

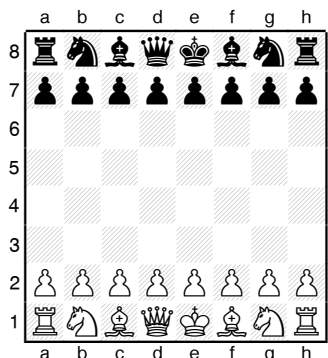
This is a chess board.

It has eight rows (RANKS) and eight columns (FILES) with eight squares in each. That makes 64 squares in total. 32 White Squares and 32 Black Squares.

When you set up a chess board make sure you have a WHITE square on your RIGHT.

Remember: WHITE ON THE RIGHT!

Each square has a name made up of the letter of its column followed by the number of its row: for instance a1, h8, e4. If you have letters and numbers on your chess board set up the White pieces on rows 1 and 2 and the Black pieces on rows 7 and 8.



This is how you set up the pieces to start the game.

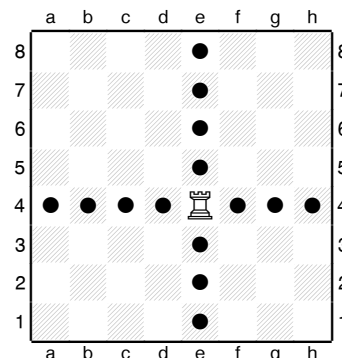
Each player has:

- One King: ♔ One Queen: ♑ Two Rooks: ♖ ♗
- Two Bishops: ♘ ♙ Two Knights: ♞ ♟
- Eight Pawns: ♙ ♙ ♙ ♙ ♙ ♙ ♙ ♙

The Rooks start in the corners, the Knights go next to the Rooks and the Bishops next to the Knights.

Note that the White Queen starts on a WHITE Square and the Black Queen on a BLACK square. THE QUEENS START ON THEIR OWN COLOUR SQUARES.

In a game of chess the players take it in turns to play a move. White always makes the first move.



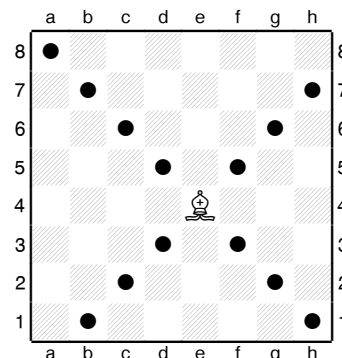
This is how the Rook moves:

Forwards and Backwards, left and right. North, South, East and West.

In this diagram the White Rook can move to any square marked with a black blob.

Rooks cannot jump over other pieces: if White had a Pawn on e2 he would not be able to move his Rook to e1.

A Rook captures by moving to a square occupied by an enemy piece and taking it off the board.



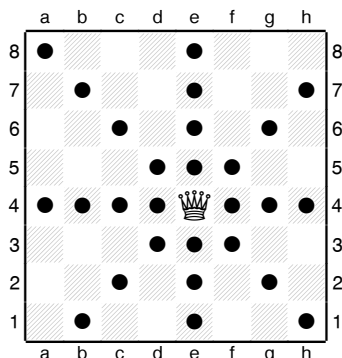
This is how the Bishop moves.

Along the Diagonals, always on the same colour square. North East, North West, South East and South West.

A Bishop that starts on a White Square must stay on White Squares all the way through the game.

Like the Rook, the Bishop cannot jump over another piece.

Like the Rook, a Bishop captures by moving to a square occupied by an enemy piece and taking it off the board.



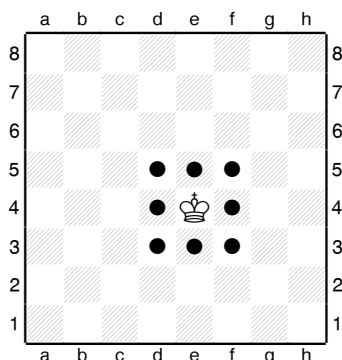
This is how the Queen moves.

Like a Rook or like a Bishop, backwards, forwards, sideways or diagonally as far as it likes.

See how powerful the Queen is. Just look at all the squares it can move to.

Like Rooks and Bishops, the Queen cannot jump over other pieces.

The Queen also captures by moving to a square occupied by an enemy piece and taking it off the board.



This is how the King moves.

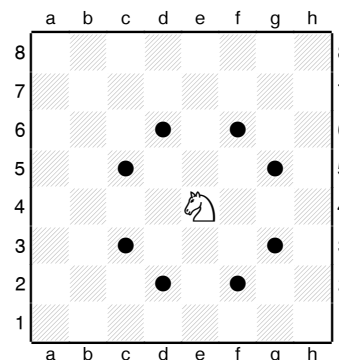
Just one square at a time in any direction.

