

# TEXAS STATE<sup>®</sup>

---

## CAMPUS RECREATION

### INTRAMURAL SPORTS CHESS RULES

**Rule 1 – Event Settings**

**Rule 2 – Tournament Format**

**Rule 3 – Match Play**

**Rule 4 – Movement of Pieces**

#### RULE 1 – EVENT SETTING

- I. All matches will be played via Chess.com
- II. Please create an account and schedule match with opponent by selecting “Play A Friend” – inviting opponent via username

#### RULE 2 – TOURNAMENT FORMAT

- I. Teams will consist of one (1) person.
- II. This event will be round robin format followed by a Single Elimination Tournament.

#### RULE 3 – MATCH PLAY

- I. Any rule or interpretation not covered in these rules shall be governed by the [U.S. Chess Federation](#). Some minor modifications have been implemented for the Intramural Sports program to encourage sportsmanship, provide for the safety of the participants and to adhere to time restrictions.
- II. There will be a one (1) hour limit on completion of match.
- III. If the match is not completed within the one (1) hour limit, the winner will be decided off of points captured.
- IV. Point values are given to each pieces as it is captured.
  - i. Pawn 1
  - ii. Knight 3
  - iii. Bishop 3
  - iv. Rook 5
  - v. Queen 9

- V. Check
  - a. When the king of a player can be captured by a piece of the opponent, one says that the king is in check. For instance, the white player moves their rook to a position such that it attacks the black king, i.e., if black doesn't do anything about it, the rook could capture the black king in the next move: we say that the white rook gives check. It is considered good manners to say check when one checks ones opponent.
  - b. It is not allowed to make a move, such that ones king is in check after the move. If a player accidentally tries to make such a move, he must take the move back and make another move (following the rules that one must move with the piece one has touched)
  
- VI. Checkmate
  - a. When a player is in check, and he cannot make a move such that after the move, the king is not check, then he is mated. The player that is mated lost the match, and the player that mated him won the match.
  - b. Note that there are three different possible ways to remove a check:
    - i. Move the king away to a square where he is not in check.
    - ii. Take the piece that gives the check. (In case of a check, given by a rook, bishop or queen)
    - iii. Move a piece between the checking piece and the king.
  
- VII. Stalemate
  - a. When a player cannot make any legal move, but he is not in check, then the player is said to be stalemated. In a case of a stalemate, the match is a draw.

**RULE 4 – MOVEMENT OF PIECES**

The following rules apply to the movement of the pieces.

- I. Rook
  - a. The rook moves in a straight line, horizontally or vertically. The rook may not jump over other pieces, that is: all squares between the square where the rook starts its move and where the rook ends its move must be empty. As for all pieces, when the square where the rook ends his move contains a piece of the opponent, then this piece is taken. The square where the rook ends his move may not contain a piece of the player owning this rook.
  
- II. Bishop
  - a. The bishop moves in a straight diagonal line. The bishop may also not jump over other pieces.
  
- III. Queen
  - a. The queen has the combined moves of the rook and the bishop, i.e., the queen may move in any straight line, horizontal, vertical, or diagonal.
  
- IV. Knight
  - a. The knight makes a move that consists of first one step in a horizontal or vertical direction, and then one step diagonally in an outward direction. The knight jumps: it is allowed that the first square that the knight passes over is occupied by an arbitrary piece. For instance, white can start the match by moving his knight from b1 to c3. The piece

that is jumped over is further not affected by the knight: as usual, a knight takes a piece of the opponent by moving to the square that contains that piece.

#### V. Pawn

- a. The pawn moves differently regarding whether it moves to an empty square or whether it takes a piece of the opponent. When a pawn does not take, it moves one square straight forward. When this pawn has not moved at all, i.e., the pawn is still at the second row (from the owning players view), the pawn may make a double step straight forward. For instance, a white pawn on d2 can be moved to d4.
- b. When taking, the pawn goes one square diagonally forward. There is one special rule, called taking en-passant. When a pawn makes a double step from the second row to the fourth row, and there is an enemy pawn on an adjacent square on the fourth row, then this enemy pawn in the next move may move diagonally to the square that was passed over by the double-stepping pawn, which is on the third row. In this same move, the double-stepping pawn is taken. This taking en-passant must be done directly: if the player who could take en-passant does not do this in the first move after the double step, this pawn cannot be taken anymore by an en-passant move.
- c. Pawns that reach the last row of the board promote. When a player moves a pawn to the last row of the board, he/she replaces the pawn by a queen, rook, knight, or bishop (of the same color). Usually, players will promote the pawn to a queen, but the other types of pieces are also allowed. It is not required that the pawn is promoted to a piece taken, thus, it is possible that a player has at a certain moment two queens.

#### VI. King

- a. The king moves one square in any direction, horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. There is one special type of move, made by a king and rook simultaneously, called castling.
- b. The king is the most important piece of the match, and moves must be made in such a way that the king is never in check: see below.
- c. Castling: under certain, special rules, a king and rook can move simultaneously in a castling move. The following conditions must be met:
  - i. The king that makes the castling move has not yet moved in the match.
  - ii. The rook that makes the castling move has not yet moved in the match.
  - iii. The king is not in check.
  - iv. The king does not move over a square that is attacked by an enemy piece during the castling move, i.e., when castling, there may not be an enemy piece that can move (in case of pawns: by diagonal movement) to a square that is moved over by the king.
  - v. The king does not move to a square that is attacked by an enemy piece during the castling move, i.e., you may not castle and end the move with the king in check.
  - vi. All squares between the rook and king before the castling move are empty.
  - vii. The King and rook must occupy the same rank (or row).

- d. When castling, the king moves two squares towards the rook, and the rook moves over the king to the next square, i.e., white's king on e1 and rook on a1 move to: king c1, rook d1 (long castling), white's king on e1 and rook on h1 move to: king g1, rook f1 (short castling), and similar for black.