and finds an old woman sitting at the kitchen table in the middle of eating her dinner. Frightened, the old woman picks up her fork, brandishing it like a weapon. My chef thinks fast and tries to convince her that he's just looking for a place to sleep, and that he'll do chores around her house if she'll let him stay the night.

Here's where the dice come in:

I would roll 2 six-sided dice (referred to in gamer notation as 2d6, hence the title of this system), and add my bonus from the Diplomacy skill, as well as my bonus from the Charisma stat to the result. This would be called "making a diplomacy check."

If the result of my diplomacy check is high

enough, my chef succeeds, and the old woman allows him to stay the night in return for labor. If it fails, she tells him to leave or she'll call the police. If he succeeds by a lot, she may even feed him, if he fails by a lot, she may fling the fork at his head and run screaming into the night.

The number you have to match to succeed on a check is called the difficulty class, or DC for short. I know, another acronym, but trust me when I say that they're very helpful for shorthand notation later on.

If your roll (plus any bonuses or penalties) is the same as or higher than the DC, you succeed. If it's lower, then you fail. How much you succeed or fail by determines how well or how poorly you did, and the GM will choose an appropriate course of events after your roll.

And that's the game in a nutshell. There are some specifics you need to learn about creating your character, but the entire mechanic of the game is as simple as this:

GM explains situation, Players react, Players roll checks, GM decides what happens based on checks. Rinse. Repeat.

The next section will tell you how to create your character so you can begin playing the game!

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Character Creation

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Before you can play any game, you'll need to create your Player Character (PC). This is your avatar in the game world; you direct their actions, decide what they say, do, eat, drink, where they go and who they associate with. There are four (or five) parts to character creation:

Part 1: Stats – a representation of your character's physical and mental aptitude.

Part 2: Talents – special abilities that distinguish your character from those around them.

Part 3: Skills – how much training your character has in specific fields.

Part 4: Starting Items – this depends on the game, but your character may or may not start with objects in their possession.

Part 5: Race (optional) – some settings may allow you to choose from a variety of races

Each of these will be covered in greater detail on the next few pages.

While making your character, try to think of a backstory for them. Who are they? Why do they do what they do? Do they have friends or family? What about a job? Are they famous? Homeless? Beautiful? Insane? This is the most important part of any roleplaying game. You can be literally anyone that you want. The only restriction is your own creativity.

That said, there may be guidelines for the particular campaign you're playing in (a campaign is a series of adventures that are all connected to form a big story, more on this later). For instance, you can't be a computer hacker in a traditional swords & sorcery fantasy game, where the level of technology is on a rough equivalent with medieval Europe. Talk to your GM about what kind of setting your game is going to be in and then try to figure out where your character fits into that world. While it doesn't quite pertain to character creation, this chart of all the possible rolls on two six-sided dice may come in handy when you play:

+	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

This shows you all the probabilities of each outcome. For example, the fact that there are 6 ways of getting a 7 means that you have a 6/36, or 1/6 chance of rolling a 7, compared to the only 1/36 chance of rolling a 12. This means most of your rolls will be near 7.

Stats

Stats (short for statistics) are the numeric representation of your character's physical and mental abilities. They are used to modify your skill checks, as well as for a few other things within the game. There are eight stats, four physical and four mental. They are:

The Physical:

Strength (STR): a measure of your character's strength, strength is often used to modify combat rolls and athletics checks involving strength.

Agility (AGI): a measure of your character's speed and grace, agility is often used to modify combat rolls, athletics checks involving agility, and certain performance checks like dancing or acrobatics. Agility is also used to determine combat initiative.

Dexterity (DEX): a measure of your character's control over their own body, dexterity is often used for ranged combat rolls, sleight of hand checks, crafting checks, and some performance checks like playing an instrument or doing card tricks.

Toughness (TOU): a measure of your character's overall hardness, toughness is used to determine the number of wounds (health) your character has, as well as to make resolve checks against disease and poison.

The Mental:

Intelligence (INT): a measure of your character's total knowledge, intelligence is used to modify many trade or knowledge checks. Intelligence also determines the number of languages your character knows and if they're literate.

Willpower (WIL): a measure of your character's force of personality and will to live, will is used to modify some intimidate and lie checks, as well as resolve checks against fear, unconsciousness and death.

Charisma (CHA): a measure of your character's wits and physical appearance, charisma is used to modify most bluff and diplomacy checks, and perform checks like storytelling or singing.

Perception (PER): a measure of your character's senses and the attention they pay to them, perception modifies notice checks and some craft checks like forgery and disguise. Perception is also used for combat initiative and aiming.

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Stats in 2d6 are situational. This means that there is no hard and fast link between a skill and a particular stat. When rolling a check, the GM will choose whichever stat is most appropriate for the situation. For example: a beggar using the

diplomacy skill to panhandle money from pass-erby might add their willpower to represent the soulful look in their eyes, while a spy trying to smooth-talk information out of a foreign ambas-sador would probably add their charisma bonus.

All of your stats begin at 0. You then have 36 points to distribute among your stats. Each stat bonus costs its numeric value in points to get to. This means that if you put 1 point into a stat, it becomes a +1 bo-nus. If you put two more points into it, it would become a +2. Three more and it becomes +3, four more for a +4, and finally five points to get to a +5.

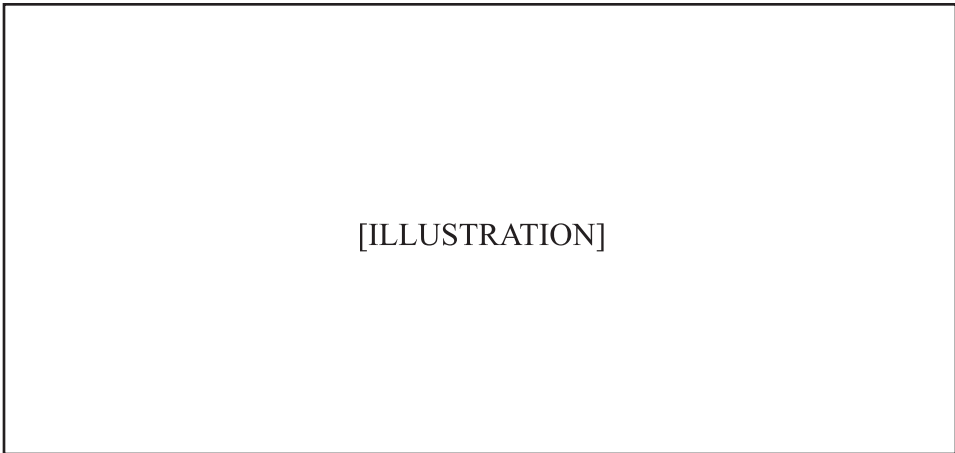
The maximum bonus you can ever have for a stat is +5. The chart below might help explain this better for more visual learners:

Bonus	Cost for that bonus	Total cost to get to that bonus
+1	1	1 (1)
+2	2	3 (1+2)
+3	3	6 (1+2+3)
+4	4	10 (1+2+3+4)
+5	5	15 (1+2+3+4+5)

As far as what different stat bonuses represent in the real world:

- +0: very poor, haven't used this stat in a while
- +1: below average
- +2: average human level, mediocre
- +3: above average
- +4: amazing, someone very devoted to this stat
- +5: absolute pinnacle of normal ability, someone with a +5 will go down in history books

For some games, you may want to increase or decrease the amount of starting stat points depending on the kind of characters you like to play. Any extra points not spent on stats carry over into starting experience points (XP), which is covered later on.