The King may not look very good but in fact it's your most important piece.

You'll find out why on the next page!

The King captures by moving to a square occupied by an enemy piece and taking it off the board.

The Kings are never captured: both Kings are always on the board all through the game.

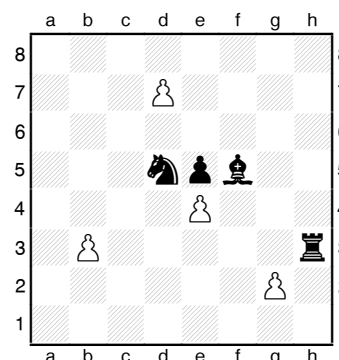


This is how the Knight moves.

It moves in a shape like the letter L: two squares backwards, forwards or sideways, then one square round the corner.

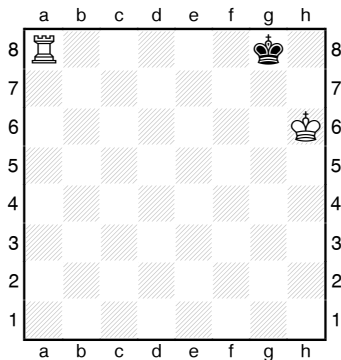
The Knight always moves to a different colour square every move. Here the Knight is on a WHITE SQUARE. All the squares it can move to are BLACK SQUARES.

The Knight is the only piece that can JUMP. It can jump over pieces of either colour. If you put a White Pawn on e3 and a Black Pawn on f3 the Knight can still move to f2. It captures the same way as it moves, just like the other pieces you've seen so far.



This is how the Pawn moves:

1. On its first move a Pawn can move FORWARD either one or two squares. The Pawn on g2 can move to either g3 or g4.
2. A pawn that has already moved can only move ONE square FORWARDS. The Pawn on b3 can only move to b4.
3. A Pawn captures only by moving DIAGONALLY FORWARDS. The Pawn on g2 can capture the Rook on h3. The Pawn on e4 can capture the Knight on d5 or the Bishop on f5 but not the Pawn on e5.
4. When a Pawn reaches the end of the board you can exchange it for a Queen, a Rook, a Bishop or a Knight. White can move the Pawn from d7 to d8, take it off the board and put a Queen (Rook, Bishop or Knight) there instead.



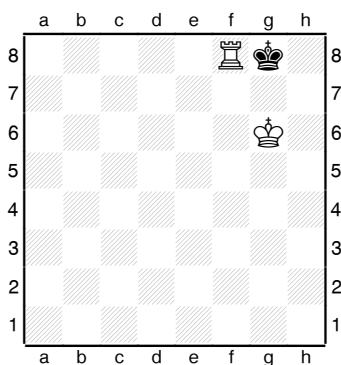
If you make a move which **ATTACKS** (threatens to take) your opponent's King this is called **CHECK**. You should warn your opponent by saying the word "**CHECK!**".

If you are in **CHECK** you must do something about it.

YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO PLAY A MOVE THAT LEAVES YOUR KING TO BE TAKEN.

Black is **NOT ALLOWED** to move his King to h8 or f8, where the White Rook would be able to take it. He is **NOT ALLOWED** to move his King to h7 or g7 where the White King would be able to take it.

But he **CAN - and MUST -** move his King to f7 where it is not attacked by either the Rook or the King.



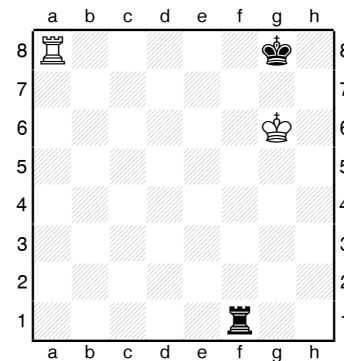
In this position White has just moved his Rook to f8 and announced "**CHECK!**".

Black **CANNOT** move his King to h8 where the White Rook would still be able to capture it.

He **CANNOT** move his King to g7 or h7 where the White King would be able to capture it.

He **CANNOT** move his King to f7 where the White Rook and the White King would both be able to capture it.

But he **CAN - and MUST -** capture the Rook on f8, leaving only two Kings on the board - which is a **DRAW**.



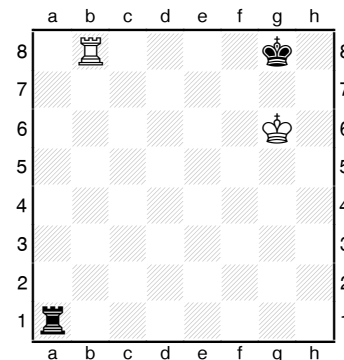
In this position White has moved his Rook to a8 and announced "**CHECK!**".

