

# The Seven Years War Operations

This document lists all the scenarios included with the game, in the main game folder, their description and number of turns. The first grouping (26) is the scenarios specifically focused for play against the A/I. Scripts are in place for both sides of the A/I specific scenarios, but some scenarios are noted as best played from one side or the other. The second grouping (52) is all of the scenarios with variants and hypothetical situations included.

## **001.Lobositz-AI** - October 1, 1756 - 54 turns

The Battle of Lobositz - Faced with the prospect of Russia and Austria launching a coordinated war against him in 1757, Frederick decided to launch a war to protect his conquest of Silesia in the fall of 1756. His first move was to isolate the Saxon army at Pirna. An Austrian relief army under Browne advanced to try to rescue the besieged Saxons. Frederick moved to drive off Browne, and on the morning of October 1, he faced what he thought to be the rearguard of Browne's retreating army near Lobositz. However, Browne was not retreating and he had his army in a very strong position. While Frederick held the field at the end of the day, he was served notice that the Austrians had improved greatly since the Second Silesian War.

## **002.Reichenberg-AI** - April 21, 1757 - 20 turns

The Battle of Reichenberg - When Frederick advanced into Bohemia to start the 1757 campaign the Austrians were still trying to gather their troops. One of those isolated corps, that of Count von Koenigsegg tried to delay a force of Prussians under Bevern at Reichenberg. Bevern decided to attack, despite the fact that the Austrians slightly outnumbered him, and were posted in a strong defensive position.

## **003.Prague (Late)-AI** - May 6, 1757 - 36 turns

The Battle of Prague (Late) - The first stage of the 1757 campaign came to a head when Frederick was rejoined by a column under Schwerin north of Prague. The Prussians were faced by an slightly smaller Austrian army dug in around the city. After a morning examination of the field, the Prussians decided to swing around the Austrians and attempt to turn their right flank. The Prussians would end up driving the Austrians into the city of Prague, but only after suffering many losses, including Schwerin. [Note, this scenario begins after the Prussians have deployed into the attack, and the Austrians have begun to react to their move.]

## **004.Kolin (Late)-AI** - June 18, 1757 – 28 turns

The Battle of Kolin - (Afternoon Start) - After his victory at Prague, Frederick hoped to quickly subdue the Austrians trapped in the city. However, they were more stubborn than he hoped, and a new Austrian Army led by Feldmarschall Daun was coming up in relief. Initially Frederick dispatched Bevern to observe this force. However, in mid June, Frederick himself joined Bevern with a portion of the main army. The morning of June 18, he attempted to march across the front of the Austrian position, and roll them up from the right. However, Daun had anticipated this, and had reserves ready to counter Frederick. By the end of the day, Frederick would know the taste of defeat for the first time in his career. [Note: This scenario begins just before Frederick launched his first major attack of the day]

## **005.Hastenbeck-AI** - July 26, 1757 – 48 turns

The Battle of Hastenbeck - The Opening of the Seven Years War left the British in a difficult position. They'd called a number of Hanoverian troops to Britain to defend against a potential French invasion. They were able to

send those units to Hanover to defend the Electorate as new British units were raised. They formed the Army of Observation, under the Duke of Cumberland to defend the Electorate against the French. The delays in raising the Army allowed the French to cross the line of the Weser. Cumberland took a defensive position near Hastenbeck, and awaited the French assault.

#### **006.Gross Jaegersdorf-AI** - August 30, 1757 – 25 turns

The Battle of Gross Jägersdorf - When the Russians invaded East Prussia in 1757, they were an unknown quantity. Many, including Frederick, thought that they would prove to be no match for experienced troops from Central Europe. Early in the morning of August 30, General von Lehwaldt would put that to the test. Despite being outnumbered by well over 2-1, the Prussians attacked the Russians at Gross Jägersdorf. The Russians were not expecting an attack and were just starting their morning march when the Prussians appeared before them. By the end of the morning, Europe would know that the Russians were foes to be taken seriously. (Note: To reflect the surprise attack, most of the Russians start routed.)