A caveat about stats:

Someone who has a +5 stat is either incredibly brilliant in their field (Olympic gold medalist, Nobel prize winner, etc.), or a sort of savant, who has very poor scores for the rest of their stats, but has superhuman ability with one of them. While these characters are fun to play once in a while, you may want to start out with a more balanced character, at least until you have a firm grasp of the rules.

Resolve and Initiative: Resolve and Initiative aren't exactly stats. Your character's resolve is determined by adding their Toughness score to their Willpower score. This number modifies rolls to resist fear, exhaustion, poison, and magic, as well as to cast spells. Initiative determines a character's order in combat. A character's Initiative score is equal to their Agility score plus their Perception score. Initiative is covered more in-depth later on in the "Combat" Section.

Talents

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Talents are special abilities that set your character apart from the people around them. A list of sample talents is provided below. Each talent costs a certain number of experience points, or XP, depending on how powerful it is (XP is covered more later on). Starting characters receive 15 XP to distribute among stats, skills, and cinematics.

Acrobat (1 XP)

Characters with the acrobat talent can use athletics to tumble, flip, contort their body, and do precision jumps (like diving through a window or leaping onto a thin beam).

Altered State (2 XP)

A character with the altered state receives a +1 bonus to one stat and a -1 penalty to another while the state is active. This could be a drunken master who, when inebriated, gains a +1 agility and a -1 intelligence, or it might be a barbarian who, when raging, gets a +1 strength and a -1 charisma. It might even be a monk's meditative state, where they get a +1 to intelligence but a -1 to agility. Each time this talent is taken it adds another +1 and -1 to the same stats in the same state, or to a new state. This talent can never push a stat above +5 or below +0.

Alternate Form (5 XP)

A character with alternate form can transform into another physical shape. Whether this is something as simple as changing to a similar sentient race, or as drastic as changing from a human to a moth is up to the GM. The limitations of this talent depend on your setting. In fact in some settings it may not even be appropriate at all (historical or modern settings). Altered State can be linked to an alternate form if a character wishes (one state to one form).

Animal Kinship (1 XP)

Characters with the animal kinship talent don't take any penalty when using diplomacy to affect animals. Normally, attempting this would increase the DC by one step.

Armor Proficiency (3 XP)

This talent allows characters to use medium and heavy armor to their full benefits. Normally if a character without training tries to use medium or heavy armor, they only get a single reroll, but still incur the full penalties of the armor they're wearing.

Armored Acrobat (3 XP)

A character with this talent doesn't take the normal penalty for wearing light armor, but still gains the defensive reroll that light armor grants. This benefit doesn't extend to medium or heavy armor, which both still impose their full penalties.

Companion (5 XP)

A character with the companion talent has a strong connection with a particular NPC. This could take the form of a spouse, a crew member, a sidekick, an animal, or simply a very good friend. The companion will generally go wherever your character goes, and will also usually follow orders within reason, though if an order would put them into danger they may refuse. The GM ultimately controls any companions you

may have. Companions should be started out as starting characters, and they grow and level the way normal characters do. Each time this talent is taken it applies to a new companion.

Computer Literacy (1 XP)

In appropriate settings, this allows a character to use the basic functions of a computer. Data processing, internet use, emailing, and document creation all fall into this category. In some settings (futuristic or sci-fi settings usually), characters might receive this talent for free at the GM's discretion.

Connections (2 XP)

Each time the connections talent is taken, you may pick one NPC as a connection. This might be a rare art collector, a doctor who takes any case, no questions asked, or a black market dealer who trades in illegal goods. This talent doesn't mean that the NPC necessarily helps you for free. Rather, they allow rare goods to be obtained at all, common goods to be obtained at a deep discount, and very common or cheap services or goods to be obtained for free. It could also be an informant who gathers local gossip or does research for the character, usually for a price. Often this price is information or a favor.

Credentials (3 XP)

A character with the credentials talent has access to an ability or a geographical location that others may not. This could be security clearance, a cop's badge, a driver's license, or even a college membership. Generally speaking, credentials are anything that requires the character to carry a membership card or badge on them at all times. Each time this talent is taken it applies to a new set of credentials.

Extra Organ (1, 3, or 5 XP)

A character with the extra organ talent might have a tail, opposable thumbs on their feet, chloroplasts in their skin that let them photosynthesize food, wings, gills, or even an extra set of arms. This talent, with a few rare exceptions, must be taken during character creation, and is usually meant for racial talents (more on races later). Each time this talent is taken, it applies to a new organ. There are three types of extra organs: Cosmetic changes that give no bonuses or abilities cost 1 XP, functional changes like a prehensile tail or an extra eye would cost 3 XP, and powerful organs like gills or wings would cost 5 XP.

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Extra Sense (2XP)

Characters with extra sense have the ability to detect other phenomena above and beyond the traditional five. This might be heat vision, tremor sense, the nose of a bloodhound, the ability to taste magic, or even a danger sense

that entitles characters to a notice check if danger is afoot. Each time this is taken it applies to a different sense.

Extra Wound (5 XP)

This talent gives a character one extra wound on top of their normal amount. This talent can only be taken once.

Fast Caster (4 XP)

Characters with the fast caster talent can cast spells that would normally be a full round action as a half-round action instead.

Favored Enemy / Culture (3 XP)

Characters with this talent are particularly used to dealing with one race, species, or culture. Once a day they may reroll a failed melee () or diplomacy check against this kind of creature or culture. Each time this talent is taken it applies to a different creature/culture.

Fearless (2 XP)

A character with this talent automatically succeeds on resolve checks against fear, even if it is the result of a magical effect.

Graceful (3 XP)

This talent allows a character to move 20 feet and perform another half-round action in the space of a single half-round action once per turn, or move 50 feet and still do something that would normally count as a half-round action in one round.

Hip Shot (3 XP)

Characters with the Hip Shot talent reduce their aiming time to half-round action, rather than the normal full-round.

Improvisation (1 XP)

Characters with the improvisation talent do not increase the DC of skill checks made with improvised tools the way a normal character would.

Literacy (1 XP)

Not all characters begin with the ability to read. In many settings the literacy talent is restricted only to those who have had formal educations. However, in other settings, this may be given as a free talent by your GM (modern or futuristic settings). Literacy enables your character to read a single language. This talent may only be taken at character creation. However, if your character hits the 5th rank of the language skill, they may automatically receive the appropriate literacy talent as well if it is appropriate.

Mass Spell (5 XP)

Casters with the mass spell talent can cast spells on multiple targets at once. Each additional target causes the DC of the spell to go up by one category. This can only be used until the DC hits legendary (DC 17), at which point no more targets can be added. Some spells that affect areas or do not have specific targets aren't affected by this talent.

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Multiattack (4 XP)

This talent reduces the duration of an attack to a half-round action, rather than a full-round, allowing characters to attack twice in the same round. Each attack in this manner may contain up to 10 feet of movement. This does not affect the casting time of offensive magic spells.

