

Rule book

Tunnun

A. RESUME

This game simulates a battlefield in which the players comand a group of 8 soldiers of a color, whose main objective is to capture the rival flag. The soldiers spread through the board meanwhile they combat with their enemies. You win the game if your soldier moves into the enemy flag's square.

In each turn, a question of general culture is read, mainly related to wars, struggles and conflicts. If the enemy player fails in the answer, one of his soldiers dies. If he answers correctly, his soldiers save.

How to play?

1° Prepare the board. Put the soldiers and the flags as it is shown on page 3.

2° The youngest starts, and the turns are followed to his right.

3° Move. Start your turn Rolling the dice. The number you obtain indicates how many squares you can move your soldiers.

4° Attack. If your soldier is next to another enemy, you can attack him by rolling the dice again. The opponent defends his soldiers by rolling his dice. The player who obtains the biggest number win, eliminating the loser soldier from the board.

Number of players:

- From 2 to 4.

Soldiers

- Militars (green)
- Samurais (blue)
- Native americans (red)
- Egyptians (yellow)

B. CONTENT

- I. Board.
- II. 32 soldiers (8 of each color).
- III. 300 question cards.
- IV. 5 dice.

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V. 4 flags (one of each color).

5° Question. Pick up a card and read the question to the rival on your right side, if he fails in answering, you can eliminate the soldier he has nearest its flag, but if he responds correctly, his soldier saves.

After the question, your turn is over and the next player starts his turn.

6° Win. The player who achieves to put one of his soldiers into the enemy flag's square wins the game. The one that eliminates all the opponent soldiers can also win.

* A more detailed explanation of each step can be seen in the following pages.

32 soldiers (8 of each color).



C. INSTRUCTIONS I. Preparation

1. Each player chooses a flag and puts 8 soldiers of the same color in the squares next to the flag, in a square formation. These will be the soldiers that each player will comand during the game. It is one soldier per square.

2. The youngest player starts, then is the turn of the player that is on his right, following in that direction for the turns.



March 1 March

Initial view

Player 2



Player 3

Player 4

Place where the flags of each color are located

Place where the soldiers are initially located.

II. Start

1. The first player rolls the dice for moving, the number that he obtains tells him how many squares he can move his troops.

2. For instance: if you obtain a 4 in the dice, you can move:

- (2.1) 1 soldier 4 spaces.
- (2.2) 4 soldiers 1 space.
- (2.3) 2 soldiers 2 spaces.
- (2.4) 1 soldier 3 spaces and another soldier one space.
- (2.5) 1 soldier 1 space, 1 soldier 1 space, and another soldier 2 spaces.

3. The soldiers displacement is in vertical or horizontal way, you can combine these directions. You cannot move a soldier in diagonal. It is forbidden to pass a soldier by a square that is already occupied by another, the soldiers must move only by free squares.



2. Example dice Rolling resulting in 4. Posibilities:



3.



Vertical/Horizontal

III. Attack

1. Once a soldier stands next to another enemy, either horizontally or vertically, he can attack by throwing the dice, the attacked player rolls the dice as well.

2. If the attacker gets a bigger number than the defender, the attacker wins and eliminates the defender soldier, pulling him off the board.

3. If the defender gets a bigger number than the attacker, this is eliminated from the board, leaving its square empty.

4. If both players get the same number on the dice, they must roll them again.

5. You can attack with up to four soldiers if you surround an enemy, in which case the attacker throws as many dice as soldiers attacks, and the defender competes against the biggest number. The attacker can attack as many times as he wants, as long as he has soldiers left.







IV. Questions

At the end of his turn, the player must pick up a card and read the question to the opponent on his right. If the opponent does not answer correctly, the soldier closer to his flag dies.

If the opponent answers correctly, he saves his soldier.

After the question has been read and answered, and after the opponent soldier is saved or dead, the turn of the reader ends, and it is up to who had to answer the question. It is only one question per turn, and you can only kill one rival soldier with the reading of the question, not more than one by turn, even if there are more rival players.