#### **007.Moys-AI** - September 7, 1757 – 24 turns

The Battle of Moys - While Frederick marched to the west to deal with the French, he left the Duke of Bevern to contain the Austrians. Bevern had taken a position near Gorlitz. However, he'd left a Corps under Winterfeldt isolated on the right bank of the River Niesse in and around Moys. Daun decided to attack this isolated force, deciding to gamble on a complex plan involving multiple converging columns. [Recommended for Prussian player vs Austrian AI]

#### **008.Roszbach(Afternoon)-AI** - November 5, 1759 – 20 turns

The Battle of Roszbach (Afternoon) - After months of facing off with the Austrians in Silesia, the advance of the Franco-Imperial Army in the west forced Frederick to march with a portion of his army to meet them. On the morning of November 5, Hildburghausen decided to try to march around the left flank of the Prussians, assuming they were ready to retreat. Seeing his opportunity, Frederick struck his enemies on the march, routing them in one of the most decisive battles of the Seven Years War. (Note: This scenario starts at 2:30pm, just before the forces engaged)

#### **009.Breslau-AI** - November 22, 1757 – 36 turns

The Battle of Breslau - After the debacle at Moys, Bevern was left with just under 30,000 troops to contest with the Austrians in Silesia. He took up a strong defensive position at Breslau, while waiting for Frederick to return to the theater after his defeat of the Franco-Imperial Army at Roszbach. The Austrians, fully aware that Frederick was returning decided to assault Bevern's positions while they could. [Note: Best played as Austrian against Prussian A/I]

#### **010.Borne-AI** - December 5, 1757 – 8 turns

Prelude to Leuthen - The Clash at Borne - On his approach march to Leuthen the morning of the battle, the first thing that Frederick ran into was a small covering force near the town of Borne. They had orders to withdraw if the pressure got too intense, but in the event, they were unable to disengage cleanly and were driven off by the Prussian Hussars in considerable disarray. With Borne cleared, Frederick was free to scout the Austrian positions and decide on his next move.

#### **011.Leuthen (Late)-AI** - December 5, 1757 – 24 turns

The Battle of Leuthen - (Late Start) - After his victory at Roszbach, Frederick was still faced with the main Austrian Army, which had recently defeated Bevern at Breslau. Collecting the remains of Bevern's force, he marched to

attack the Austrians. This battle would become the signature example of his "Oblique Attack" as he would pin the Austrians with his left, while his Center and Right would launch a devastating flank attack. Note: This scenario is set just before the Prussian flank attack began.

#### **012.Krefeld-AI** - June 23, 1758 – 40 turns

The Battle of Krefeld - In June 1758, Prince Ferdinand crossed the Rhine River by cutting across the far southern tip of the Netherlands. The French under the Comte de Clermont were drawn up in a very strong position south of Krefeld, with their position protected by a Landwehr which ran across the battlefield. Ferdinand decided to divide his force, leaving a force under Sporken to demonstrate against the North, while two flanking columns swung around the west side of the French position.

#### **013.Sandershausen-AI** - July 23, 1758 – 14 turns

The Battle of Sandershausen - In the summer of 1758, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick surprised the French by crossing the Rhine and campaigning against them there. While the main armies were occupied further north, the French sent a smaller force into Hesse to compel Ferdinand to retire. They were opposed by a mixed force of Hessian regulars and militia under Prince Ysenburg. After being forced out of Kassel, Ysenburg decided to make a stand a bit north of Sandershausen. Despite running out of powder, the French were able to drive Ysenburg off after a bitter battle, capturing many militiamen.

#### **014.Zorndorf-AI** - August 25, 1758 – 36 turns

The Battle of Zorndorf - After the failure of the siege of Olmutz, Frederick decided he needed to deal with the advancing Russian army in East Prussia. Despite the Russian victory at Gross-Jägersdorf the previous year, Frederick did not think highly of his opponent. The evening of August 24 found him camped north of the Russian position. Frederick decided to circle the Russian army and attack from the south, through the village of Zorndorf. Despite the confusion of being forced to reverse their facing, the Russians stood firm in a bloody, all day battle. By the end, Frederick knew that the Russians were not a foe to take lightly.