Polyglot (1 XP)

This talent allows a character to speak one language fluently, without the possibility of mis-translation or misspeaking. When a character hits rank 5 of the language skill they automatically receive the corresponding polyglot talent. Otherwise this talent can only be taken at character creation.

Rich (3 XP)

Characters with the rich talent begin play with twice as much starting money as other characters if you're using the slow method of item generation. If you're using the fast method, they receive another special item and each mundane item slot they expend on money is worth twice as much. This talent can only be taken once, during character creation.

Spell Turning (3 XP)

A character with the spell turning talent can turn magical attacks back on their casters. When trying to counterspell (defend against a spell using magic), if a character with the spell turning talent beats an attacker's casting check by 5 or more with their opposed casting check, they may reflect the spell back onto the caster.

Stat Boost (5 XP)

This talent increases a single stat by one point. It can be taken four times. (This effectively gives you up to four extra stat points to work with, since you can rearrange one stat point by spending a point of XP)

Vicious Parry (3 XP)

When a character with the vicious parry talent beats an attacker's melee () roll by 5 or more while defending, they may choose to perform one of the following actions on their opponent: disarm, trip, 5-foot shove, or grapple.

Skills

Your ranks in a skill give you a numeric bonus on rolls that have to do with that particular field. They're meant to represent training in a particular area, work experience in a field, or just a general knowledge about the subject.

If a character has no ranks in a skill, they receive no bonus on related rolls, except from their stats. Each rank of a skill costs its own numeric bonus in XP to buy, similar to stats. A character can never have more than 5 ranks in any given skill. Starting characters receive 15 XP to distribute among talents and skills, plus any leftover points that didn't fit into their stats.

Bonus	Cost for that bonus	Total cost to get to that bonus
+1	1	1 (1)
+2	2	3 (1+2)
+3	3	6 (1+2+3)
+4	4	10 (1+2+3+4)
+5	5	15 (1+2+3+4+5)

Each rank a character has in a skill gives them an additional +1 bonus on related checks. For example: A character with 3 ranks in the "Trade (Chef)" skill (which would cost a total of 6 skill points to get to) would get a +3 bonus on all checks involving cooking or other chef-like activities. In a realistic setting, only extraordinary people like Lance Armstrong, Benazir Bhutto, Simo Hayha, Lise Mietner, or Joshua Norton would ever have skills at rank 5.

Sample Skills:

Each skill will be accompanied by the stats most commonly associated with it, as well as a brief description of the actions it covers. Skills with a set of parentheses after the name indicate that each time the skill is taken a specific subset must also be chosen.

Archery [DEX]

Archery is any sort of combat using bows. Archery can be used to attack, but not to defend. Archery is almost always modified by dexterity. Archery can be defended against by Melee (), Athletics, or some Perform () checks like dance.

Athletics [STR] [AGI] [DEX]

Athletics is used for running, climbing, general jumping, lifting, pushing, dragging, swimming and, if the "Acrobat" talent is taken, for flips, tumbling, contortion and precision jumping (diving through a window or landing on a beam as opposed to leaping a gap).

Bluff [CHA] [WIL]

Bluff is used to lie, and is opposed by another character's Notice or Bluff. After all, when it comes to liars, it takes one to know one.

Diplomacy [CHA]

Diplomacy is the art of getting people to think the way you want them to. This might be calming an enraged dinner guest, negotiating a good price at the market, or even flirting with a potential crush. While Diplomacy is almost always modified by charisma, there may be times where will or even intelligence would be appropriate modifiers. Diplomacy is opposed by diplomacy, since you have to have the social skills necessary to understand when you're being manipulated. A character using diplomacy on animals raises the DC of the task by one step unless they have the "Animal Kinship" talent.

Drive [DEX]

Drive allows your character to operate automobiles or wagons. In some settings you may also want to take the talent "Credentials: driver's license" as well. Drive is almost always modified by dexterity.

Intimidate [WIL] [STR]

Intimidate is used to make other people afraid of you. Whether this makes them submit to your will, flee, or attack you out of fear is situational. Intimidation in combat is almost always modified by strength. Social intimidation is often accomplished by using willpower, though strength or intelligence are sometimes appropriate too. Intimidate is opposed by resolve.

Knowledge () [INT]

Knowledge is a working understanding of a particular field. This skill can be taken multiple times, each one applying to a new field of study. Knowledge is almost always modified by intelligence.

Language () [INT] [CHA]

Language is used to speak other languages that aren't your native tongue(s). This skill can be taken multiple times, each time applying to a new language. It is a unique skill, in that when a character hits their fifth rank of a particular language, they instead receive the "Polyglot" talent for the corresponding language (this means you no longer have to roll language checks for that language, since you speak it fluently). Without the talent, there is a chance that the character could mistranslate and either discern an incorrect meaning or accidentally say something they didn't mean. Depending on how a character learned the language, they may also gain the literacy talent as well.

Lockpicking [DEX] [INT]

Lockpicking is an indispensable skill for burglars and art thieves everywhere. With the proper tools, lockpicking can be used to disable or open locks. Lockpicking is opposed by the Trade (Blacksmithing) check used to make the lock.

Melee () [STR] [AGI]

Melee combat comes in three flavors: Heavy, Light, and Unarmed. Heavy is any style where blocking is the primary form of defense (large swordfighting, axes, polearms, clubs, maces, and anything involving a shield). Light melee is any kind of melee where the primary defense is dodging or parrying. This includes styles like knife fighting, fencing, or small sword combat.

Unarmed could be anything from bar-brawling to aikido. Heavy is almost always modified by strength, Light is almost always modified by agility, and Unarmed could be modified by either depending on the situation. Each kind of combat can be defended from by any other. In addition, some magic may be used

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to oppose melee checks, as can athletics (dodging). This skill can be taken multiple times. Each time it is taken it applies to a different category of melee fighting. A note: Characters wishing to use two-weapon fighting (considered heavy or light Melee depending on the weapons used) get no special bonuses to combat. It's just another fighting style like everything else.

Notice [PER]

Notice is the skill used to see, hear, or smell things. In some cases taste and touch can come into play, though this is not very frequent in most games. Notice is almost always modified by perception. There are two kinds of notice checks: active and passive. Passive are checks that your character is unaware of, to see if they notice a particular environmental phenom-

enon, whereas active checks are when your character says something like “I put my ear against the wall and listen to the conversation in the next room.” Notice is most often opposed by stealth, but can also be opposed by trade (forgery), bluff, or certain other skills meant to hide things.

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Perform () [CHA] [DEX] [AGI] [INT] [TOU] [STR] [WIL] [PER]

Perform is used to put on a show. Whether it’s acting, dancing, juggling, feats of strength, magic tricks, or music, perform is often used as a distraction, a morale booster, or a way to make money. The stat that modifies a particular performance varies wildly depending on the nature of the performance. Perform is opposed by perform (if you want to one-up someone else). Perform can also be used to make money. The results of a perform check to make money is up to the GM.

Pilot [DEX] [INT]

Pilot allows a character to operate a boat, plane, spaceship or other large craft. It is most often associated with dexterity, but can also be modified by intelligence in certain situations.

Research [INT] [CHA]

Research can take two forms: looking things

up or asking around for information. If a character wants to look up a piece of information, intelligence would probably be the appropriate stat to modify research. If, however, a person is checking the local gossip, the check is most likely charisma-based.

