

HOHENFRIEDEBERG, JUNE 4th 1745

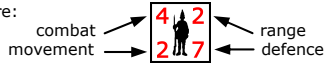
RULES

Setup

Place alternately one unit of a side beginning with the Austrians/Saxons; Prussian units (white) in hexes with grey circles, Austrian units (yellow) in hexes with yellow circles and Saxons (black/yellow) in hexes with black circles.

Counters

Values on the counters are:



Terrain

thick black border: may not be crossed

thick grey border: stop movement after crossing; no attack after crossing

grey centre dot: add 2 to unit's defence; unit does not have to retreat (but it may); this hex blocks line of sight

Turn sequence

Sides alternate beginning with the Prussian turn. On a turn first move with up to *three* units and then attack with up to *two* units. No unit with a range value greater than 1 may attack after movement. Flipped units may neither move nor attack. At the end of a turn all flipped own units that are not in an enemy zone of control are turned back over.

Movement: A unit may move up to its movement in hexes. Units may not end their movement on another unit. You may move through allied units but not through enemy units. The six surrounding hexes of a

unit are its zone of control. Flipped units do not have a zone of control. Units have to stop as soon as they enter an enemy zone of control. Units may not move from one zone of control hex to another in one turn.

Attack:

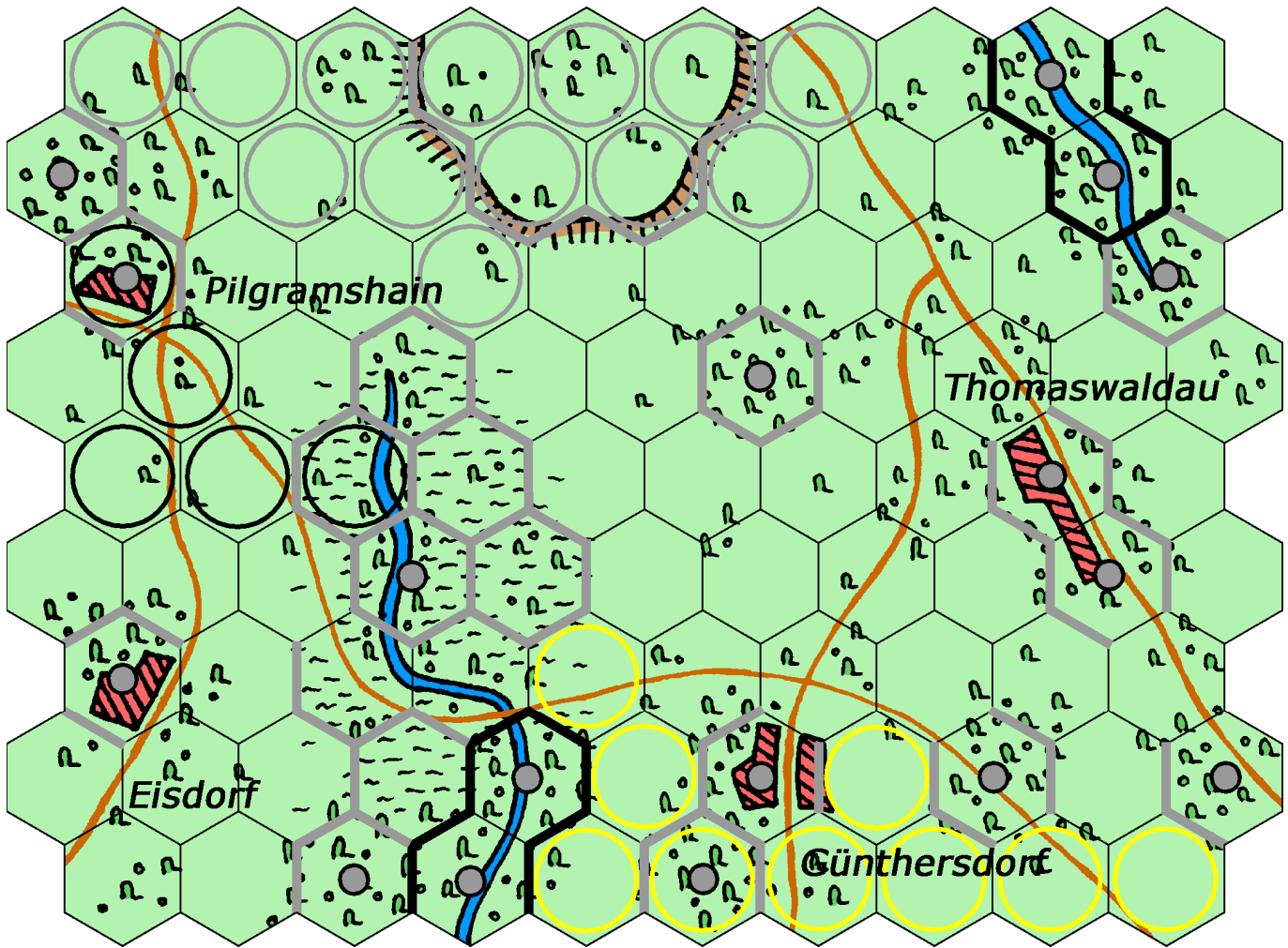
The target must be within the attacker's range in hexes. Other units block line of sight. If a unit is in an enemy zone of control, it may only attack units in whose zone of control it is. Roll one six-sided die and add the attacker's combat value. If two units attack the same target on the same turn, their two combat values *may* be added to one single die roll. If the total is equal or greater than the target's defence value, the target is flipped over and, if possible, has to retreat one hex (choice of defender) away from the attacker/s but not into an enemy zone of control. If the target was flipped already, it is eliminated. If the total is greater by two or more than the target's defence value, it is eliminated instantly. After a retreat or elimination one of the attackers with a movement greater than 1, which is adjacent to the now vacant hex and is not in an enemy zone of control, *may* advance into this hex.