#### **015.Lutterberg-AI** - October 10, 1758 – 24 turns

The Battle of Lutterberg - In mid-September, Prince Ferdinand sent a force under Lt. General Oberg to threaten the French forward depot at Kassel. In early October, Oberg found himself faced by a superior French force near the battlefield of Sandershausen. Worried that the French would attack him while he crossed the Fulda, he decided to make a stand near Lutterberg. The French repeated their tactic from Hastenbeck, sending a flanking column to attack Oberg's left. [Note: This scenario is recommended for play against a French AI]

#### **016.Hochkirch-AI** - October 14,1758 – 28 turns

The Battle of Hochkirch - In the Fall 1759 campaign, Frederick and Daun were maneuvering in Saxony, each attempting to gain the advantage. On October 10, Frederick positioned his troops near Hochkirch, guarding the road from Bautzen as he awaited supplies. While he was in a strong position, Daun saw the opportunity to flank the Prussian forces. After several days of preparation and false starts, Daun launched one of the most unique attacks of the war, descending on Frederick's position in multiple, independent columns.[Note: This scenario is recommended as a Prussian against an Austrian A/I]

#### **017.Bergen-AI** - April 13, 1759 – 48 turns

The Battle of Bergen - Prince Ferdinand's spring campaign was an attempt to drive the forces of Marshal Broglie from Frankfurt before further French reinforcements arrived. Broglie had taken a strong defensive position near Bergen, northeast of Frankfurt. Ferdinand decided to attack the French line north of Bergen. There was intense

fighting through the morning, while the action tailed off to a desultory cannonade through the afternoon. That night, Ferdinand retreated, having been unable to push through the French positions.

**018.Kay Palzig-AI** - July 23, 1759 – 24 turns

The Battle of Kay-Palzig - In 1759, the Austrians and Russians had agreed to joint operations along the Oder river. The main Russian Army under Saltykov was initially opposed by a much smaller force under Wedel. Despite his numerical disadvantage, Wedel decided to attack the Russians in a strong position at Palzig. At the end of the day, Wedel was driven off with heavy losses. This scenario begins with Wedel's columns reaching Kay at 3:00, to give the Prussians the chance to choose how to assault the Russian position. [Note: This scenario is recommended as a Prussian against an Austrian A/I.]

**019.Minden-AI** - August 1, 1759 – 48 turns

The Battle of Minden - Early in the 1759 campaign in the west, the French had succeeded in taking the town of Minden. However, Contades did not feel he should resume the offensive until he was rejoined by forces besieging Muenster and Lippstadt. Prince Ferdinand sent the Hereditary Prince on a move to disrupt the French communications, while posting Wagenheim north of Minden. The French decided to assault Wagenheim's corps at dawn, not realizing that Ferdinand had approached with his main force overnight. The day would be won for Ferdinand when a force of British infantry and Hanoverian Guards would defeat three separate charges of French Cavalry.

**020.Kunersdorf-AI** - August 12, 1759 – 32 turns

The Battle of Kunersdorf - In 1759, the Austro-Russian alliance managed its closest cooperation of the war, as the main Russian army under Marshal Saltykov linked up with an Austrian force under Loudon. Frederick decided to launch one of his customary flanking attacks, but instead found itself facing the heart of the allied defenses. By the end of the battle, Frederick's army would be shattered in the worst defeat of his career.

**021.Maxen-AI** - November 20, 1759 – 30 turns

The Battle of Maxen - In November of 1759, Feldmarschall Daun found himself in a difficult position. An advance by Frederick threatened to drive him out of Saxony, while a detached corps under Finck threatened to cut him off from his communications with Bohemia. At the urging of Lacy, Daun decided to attack Finck's corps at Maxen. The battle would end with Finck's entire corps dead or captured, and the Austrians holding on to Dresden at the end of the campaign season. [Note: This scenario has some of the Austrians fixed, with the reinforcements potentially delayed.]