Ride [DEX] [AGI]

Ride applies to any kind of vehicle where balance or form is an issue. Skateboards, surfboards, bicycles, horses, and sleds all fall into this category.

Sleight of Hand [DEX]

Sleight of hand is used to palm objects, steal wallets, or do other feats of manual dexterity.

Shooting [DEX]

Shooting is used for guns and crossbows. While a character can attack with the shooting skill, they cannot use it to defend. Shooting can be defended against with any form of Melee () or by Athletics. Shooting is almost always modified by dexterity.

Stealth [AGI]

Stealth is used to hide, sneak, or blend in. It is opposed by notice. If a character makes a successful stealth check against another character’s notice before using the melee (), archery, shooting, throwing, or intimidate skills, the defender may not add any bonus to their roll in the subsequent defensive check, they must rely on their luck alone to carry them through.

Throwing [DEX]

Throwing is used both in and out of combat. In combat, throwing covers weapons like throwing knives, slings, and bricks or stones, as well as shurikens, spears, nets, and the mighty trident! Out of combat, it’s used for throwing in sports, lobbing grappling hooks onto rooftops, and tossing something to another character over a significant distance. Throwing can be used for

attacking, but cannot be used for defense. Melee (**Melee**), athletics, and certain perform checks (like dancing or acrobatics) can be used to defend against throwing.

Trade () [INT] [DEX]

A trade could be anything from cooking to blacksmithing. Any field where a product is created or a service is performed is considered a trade. There's a list of example crafts and what those can do later on. Healing, Hacking, and Forgery are all considered Trades.

Trades

Below is a list of some sample trades and their descriptions:

Blacksmithing: used to create metal goods, more complex items require higher DC checks

Carpentry: used to build large structures or objects from wood

Cooking: used to cook, season, and preserve food and drinks

Engineering: used to create devices or architectural plans, or to see flaws in construction

Farming: used to grow crops, tend animals, operate farm equipment

Forgery: used to create false documents, counterfeit money, or forged art

Healing: used to double recovery rate of wounded creature, or to treat disease or poison

Mining: used to extract minerals from the earth, build tunnels

Programming: used to create programs, decrypt files, or hack into secure servers

Pottery: used to make clay and ceramic goods

Stonecutting: used to shape rock

Tailoring: used to make clothing and textiles

Weaving: used to spin material into thread, yarn, or rope

Critical Success/Failure: If you're making a skill check and you roll boxcars (meaning that the actual dice display a result of 12, or two sixes), you immediately gain a cinematic. You can use this cinematic immediately if you wish. Rules for cinematics can be found in the "character growth" section.

Whenever you roll snakeeyes (the dice display a value of 2), however, you automatically fail the check, regardless of how high your bonus to the skill is. The only exception to this is opposed rolls like combat, whose results depend on your numeric score (more on this in a bit).

Aiding Others: If a character wishes, they may attempt to aid another character in a task. Doing this lowers the DC of the task one step, but both characters must succeed on their rolls, or the check fails. Depending on the situation, many characters may be able to help a single character, though they can never reduce the DC below 7 (Easy). A character cannot aid another in an opposed skill check like combat, however.

Taking 7: When there is no penalty for failure, you may "take 7" on a skill check. For instance, if you were searching a room by making a Notice check, you could take 7, meaning that you kept on searching the room thoroughly. Basically this saves you from rolling the dice over and over again until you get at least a 7. If there is a penalty for failure, however, you cannot take 7 on a roll. Climbing a wall, diplomacy, and combat are all examples of times when you can't simply take 7.

Items

[ILLUSTRATION]

There are two methods for generating starting items. If you're playing a casual game, or you want to get through character creation quickly and easily, then use the fast method. If you're playing a more long-term or serious campaign, then the slow version of item generation is probably more appropriate. Both methods are covered below.

The fast method: Each character begins with one special and ten mundane items. Mundane items give no bonus on rolls or special powers (with the exception of light armor), but can allow a character to make checks that require tools (books for research, lock picks for lock-picking, that sort of thing). Special items either have special abilities, or are significantly more expensive than mundane items. Good examples of special items would be cell phones, laptops, magic wands that shoot fire, or vehicles. Each mundane item slot can be expended for a preset amount of money designated by the GM. Characters with the "Rich" talent get a second special item, and each mundane item slot they expend is worth twice as much money. The GM has the final say on whether or not something counts as a special item.

The slow method: Each character gets a set amount of money, designated by the GM. They can buy items from a premade list, also created by the GM. If they wish to buy

items that are not on the list, they must talk it out with the GM to negotiate a price. Certain items, like a tree branch or a bag of dirt, might not cost anything at all. Any leftover money stays with the characters as they begin the game.

Characters with the "Rich" talent start with twice as much money.

Armor:

Armor comes in three categories, light, medium, and heavy. Light armor is a mundane item, while medium and heavy armor are special items. Armor grants its wearer rerolls in defensive combat and penalties on Agility related rolls based on its type. Combat rolls based on agility are exempt from this penalty, since the Agility lost is negated by the benefit of extra protection.

Light armor (leather jacket, oilskin greatcoat, animal-hide jerkin, etc.):

Light armor is something that anyone can use. Most of the time it's just heavy clothing, but it could also be lightweight armor like leather or padded cloth. Light armor allows the wearer to reroll any roll of snakeeyes while defending, but only once. This means that if a player rolls snakeeyes on a defensive roll while wearing light armor, they may reroll. If, however, they roll snakeeyes again on the reroll, they must take this

new roll. The downside of wearing light armor is that it increases the DC of all skill checks modified by Agility one step, up to a maximum of legendary (DC 17). Agility-based tasks that would normally be legendary in difficulty are impossible while wearing light armor. Taking the “Armored acrobat” talent gets rid of the penalty for wearing light armor.

Medium Armor (chainmail, breastplate, flak jacket, etc.):

Medium armor requires the “Armor Proficiency” talent to use. Characters attempting to use medium armor without the proper training receive only the benefits of light armor, but still incur the full penalty of medium armor. A character who properly uses medium armor may reroll rolls of 3 or 2 (snakeyes) while defending in combat, but only once, as per light armor. Medium armor increases the DC of all checks modified by agility by two steps, up to a difficulty of legendary (DC 17). Agility-related tasks that would normally be exceptional (DC 15) or legendary are impossible while wearing medium armor.

Heavy Armor (plate mail, bulletproof vest, personal forcefield):

Heavy armor requires the “Armor Proficiency” talent to use. Characters using heavy armor without this talent only receive a bonus as though they were wearing light armor, while still incurring the full penalty of heavy armor. Heavy armor functions the same as medium armor except that it grants rerolls on defensive combat rolls of 4, 3, or 2 (snakeyes), and causes the DC of all rolls modified by agility to increase three steps, up to a maximum of legendary (DC 17). Agility-based checks of professional (DC 13),

exceptional (DC 15), or legendary difficulty are impossible while wearing heavy armor.

Magic defensive items, like an enchanted amulet, still incur the full penalty that normal armor of the same type would.

Not all characters begin with items. If your game begins in a jail cell or a slave caravan, it’s doubtful you’ll have access to any possessions.

A helpful hint about items: keep your item list on a sheet of paper and write it in pencil. That way, when you make changes to it you don’t have to cross anything out.