You always read the question to the opponent at your right side.

Players can freely choose which question level they will read to their opponent (easy, medium or difficult). But as a suggestion it is advisable that before starting the game, the players agree on what level of difficulty they will play, using a single category of questions.





V. End of the game

The player who reaches with one of his soldiers the quadrant of the enemy flag wins the game. You can also win by eliminating all the enemy soldiers.

If a player loses all his soldiers, he must quit the game.

If after the departure of a player, there are two or three players with soldiers, they will continue playing and they can take the flag of the player that left.



DEDUCTION

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Credits

Game author Guillermo Villarroel Sanhueza

> Historian José Pedro Ruiz Larraín

Translator Roberto Andrade Álvarez



Graphic design

Diego Ignacio Aravena Ortiz Wladimir Alexis Gárate Elgueta

Works & Authors

- 1. Amazon River by Astro Alex
- 2. Araucaria in Conguillio National Park by Vicente Fernández Rioja
- 3. Buddha by Freepik freepik.es
- 4. Colosseum by Derich freepik.es
- 5. Landing of Columbus by John Vanderlyn
- 6. Indian War Elephant by Frank Dillon
- 7. Viking Shield by nofaced3d
- 8. Sphinx with pyramid of Khafre behind por bandarji
- 9. Egyptian Pharaoh by Kalifer Art Creations shutterstock.com
- 10. Francisco Franco with winter cape by autor desconocido
- 11. Statue of Genghis Khan by Francisco Anzola (photo). Sculptor: D. Erdenebileg. Arquitecto: J. Enkhjargal.
- 12. Great Baobab (Andansonia Grandidieri) by Bernard Gagnon
- 13. Mamluk warrior in full armor by Georg Moritz Ebers
- 14. Church of the Resurrection of Christ, Russia. Architect: Alfred Parland. Photo by Je-str
- 15. merican Indian Apache Warrior Chief by Fotokvadrat shutterstock.com
- 16. Lautaro by Pedro Subercaseaux
- 17. Leopard by Freepik freepik.es
- 18. Machu Picchu by Cuatro Quesos
- 19. Mammoth "Reconstruction of Columbian Mammoth" by James St. John
- 20. Mandela statue in Pretoria. Sculptors: Andre Prinsloo and Ruhan Janse van Vuuren. Photo by Haruba-bad
- 21. Masks by Macrovector freepik.es
- 22. Mountain by Ingram freepik.es
- 23. China Wall "The crest of the mountain" by yosoyjulito
- 24. Napoleon Crossing the Alps by Jacques-Louis David
- 25. Mesoamerican Pyramid "Chichen Itza" by jphilipg
- 26. Pyramids by iStudy_Too_Much
- 27. Poseidon sculpture in Copenhagen. Sculptor: Christian Carl Peters. Photo by Hans Andersen
- 28. Samurai by siriwat sriphojaroen shutterstock.com
- 29. San Martín "Paso de Los Andes" by Julio Vila y Prades
- 30. Shaka kibg Zulu by James King
- 31. Simón Bolívar equestrian portrait by Arturo Michelena
- 32. Nazi soldier "actor playing an NKVD officer" by Kozlik shutterstock.com
- 33. Terracotta Soldier by Edward Stojakovic
- 34. Stalin Joseph by unknown author
- 35. Taj Majal. Architect: Ustad Ahmad Lahori.Photo by Astijain
- 36. Sherman Tank from WWII by KansasScanner
- 37. Temple of Heaven by ChiralJon
- 38. Tiger "Male Panthera tigris altaica", by Appaloosa
- Viking, statue in Gimli, Canada. Designed by Gissur Eliasson. Sculptor: George Barone. Photo by: Krazytea
- 40. Iraqi Insurgents with Arms in November 2006 by ردب ملااس ليا .
- 41. Egyptian shield from the tomb of Tutankhamun by unknown author.