**022.Corbach-AI** - July 10, 1760 – 36 turns

The Battle of Corbach - During the French summer offensive, Marshal Broglie had chosen to unite his force with one under the command of Saint-Germain near Corbach. Ferdinand, determined to prevent this, attempted to attack Broglie before that junction could be made. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick had a forward position on the heights above Corbach. However, Ferdinand was too slow, and a portion of Saint-Germain's force had already joined Broglie. Seeing how small Brunswick's force was, Broglie attacked, driving the Allied force off.

**023.Warburg-AI** - July 31, 1760 – 28 turns

The Battle of Warburg - After the Battle of Corbach, the French continued with their offensive, aiming to take the depot at Kassel. In an attempt to break Ferdinand's Line of Communications, Broglie sent a column under de Muy to take crossings over the Diemel near Warburg. Ferdinand sent a force under Erbprinz Braunschweig to secure

the crossings. The Erbprinz chose to flank the French positions, attacking from the North. The battle would be won when the British Cavalry under Marquis Granby charged the French positions, "redeeming the shame of Minden."

#### **024.Liegnitz-AI** - August 15, 1760 – 16 turns

The Battle of Liegnitz - In August 1760, Frederick was attempting to link up with his brother near Breslau. However, the Austrians had three forces in pursuit of him. The Austrians hoped to pin Frederick against the Katzbach near Liegnitz, with their forces converging on him from three directions. Early on the morning of the 15th, Loudon's force attempted to advance to a holding position near Pfaffendorf, to serve as the "anvil" while Daun would be the hammer approaching from the west. However, he was unaware that Frederick had moved his forces further to the east overnight, and in the early hours, Frederick became aware of Loudon's approaching force. Frederick quickly readied his forces, and drove off Loudon, opening his pathway to escape to the east out of the Austrian trap. [Note, the fixed Prussian units are those that Frederick left facing west in case Daun's troops approached.]

#### **025.Torgau The Sheep Ponds-AI** – November 3, 1760 – 12 turns

Subset of The Battle of Torgau - While Frederick was being bloodily repulsed on the north side of the Austrian position at Torgau, the pinning force under Zieten moved to attack the southern side of the Austrian position. He was able to push up through a narrow road between a pair of sheep ponds, and eventually proved to be the key to the Prussian victory that day.

#### **026.Freiberg-AI** - October 29, 1762 – 36 turns

The Battle of Freiberg - With the war winding to an end, both sides wanted to secure Saxony for gaining advantage in peace talks. Frederick sent major reinforcements to his brother Prince Henri, with the goal of driving off the Imperial army camped near Freiberg. On the morning of October 29, Henri would launch the last major battle of the war.

#### **027.Lobositz** - October 1, 1756 – 54 turns

The Battle of Lobositz - Faced with the prospect of Russia and Austria launching a coordinated war against him in 1757, Frederick decided to launch a war to protect his conquest of Silesia in the fall of 1756. His first move was to isolate the Saxon army at Pirna. An Austrian relief army under Browne advanced to try to rescue the besieged Saxons. Frederick moved to drive off Browne, and on the morning of October 1, he faced what he thought to be the rearguard of Browne's retreating army near Lobositz. However, Browne was not retreating and he had his army in a very strong position. While Frederick held the field at the end of the day, he was served notice that the Austrians had improved greatly since the Second Silesian War.

#### **028.Lobositz (late)** - October 1, 1756 – 44 turns

The Battle of Lobositz (Late Start) - Faced with the prospect of Russia and Austria launching a coordinated war against him in 1757, Frederick decided to launch a war to protect his conquest of Silesia in the fall of 1756. His first move was to isolate the Saxon army at Pirna. An Austrian relief army under Browne advanced to try to rescue the besieged Saxons. Frederick moved to drive off Browne, and on the morning of October 1, he faced what he thought to be the rearguard of Browne's retreating army near Lobositz. However, Browne was not retreating and he had his army in a very strong position. While Frederick held the field at the end of the day, he was served notice that the Austrians had improved greatly since the Second Silesian War. [Note: This scenario starts with the Prussians in position to launch their first attack on the Austrian Grenzers on the Lobosch.]