Breaking Items: Each item has a set number of wounds, determined by the GM. A stick might only have 1, while a breastplate might have 5. Characters attack items the same way they attack players (see “combat” below). If an item is held or worn by a character, that character defends as though they were being attacked to determine the result of the combat. If the item is unattended, it receives no bonus to its defensive roll. For the visual:

Attacker: $2d6 + \text{attack skill} + \text{appropriate stat}$

Item (on person): $2d6 + \text{wearer’s defensive skill} + \text{appropriate stat}$

Item (unattended): $2d6$

Fixing Items: Fixing items requires a day of work per wound fixed, and an appropriate Trade () check of the same trade that made the item.

Creating Magic Items: There are no hard and fast rules for magic item creation, so discuss with your GM what the house rules are for the setting you’re playing in!



Races

[ILLUSTRATION]

Some settings have multiple races from which to choose when creating your character. If so, there are a few guidelines to follow when creating racial templates. A race is basically a framework that you overlay onto an existing character. Races are created as follows:

Description: physical features, and common traits (strong, fast, etc.).

Racial Talents: talents marked [required] must be purchased to play the race, while talents marked [optional] are optional.

Sleep Cycle: Diurnal or Nocturnal

Diet: Carnivore, Herbivore, Omnivore, Insectivore, Mycovore (fungus-eater), Producer (plant), Energy (electricity, heat etc.), Blood, etc.

Reproductive Method: Sexual, Asexual, Magical (like vampires), or sterile.

Culture: A basic description of the culture(s) that is(are) common to this race.

Lands: If the race is particularly frequent in, or has control over a particular area of land, that information belongs here.

Life Span: Generally speaking, the average length of this race's life.

Example Race: Goblin

Description: Goblins are short, ranging between 2 and 3 feet. Many are agile and dextrous, with a propensity towards stealth.

Racial Talents: darkvision [required], blood hound nose [optional].

Sleep Cycle: Nocturnal

Diet: Carnivorous

Reproductive Method: Sexual

Culture: Goblins are scavengers by nature. Most live in small villages on the edges of larger urban areas and make regular forays and raids into the surrounding countryside. They often ride large wolves into battle, having bred and trained them over the course of generations. Some Goblins adapt to city life by working as beggars or thieves, though a few more intelligent goblins have made good livings as merchants as well.

Lands: Goblins have no racial lands. They are often found in small villages on the outskirts of larger settlements, or squatting in abandoned structures.

Life Span: Most goblins live 20 to 30 years.

Half-breeds

When creating a half-breed character, you may take talents available to either parent, but only when first creating the character. For example, if a fish-person were to breed with an eagle-person, their offspring could have gills and wings, but only if they took those two talents at character creation.

Combat

While a good story is more than just hacking and slashing through endless ranks of baddies, combat is often an integral part of RPGs. Because it's such a dangerous business, it merits a few extra rules:

Combat, at its core, is nothing more than an opposed skill check. However, the manner in which these checks are made isn't the same as a normal opposed skill check.

Rounds:

Combat is done in rounds. Each round is meant to represent roughly five seconds of time. In a given round a character gets a certain number of actions as shown below:

Quick Actions: each character gets two quick action every round. Whether they are used or not is up to the player. Quick actions are extremely brief things that can often be done while performing other actions. Drinking something already in your hand, drawing a weapon, speaking a sentence or two, or performing a passive skill check (like notice or knowledge) are all quick actions.

Half-round Actions: each character gets two half-round actions per round. A half-round action is something that takes a bit of time to do, like making an active skill check (not including an attack or casting as spell), getting up from a prone position, picking something up off the ground, or moving 20 feet.

Full-round actions: instead of taking their two half-round actions, a character can take one full-round action. This is something that takes a while to do, like retrieving an item from a bag, making an attack, moving 50 feet, or spending a round to aim. A full-round attack can include up to 20 feet of movement.

Initiative:

Combat order is determined by initiative. To make an initiative check, a character rolls 2d6 and adds their Perception and Agility modifiers to the roll. This represents how much attention they're paying to the situation, and how quick to action they are. The character with the highest initiative goes first, the second-highest goes second, etc. If two characters should tie, they reroll against one another to see who goes first.

Surprise Rounds:

If any characters are unaware that combat is being initiated, then a surprise round is in order. A surprise round means that any characters who are aware of combat get a full round to act before anyone else rolls initiative, in which the defenders are not only unable to act, but also receive no bonuses to their defensive rolls. Usually this is the result of a successful stealth check beforehand.

Roll Mechanics:

When attacking, the attacker rolls 2d6 and adds the appropriate stat and combat skill bonus (melee (), throwing, archery, casting, or shooting). The defender then rolls 2d6 and adds the appropriate stat and defensive skill (melee, athletics, casting, or certain perform checks like dance). To both of these rolls the characters add the appropriate stat modifiers (as determined by the GM). In the event of a tie, the defender always wins.

For the more visual:

Attacker: $2d6 + \text{Combat Skill Ranks} + \text{Stat}$

Defender: $2d6 + \text{Defense Skill Ranks} + \text{Stat}$

So, the rolls might look like this:

Attacker: $2d6 + 2 + 2 = 11$ (this is the result if the attacker rolled a 7, the average for 2d6)

Defender: $2d6 + 1 + 1 = 9$ (if the defender also rolled a 7)

This means the attacker won this check, and has several options at their disposal. If the defender had won the check, nothing would have happened (unless they had the “Vicious Parry” Talent). Options available to a character that succeeds on an attack include:

Beat the defender’s score by 1 or more
Deal a wound
Disarm the defender
Distract the defender (loses a half action next turn)
Trip the defender (melee Only)
Shove the defender
Initiate/Maintain/Break Grapple (Unarmed only)

Beat the defender’s score by 5 or more
Deal a two wounds
Knock the defender unconscious
Incapacitate limb (break bone, sever tendon etc)
Perform two actions from the above list

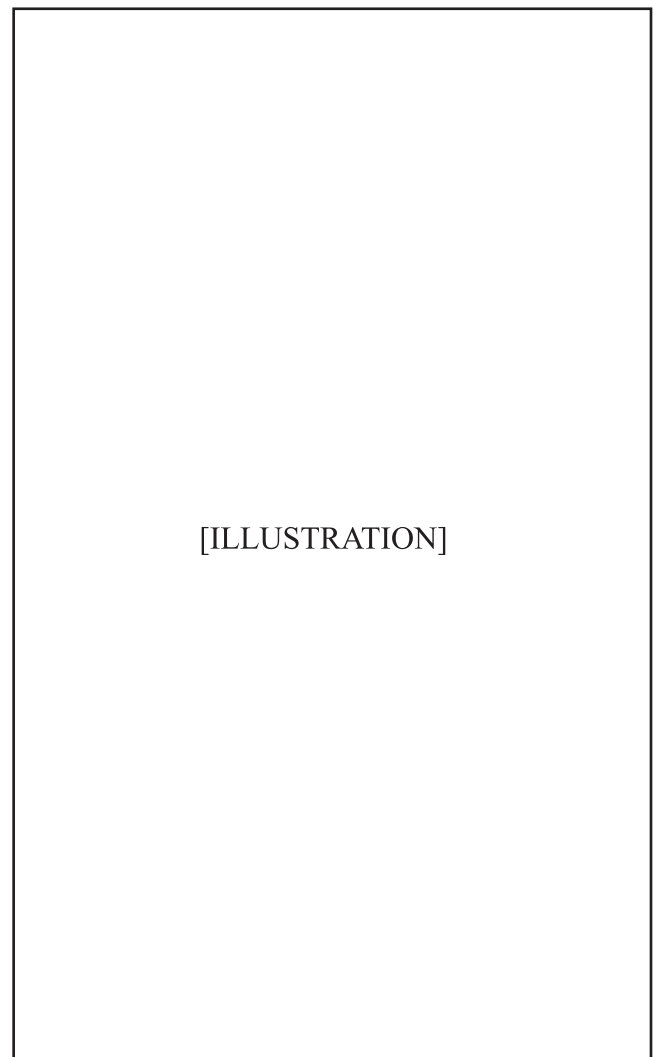
Beat the defender’s score by 10 or more
Deal three wounds
Destroy limb/organ (cut off arm, blind, etc.)
Perform one action from each of the above lists
Perform three actions from the first list