Victory conditions

One side has won as soon as the other side has only two units, which are not flipped, left on the board.

Special rules

On the first two turns of the Austrians/Saxons only Saxon units may be selected.



2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	4	2	2
2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	7	2	7	3	5	3	5	3	5	4	5	1	4	2	6
2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	3	1	3	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1
2	6	2	6	2	6	2	7	2	7	3	5	3	5	1	4	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	3	5

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Battle of Hohenfriedeberg was fought out on June 4th 1745 during the Second Silesian War between Prussians and Austrians with their allied Saxons.



After the death of the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation and Archduke of Austria Charles VI, who had no male heirs, Prussia under Frederick II had conquered Habsburg Austrian Silesia during the First Silesian War (1740-1742).

But after Austria under Maria Theresa, Charles' VI daughter, having conquered Bavaria successfully that was ruled by the newly elected Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire Charles VII Albert, Frederick feared he could lose Silesia again as well. He wanted to forestall this and invaded Bohemia in 1744, starting the Second Silesian War. He captured Prague but being disturbed by the Saxons constantly in his back he had to retreat to Silesia because of problems with supply. Hereupon, Austrians and Saxons together invaded Silesia. However, Frederick managed a tactical victory at Hohenfriedeberg and he was able to drive the Austrians away of Silesia again.



He pretended to retreat at the evening of June 3rd but he let his army march throughout the night and attacked the Saxon Troops on the enemy's left flank surprisingly on the next morning. After dispelling those he attacked the Austrian main army according to his oblique order. Despite heavy resistance the Austrians could not stand their ground and also had to retreat. On account of his military achievements during the Silesian Wars he was called Frederick the Great.

After the final victory over Saxony in the Battle at Kesselsdorf and the following handing over of Dresden a peace agreement was made there with Austria. In it Frederick acknowledged Maria Theresa's husband, Francis I, as new Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and in return Austria renounced of Silesia definitely.