### **029.Reichenberg** - April 21, 1757 – 20 turns

The Battle of Reichenberg - When Frederick advanced into Bohemia to start the 1757 campaign the Austrians were still trying to gather their troops. The isolated corps of Count von Koenigsegg, tried to delay a force of Prussians under Bevern at Reichenberg. Bevern decided to attack, despite the fact that the Austrians slightly outnumbered him and were posted in a strong defensive position.

### **030.Prague (Early)** - May 6, 1757 – 46 turns

The Battle of Prague (Early Start) - The first stage of the 1757 campaign came to a head when Frederick was rejoined by a column under Schwerin north of Prague. The Prussians were faced by an slightly smaller Austrian army dug in around the city. After a morning examination of the field, the Prussians decided to swing around the Austrians and attempt to turn their right flank. The Prussians would end up driving the Austrians into the city of Prague, but only after suffering many losses, including Schwerin. [Note, this scenario begins early in the morning, with the Prussians in their initial positions. The Austrian Grenadiers who would be detached when the Prussian move was detected are not separated out in this scenario, but are instead in their original units.]

### **031.Prague (Early Detached Grenadiers)** - May 6, 1757 – 46 turns

The Battle of Prague (Early Start - Grenadiers) - The first stage of the 1757 campaign came to a head when Frederick was rejoined by a column under Schwerin north of Prague. The Prussians were faced by an slightly smaller Austrian army dug in around the city. After a morning examination of the field, the Prussians decided to swing around the Austrians and attempt to turn their right flank. The Prussians would end up driving the Austrians into the city of Prague, but only after suffering heavy losses, including Schwerin. [Note, this scenario begins early in the morning, with the Prussians in their initial positions. The Austrians detached the Grenadier companies of Arenberg's unit from their parent units when the Prussian move was made. These units have been placed on the map, with the original units reduced in strength.]

### **032.Prague (Late)** - May 6, 1757 – 36 turns

The Battle of Prague (Late Start) - The first stage of the 1757 campaign came to a head when Frederick was rejoined by a column under Schwerin north of Prague. The Prussians were faced by an slightly smaller Austrian army dug in around the city. After a morning examination of the field, the Prussians decided to swing around the Austrians and attempt to turn their right flank. The Prussians would end up driving the Austrians into the city of Prague, but only after suffering many losses, including Schwerin. [Note, this scenario begins after the Prussians have deployed into the attack, and the Austrians have begun to react to their move.]

### **033.Prague The Fall of Legends** - May 6, 1757 – 10 turns

Prague - The Fall of the Legends - When Feldmarshall Browne realized that the Prussians were looking to turn the east flank of the Austrian position, he rushed as many forces as he could find to create a defensive position. These forces would repel the first Prussian attack, and launch a counterattack. In this encounter, two of the most talented generals of the war would fall. Graf von Schwerin would be hit by canister while trying to rally his troops, while Browne himself would suffer the injuries which would lead to his death a few days later.

### **034.Kolin (morning start)** - June 18, 1757 – 48 turns

The Battle of Kolin (Morning Start) - After his victory at Prague, Frederick hoped to quickly subdue the Austrians trapped in the city. However, they were more stubborn than he hoped, and a new Austrian Army led by Feldmarschall Daun was coming up in relief. Initially Frederick dispatched Bevern to observe this force. However, in mid June, Frederick himself joined Bevern with a portion of the main army. The morning of June 18, he attempted to march across the front of the Austrian position, and roll them up from the right. However, Daun

had anticipated this, and had reserves ready to counter Frederick. By the end of the day, Frederick would know the taste of defeat for the first time in his career. [Note: This scenario begins early in the morning, before Frederick's flank march.]