Most of the time, having a useless limb will increase the DC of any physical task by one step.

Unconscious characters receive no bonus to their defensive checks, relying on their luck alone to carry them through.

Grappling: An attacking character who wins a combat check with Melee (Unarmed) can initiate a grapple, effectively pinning or holding their opponent. Grappled characters can only do two things: speak or use the Melee (Unarmed) skill. The grappler can use this skill to maintain their hold on the grapplee the grapplee can use it to break out of the grapple or to shift the grapple, becoming the grappler. These actions are done the same way the grapple was initiated, with a combat check.

Wounds: Every character has a number of wounds equal to 3 + their toughness modifier. An extra wound can also be gained by taking the “Extra Wound” talent. Wounds are a representation of your character’s physical health.



[ILLUSTRATION]

When a character is reduced to 0 wounds, they automatically fall unconscious and must make a DC 5 Resolve check or die. If they succeed, they are unconscious until they regain at least one wound. Characters with 0 wounds that suffer any additional wounds die immediately.

When dealing wounds, you may also deal wounds to items, as given in the “Items” section above. If your attack result enables you to deal multiple wounds, these can be split up between items and characters. For instance, if you beat a defender’s defense score by 6, you could deal the defender two wounds, deal their armor two wounds, or deal them one wound and deal their armor one wound, effectively smashing through their armor to get to them.

Healing: A character who rests for eight hours a day and is properly fed regains wounds at a rate of 1 per day. A character who does not get enough sleep or doesn’t eat much only regains wounds at a rate of 1 wound every 2 days. These rates can be doubled if a successful trade (Healing) check is made. The DC for this heal check is equal to 7 for a character with one wound lost,

and goes up by one category for each additional wound lost (so a character who is down three wounds would have to make a DC 11 heal check to double their own recovery rate). This can never push the DC above legendary, meaning a character who is down 6 or more wounds will still only require a DC 17 check to heal. In some settings, very powerful magic or technology may be able to instantly heal wounds directly. Characters that have lost a limb (and do not regain it by some sort of prosthetic or magical means), permanently lose one wound, even after they’ve healed.

Critical Hits: In combat, just like with any other skill check, rolling boxcars (2 sixes) means you gain a cinematic. A roll of 2 does not indicate a critical failure, as it would in any other skill check. Simply calculate combat as though you had rolled a 2.

Aiming: If a character spends a full round action aiming, they may roll twice for their next shooting, throwing, archery, casting (as appropriate), athletics (as appropriate), perform (as appropriate), or ride checks, and take the higher of the two rolls.

Character Growth

As you play through the game, your character will progressively gain experience (XP) and become more powerful. Each time you complete an adventure, defeat an antagonist, solve a puzzle, or do something generally awesome, you get one point of XP. XP can be spent on skills or talents, as well as on Cinematics.

Cinematics:

Characters may spend two points of XP to gain a cinematic. In addition, if a character rolls box-cars (two sixes) while attempting a check, they gain a cinematic. Cinematics are a sort of magic fix-it button for your character. You can use a cinematic at any point in the game to do one of the following things:

- deal an extra wound on a successful offensive combat roll, once per round
- negate one wound's worth of damage, once per round
- gain an extra half-round action in combat, once per round
- reroll any roll, and choose which of the two results to keep, once per round

Your GM may have other things added to this list as house rules, so check with them before you play. There is no limit to the number of cinematics a player can have at one time.

[ILLUSTRATION]

Magic

Whether or not you include magic in your setting is entirely up to you. For instance: in a fantasy setting, magic might be common, while in a modern setting, or a historical game, magic would be completely out of place. There are literally endless ways to handle magic in your games. Below I'll briefly outline a relatively simple approach that you can use if you don't feel like devoting hours to fine-tune your own. Remember, there is no right answer, just what works for you and your group.

Essentially magic comes in two parts, the spells and the casting rolls. The casting roll is a Resolve check made against the DC of the spell being cast. For this reason, many characters who wish to specialize in magic have high Toughness and Will scores. Mages often have to be tough because of the negative consequences associated with failed spellcasting (outlined below).

Spells are given as talents. Each spell may be given as a sort of vague, generally applicable archetype like "Blast," or "Entangle," or you can make very specific spells. This choice largely depends on how much leeway you want casters to have in a particular setting. Often these spells allow a caster to use cast rolls to mimic other skills like attack, defend, athletics, or the like, though they might also have extra functions. For instance, a blast could take the form of a fireball, which could catch things on fire, or a telekinetic blast that could knock things over. Some spells may be more abstract like "Create" or "Transmute." The rules for these spells are given in the descriptions.

Each spell has a basic cast DC. This is the minimum that a caster must roll on their Resolve check to cast the spell. More powerful spells have higher DCs. The DCs may fluctuate based on what kind of setting they're in. A low-magic setting might treat blast as extremely powerful, while a high-magic setting might treat

[ILLUSTRATION]

it as average. The DCs given in the "sample spells" section are for a medium-magic world. Each spell also has its own XP cost based on the DC as given in the table below:

Spell DC	XP Cost
7	2 XP
9	3XP
11	4XP
13	5XP
15	6XP
17	7XP

When attacking or defending with magic, make opposed rolls as normal, if your Resolve check result isn't high enough to cast the spell, then it fails and you receive no bonus on the roll. Keep in mind that while magic is powerful, it's also unpredictable.

All spells take a full round to cast unless otherwise specified. The Talent “Fast Caster” Reduces the time of full round spells to a half-round action. The DC of each spell is determined by the power and duration of the spell, and is decided by the GM.

Penalties for failure:

If a caster makes a casting roll and fails by less than 5 (that is, the result of their Resolve check is no more than 5 points below the minimum DC of the spell they’re trying to cast) the spell simply fizzles and doesn’t work. If, however, the caster fails by 5 or more, the spell they’re attempting to cast goes wild, turning itself on the caster. It is for this reason that many mages have high Toughness scores.

It’s often a good idea to put things into your campaign that can negate or suppress a caster’s ability to do magic. This is a good plot device for keeping powerful mages in check. In addition, most spells can normally only be used against one target at a time. This can be increased by taking the “Mass Spell” Talent.

