

Sweden

Adolf Frederick, King of Sweden, initiates peace negotiations with Frederick the Great, who is in a mood for ridicule: "Peace? Am I then at war with Sweden? I am not, am I?" The Swedish envoys assure him that indeed he is, and so a peace treaty is signed.

Sweden quits the game! Also, Prussia has to remove any one general (other than Friedrich) permanently from the game; this general may be off-map.

If Russia has already quit the game as well, the Imperial Army switches players and eased victory conditions come into effect for Austria and the Imperial Army (see rule 11).

America

In the war for the colonies France loses a wide range of possessions along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in Quebec. Tax income decreases drastically. The Duc de Choiseul advises that military expenditures and subsidies be reduced.

From now on Austria receives only 4 TCs and France only 3 TCs (all of which she may keep).

If this has already happened, then: France quits the game. Cumberland is removed permanently from the game. Hanover receives only 1 TC from now on. The Imperial Army switches players and eased victory conditions come into effect for Austria and the Imperial Army (see rule 11).

India

Robert Clive's fantastic victory at Plassey means the complete loss of India for France. Moreover the state is on the verge of bankruptcy. Louis XV overrules Madame Pompadour and reduces spending on the war and subsidies.

From now on Austria receives only 4 TCs and France only 3 TCs (all of which she may keep).

If this has already happened, then: France quits the game! Cumberland is removed permanently from the game. Hanover receives only 1 TC from now on. The Imperial Army switches players and eased victory conditions come into effect for Austria and the Imperial Army (see rule 11).

Poems

Voltaire, Frederick's two-faced friend, manages to print Frederick's poems, which contain negative comments about the King of England. London society is outraged and the House of Commons votes unanimously for a reduction of subsidies.

From now on Prussia will receive two less Tactical Cards, but always a minimum of four.

Lord Bute

William Pitt, the main advocate of the alliance with Prussia, has lost influence. His successor Lord Bute intends to make peace with France. To achieve this, he is willing to make certain concessions: Prussia should agree to give up Upper Silesia and the County of Glatz. To support his policy, he reduces the subsidies.

From now on Prussia will receive two less Tactical Cards, but always a minimum of four.

Elisabeth

Death of the Tsarina. Her successor, Peter III, is an ardent admirer of Frederick. He begs for the Prussian Black-Eagle-Medal and declares that it is more of an honour to be a Prussian General than a Russian Tsar. He then signs the peace treaty. Three months later he is assassinated and his wife, Catherine the Great, accedes to the throne. Nevertheless, the peace is kept.

Russia quits the game! Also, Prussia has to remove any one general (other than Friedrich) permanently from the game; this general may be off-map. For Sweden eased victory conditions come into effect.

If Sweden has already quit the game, the Imperial Army switches players and eased victory conditions come into effect for Austria and the Imperial Army (see rule 11).