Black **CANNOT** move his King to f8 or h8: The White Rook would be able to capture. He **CANNOT** move his King to f7, g7 or h7: the White King would be able to capture.

But he **CAN - and MUST -** **BLOCK** the check by moving his Rook from f1 to f8.

If his Rook was on a1 he would be able to get out of check by **CAPTURING** the Rook instead.

There are **THREE** ways of getting out of check: 1. **MOVING THE KING**, 2. **CAPTURING** and 3. **BLOCKING**.



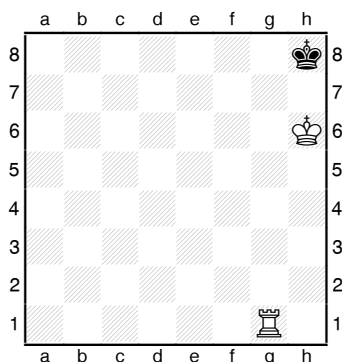
Here, White has just moved his Rook to b8 and announced "**CHECK!**".

Black **CANNOT** move his King to a safe square. He **CANNOT** capture the White Rook. He **CANNOT** block the check.

NOTE THAT TWO KINGS CAN NEVER STAND NEXT TO EACH OTHER.

It is **CHECKMATE**: White has won the game.

This is how you win a game of chess: by getting **CHECKMATE**: a position in which you are **ATTACKING** your opponent's King and he cannot get out of the **ATTACK**.

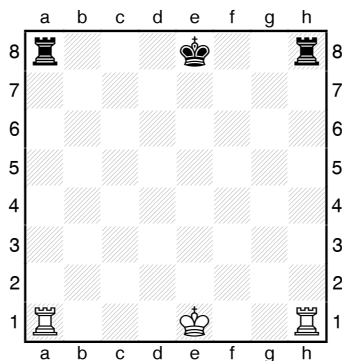


In this position it is Black's move.

Black is not in check. He cannot move his King to h7: it would be next to the White King. He cannot move his King to g8: it would be attacked by the Rook. He cannot move his King to g7 - for two reasons.

He is not in check but cannot move anywhere. This is STALEMATE. The result of the game is A DRAW.

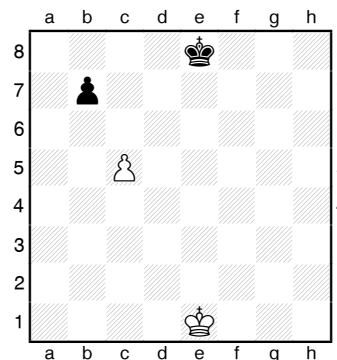
If you reach a position with King against King, King against King and Bishop, King against King and Knight, King and Knight against King and Knight, King and Bishop against King and Bishop or King and Bishop against King and Knight it is also a DRAW. The game is also a DRAW if both players agree at any time during the game.



There is a special rule called CASTLING. This is a double move of King and Rook.

If your King and Rook haven't moved and there is no piece standing between them you can CASTLE. You can CASTLE on the KING SIDE by moving your King two squares towards the Rook (to g1 or g8) and jumping your Rook over the King (to f1 or f8). You can CASTLE on the QUEEN SIDE by moving your King two squares towards the Rook (to c1 or c8) and jumping your Rook over the King (to d1 or d8).

You CANNOT castle: 1. If you are IN CHECK, 2. If your move will leave you IN CHECK or 3. if the square your King crosses (f1 or f8, d1 or d8) is ATTACKED by an enemy piece.



There is another special rule called EN PASSANT (French for 'in passing'). This is a special sort of pawn capture. It's rather hard to understand so don't worry too much about it yet.

Suppose you have a Pawn on your fifth RANK: like White's Pawn on c5. Now suppose your opponent has a Pawn on his second (your seventh) RANK on the next FILE to your Pawn.

If your opponent moves his pawn TWO SQUARES you can capture it as if it had moved only ONE SQUARE.

If Black moves his Pawn from b7 to b5 White can capture it - only on his next move - by moving his Pawn to b6 and taking the Black Pawn off the board.

When you start to play in tournaments and matches you'll have to play a rule called 'TOUCH AND MOVE'.

This states that if you touch a piece deliberately you have to move it if you can. And if you touch an opponent's piece deliberately, either with your hand or with your piece, you have to take it if you can.

There are two other ways to draw you might come across in tournaments and matches.

You may claim a draw if the players have made 50 moves each without a pawn move or a capture.

You may claim a draw if the same position occurs three times with the same player to move.

There is one last rule for you. Every time you play you should do two things:

1. Learn from the mistakes you make during the game. Chess is a hard game to play well. In your first games you will make lots of mistakes.

2. Enjoy every game, whether you win, lose or draw.

Good luck in learning to play chess. the greatest game in the world.