SAMPLE MAGIC SPELLS:

Animate (DC 13, 5XP)

This spell allows you to bring an object to life and give it a simple task like “guard,” “follow,” or “clean.” It’s often used by mages to keep their workplaces clean or carry heavy things. Animate lasts for 12 hours unless dismissed earlier.

Blast (DC 9, 3 XP)

Blast creates a blast of something, whether it’s fire, force, wind, or simply raw emotion. This functions as a ranged attack roll, though it may have other effects (i.e. fireball starts fires).

Charm (DC 9, 3 XP)

This allows a caster to use cast in place of the diplomacy skill. If the attempt fails, the GM may wish to make the target of the spell realize someone’s been trying to charm them.

Control (DC 9, 3 XP)

You can control a particular thing without touching it. This might be fire, metal, rope/chain, doors, you name it. To move anything of a significant mass or volume would take a high DC. Each time this spell is taken it applies to a new thing.

Create (DC 17, 7 XP)

You create something out of nothing. This could be food, money, or an object of some kind – even the raw materials to build something else. The DC of this spell varies depending on what is trying to be created, and is set by the GM, though it’s usually very high.

Destroy (DC 17, 7 XP)

With a wave of your hand you can reduce something to dust. Lower-power versions of this spell might simply break an object, but higher versions could disintegrate it entirely. The DC is determined by the size and power of the target, and is decided by the GM. This is generally a very high DC.

Entangle (DC 11, 4 XP)

This spell functions like a Melee (Unarmed) used to grapple. You roll an opposed check with the target you’re trying to grapple. The range on this spell is up to the GM.

Heal (DC 13, 5 XP)

Casting a heal spell on a creature can do one of two things: First, it doubles the creatures natural rate of healing for one week as though successful Trade(healing) check had been made. Second, a willing volunteer may allow one wound from their body to pass into the target’s body. Whether

the caster wants to give the injured character their own wounds, or those of a willing friend or even animal in some rare cases, is entirely situational.

Illusion (DC 9, 3 XP)

This spell makes a target think they see, smell, taste, touch, or hear what isn't really there. Illusion spells vary wildly from setting to setting, so ask your GM what kind of things it can do in your particular game, if it's included at all. Lower DC versions include small noises or static images, medium DC versions might incorporate two senses or move, high DC might make victims think they're on fire or falling. Depending on the setting, you may even have to take specific illusions as different spells.

Levitate (DC 13, 5 XP)

This spell allows a caster to move objects around without touching them. If the object in question is particularly heavy, use the cast skill like an athletics check. If the object is being thrown at another character like a weapon, treat it as a throw attack with an improvised weapon. While this spell can – at high DCs – be used to fly, it is extremely slow.

Natural Phenomenon (DC 9, 3 XP)

You can call on, stimulate, or suppress one natural phenomenon like rain, plant growth, lightning, or wind. This spell usually takes five minutes of uninterrupted concentration to execute. Each time this spell is taken it applies to a new natural phenomenon.

Negate (No DC, 5 XP)

You can use a full round action to negate the powers of another caster for a their next turn if you succeed on an opposed Cast check.

Repel Attack (DC 7, 2 XP)

This spell allows cast to be used for defense against Melee (), Throw, Archery, and Shooting.

Roll as you normally would for defense, adding your casting modifier and the appropriate stat (usually Int or Will). If the result of your defensive check is lower than the the minimum DC to cast this spell (DC 7), then the spell fails and you receive absolutely no bonus on your defensive roll.

Runes (No DC, 5 XP)

Runes are a way of storing spells. Scribing a rune on a surface can essentially store a spell so that when another character touches (low DC), passes by (medium DC), or looks at (high DC) the rune, they set off the spell. This doesn't actually count as it's own spell, but if a character wants to scribe other spells into runes, they must take this spell talent.

Summon (DC 11, 4 XP)

This spell summons a spirit or soul from the spirit realm. This can only be used to make deals with spirits, talk with them (including the dead) or seek advice, though high-DC versions might involve temporarily summoning the spirit in the flesh if it's willing.

Transmute (DC 13, 5 XP)

You change something into something else. Weak examples include changing the color, texture, flavor, or smell of an object. More powerful examples might be changing an object's chemical composition, size, or shape.

Ward (DC 7, 2 XP)

Warding is used to put a sort of alarm on an area or object. If a warded area is entered, or the object is interacted with by a creature other than the caster, any of several things might happen. Low DC wardings might make a loud noise or pungent smell. Medium DCs might mark the intruder or psychically warn the caster if they're not present. High DCs may even incapacitate or imprison the creature that set them off.

Running the Game

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
12	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

This section is for those brave souls that take on the burden of running the game for their fellow gamers. Being the GM is a big job, but it can be a lot of fun once you know the basics. Running the game can be a great creative outlet for those with a more active imagination. Even if the role of GM is thrust upon you out of necessity, this section should have enough information to help you keep your head afloat when running your own roleplaying game.

DCs: Possibly the most important part of running a game is knowing how high to set the DCs. The difficulty of varying DCs are listed in the table to the right by how much of a total bonus the character attempting the check has.

Checks listed as “impossible” are numerically impossible, while checks listed as “cannot fail” mean that the character is unable to fail

unless they roll a critical failure. At the top of this page is a chart of every possible roll in the 2d6 Roleplaying System at each bonus value. This isn’t

necessary to run the game, but you may find it helpful when trying to understand the different DCs and their corresponding difficulties.

There are only six DCs you ever need to remember as a GM:

Easy (DC 7): a task that anyone can succeed on easily

Average (DC 9): a task that takes a bit of effort or skill

Difficult (DC 11): a task that requires a large amount of effort or skill

Professional (DC 13): a task that can only be accomplished by someone with experience

Exceptional (DC 15): a task that requires a supreme amount of effort by a professional

Legendary (DC 17): a task that would inspire local legends for years to come

DC	+0	+2	+4	+6	+8	+10
7	average	easy	cannot fail	cannot fail	cannot fail	cannot fail
9	difficult	average	easy	cannot fail	cannot fail	cannot fail
11	very difficult	difficult	average	easy	cannot fail	cannot fail
13	impossible	very difficult	difficult	average	easy	cannot fail
15	impossible	impossible	very difficult	difficult	average	easy
17	impossible	impossible	impossible	very difficult	difficult	average

No task can ever be below DC 7 or above DC 17 (opposed rolls, as in combat, are an exception

to this rule, since they are rolling against one another rather than a set DC). In the same vein, nothing other than skills and stats should ever give a direct numeric bonus on rolls. The mechanics of the 2d6 system are carefully balanced to make character progression even and fair, and adding numeric bonuses throws a wrench into the works, skewing the probabilities and unbalancing the system.

Certain statuses or items may increase or decrease the category of a task by one or more. For instance, climbing that medium wall covered in seaweed with a broken arm would be a Professional level task, rather than a Difficult task, since an incapacitated limb increases the DC of all physical checks by one step. These can never push the DC above legendary or below easy, otherwise the balance of the game gets thrown off.

Writing for the Players: always try to make sure you include elements in your games that allow each player's individual abilities to shine through, as well as elements that allow the players to work together as a team. My personal advice is not to split up the party too much, since it makes for a lot of bored players while you narrate the individual action of each character, but feel free to disregard this if you find that works for you.

Metagaming: metagaming is a term that refers to the tendency of players to talk with one another when their characters couldn't, or to have their characters act on information they wouldn't actually have in-game.

For example, John and Jane are playing a pair of wizards looking for a powerful magic artifact in the tomb of a dead sorcerer. For the sake of efficiency they split up. If John's character gets into a sticky situation and Jane gives him advice on how to get out of it while their characters are

apart, and therefore couldn't talk, that's metagaming. Or if Jane is told by her GM to roll a notice check, and she fails, but then pulls out a wand of blasting because she wants to be ready for a sneak attack, this would be metagaming, since her character didn't notice anything unusual and would therefore have no reason to be on guard. Some people don't mind metagaming, and a little bit of it can help players if they get really stuck, especially if they're new, but I find it's best to discourage too much of it. It tends to break the flow of the game up.

Realistic Enemies: a major mistake many GMs make is having every enemy fight to their last breath. Try to remember that enemies are people too, and fear death like most other people. If an enemy becomes badly wounded, most of the time they should run away or surrender. Only mindless monsters, brainwashed cultists or religious fanatics, and automatons should ever fight to the death on a regular basis.

Types of Games:

There are two basic types of games, and within those, two sub-types:

Adventure Gaming – Adventure Gaming is when the players have been brought together for a specific reason like saving a noble, stealing a piece of art, fighting off a zombie horde, or trying to escape from a prison. Whatever the case, the plot is fairly straightforward, and is made up by the GM beforehand, though there should always be wiggle room in case a player thinks of something you haven't prepared beforehand.

Sandbox Gaming – Sandbox Gaming is a more free-form, open game style. The GM creates a game world, complete with geography, cultures, organizations, currency, language and history, and then the players are free to do whatever they want in it. Perhaps they'll

start a business, or become thieves. Maybe they'll get married or learn how to ride a horse. Whatever happens, it's up to the players. The GM is just there to figure out what happens when they do what they do. Often it's a good idea, as the GM, to come up with a number of possible plots that could be interesting to the PCs and casually slip them into the game to give it direction. Otherwise many players find themselves drifting aimlessly. Sandbox games are certainly tougher to run because you have to think on the fly, but are very rewarding, since they're a product of both the GM's and the players' imaginations.

Within those two styles are two sub-styles: one-shots and campaigns. One-shots are adventures that are designed to be run and finished in one or two gaming sessions. Campaigns are long-term games that could span months or even years in some cases. One-shots usually focus less on plot and more on action, while campaigns often have a more cerebral, political focus to them. Players tend to get more attached to their characters in campaigns, so be wary of killing them off. Which brings us to...

Killing Characters: sometimes you have to do it. Every now and then a player will do something remarkably stupid, get in over their head, or even decide that it's time to put their character to rest. Whatever the reason, when it comes time to kill a character, always do it with panache and style. For instance, which of these two deaths is better?

1. Evil Max stabs Mary-Sue in the back and she dies.

2. Mary-Sue looks down to see the tip of Evil Max's rapier poking through her chest. With a look of confusion and a quiet whimper she slumps to the ground, the life fading from her cheeks.

Number two right? Players want to go out well. If they have to die, make sure that they at least die a good death.

Overpowered Characters: in many games, players will complain about a particular character in the group being overpowered. I am personally of the opinion that there is no such thing as an overpowered character, only an under-creative GM. Try to find the character's weakness and exploit it. If they're a powerful fighter, give them a puzzle to solve, if they're an unstoppable social dynamo, give them a moral dilemma that could make them lose face in the public eye. If they're a nigh-unbeatable caster (magic-user), give them a physical challenge. Whatever the case, if a character seems like they're abusing their power or annoying the other players, don't hesitate to take them down a peg, so long as you do it tastefully.

Making your own Rules: because of the rules-light nature of 2d6, you will often be called upon to make a ruling on a given situation. For instance, there are no rules on drowning in this book. Perhaps you think the player should make an athletics check. Maybe they can hold their breath for a number of rounds equal to their roll. Or perhaps you think it would be more appropriate to have them simply take a wound every round. It's your call. Just remember to be fair. If all the players at the table complain about a ruling, you should think about changing it. After all, the point of the game is to have fun.

Building your World: in many cases it's fun to play in a universe that's not your own. Whether it's the deep reaches of space for a science fiction game, or a magical fantasy world for something more akin to swords and sorcery, you should give world-building a try. It's an incredibly rewarding and extremely creative process. There are a few things you should try to keep in mind when making your own game world though:

Geography – Every good world has its own geography. Some people like making an overall world map and building inward, while others like to start by making a main city and building out from there. It's your call, but there are a lot of resources online and in books for ideas and help with making maps.

Culture – Are there different sentient races on your world? Some worlds are full of orcs, goblins or strange spirits. Others might include aliens or automatons. It's your call, but it's generally good to give the players some variety when choosing their race. If you're playing a more realistic game, you may want to treat different societies as different races to represent the different customs and traditions in various cultures. Also, many settings include racism between one or more races or cultures. This can play a big part in the plot.

History – Your game world should have a bit of history behind it if you plan on having any sort of long-term campaign. Big events like wars, trade agreements, natural disasters and political shifts are usually a good place to start.

Language – Most of the time, language plays a major role in gaming. Some characters might even make a living acting as translators or transliterators. Language can provide a very frustrating barrier for characters. After all, no matter how powerful a fighter is, throwing in a language barrier is a good way to present them with a challenge every time. And of course, with language also comes literacy. How many people in your world can read and write? These small details can be crucial.

Money – Is there a unified currency? Multiple currencies? Or do the people of your world barter? Money is important for all the peripherals like items, lodging, food, and services, and can often be a good motivator for a plot.

There are plenty of other things to consider when building a game world, but these should be enough to get you started.

Other Resources:

If you get stuck, here's a list of resources you may find useful:

<http://www.reddit.com/r/rpg>

<http://www.rpg.net>

<http://www.giantitp.com/forums>

In addition to these, here are some great authors that you may want to check out:

J.R.R. Tolkien – description, environment

Frank Herbert – politics, human interaction

Terry Pratchett – humor, fantasy, culture

Warren Ellis – technology, politics

H.P. Lovecraft – horror, suspense

Mike Carey – philosophy, theology, morality

GOOD LUCK!

Credits!

Josh Gager – Lead Papergazer

Micah Brandt – Broodiness Taster

Mark Ishman – Starer at Things

Josh Brandt – Moral Compass

Ismaa Viqar – Mademoiselle du Miscellany

Drew Whit – Head Audio Technician

Joe Busch – Cornish Game Hen Wrangler

Chris Carlino – Redhead Enthusiast

David Evans – Beverage Consumption Specialist

Linda Gager – Monkey Handler

Dave Gager – A.I. Termination Technician

SheepInDisguise – Playtesting and Design Advice

Slashrunner – Playtesting and Design Advice

Vonwalt – Playtesting

Razoroftruth – Playtesting

OrchestraHc – Playtesting

Misaat - Playtesting

Michael Mocerri – Design Advice

guyev – Design Advice

All the gamers at giant in the playground forums, rpgnet, and the reddit rpg board!

Thanks!

[2d6]

Character Sheet

Strength

Agility

Dexterity

Toughness

Intelligence

Perception

Charisma

Will

Character

Player

Talents

Resolve

Initiative

Wounds

XP/Cinematics

Money

Skills

Backstory