### **035.Kolin (Late)** - June 18, 1757 – 28 turns

The Battle of Kolin (Late Start) - After his victory at Prague, Frederick hoped to quickly subdue the Austrians trapped in the city. However, they were more stubborn than he hoped, and a new Austrian Army led by Feldmarschall Daun was coming up in relief. Initially Frederick dispatched Bevern to observe this force. However, in mid June, Frederick himself joined Bevern with a portion of the main army. The morning of June 18, he attempted to march across the front of the Austrian position, and roll them up from the right. However, Daun had anticipated this, and had reserves ready to counter Frederick. By the end of the day, Frederick would know the taste of defeat for the first time in his career. [Note: This scenario begins just before Frederick launched his first major attack of the day.]

### **036.Second Prague** - June 23, 1757 – 44 turns

The Second Battle of Prague - (Hypothetical) After the Battle of Prague, Frederick initiated a siege of Charles' forces in the city. In the meantime, the Austrians pulled together a new force under Daun to relieve the besieged city. Historically, Frederick chose to attack Daun's forces at Kolin, and upon his loss, he then abandoned the siege of Prague. However, many commentators (including Napoleon) have speculated that Frederick should have stood on the defensive at Prague, where he could have used his siege train to advantage. In this scenario, Daun's force is designated as Reichsarmee, to reflect the different commands and artillery ammunition pools. The Prussians are given extensive ammunition to fight the battle.

### **037.Hastenbeck** - July 26, 1757 – 48 turns

The Battle of Hastenbeck - The Opening of the Seven Years War left the British in a difficult position. They'd called a number of Hanoverian troops to Britain to defend against a potential French invasion. Eventually they were able to send those units to Hanover to defend the Electorate as new British units were raised. Then they formed the Army of Observation under the Duke of Cumberland to defend the Electorate against the French. The delays in raising the Army allowed the French to cross the line of the Weser. Cumberland took a defensive position near Hastenbeck, and awaited the French assault.

### **038.Hastenbeck (Fixed French)** - July 26, 1757 – 48 turns

The Battle of Hastenbeck - The Opening of the Seven Years War left the British in a difficult position. They'd called a number of Hanoverian troops to Britain to defend against a potential French invasion. Eventually they were able to send those units to Hanover to defend the Electorate as new British units were raised. They then formed the Army of Observation under the Duke of Cumberland to defend the Electorate against the French. The delays in raising the Army allowed the French to cross the line of the Weser. Cumberland took a defensive position near Hastenbeck, and awaited the French assault. [This scenario fixes the French flank attack with a percentage chance per turn to release.]

### **039.Gross Jaegersdorf** - August 30, 1757 – 25 turns

The Battle of Gross Jägersdorf - When the Russians invaded East Prussia in 1757, they were an unknown quantity. Many, including Frederick, thought that they would prove to be no match for experienced troops from Central Europe. Early in the morning of August 30, General von Lehwaldt would put that to the test. Despite being outnumbered by well over 2-1, the Prussians attacked the Russians at Gross Jägersdorf. The Russians were not expecting an attack and were just starting their morning march when the Prussians appeared before them. By the

end of the morning, Europe would know that the Russians were foes to be taken seriously. (Note: To reflect the surprise attack, most of the Russians start routed.)

**040.Gross Jaegersdorf (short)** - August 30, 1757 – 20 turns

The Battle of Gross Jägersdorf (short) - 1757 When the Russians invaded East Prussia in 1757, they were an unknown quantity. Many, including Frederick, thought that they would prove to be no match for experienced troops from Central Europe. Early in the morning of August 30, General von Lehwaldt would put that to the test. Despite being outnumbered by well over 2-1, the Prussians attacked the Russians at Gross Jägersdorf. The Russians were not expecting an attack and were just starting their morning march when the Prussians appeared before them. By the end of the morning, Europe would know that the Russians were foes to be taken seriously. (Note: This scenario starts a with the forces fairly close to contact. The Russians start Disordered to reflect the surprise attack.)

**041.Moys** - September 7, 1757 – 24 turns

The Battle of Moys - While Frederick marched to the west to deal with the French, he left the Duke of Bevern to contain the Austrians. Bevern had taken a position near Gorkitz. However, he'd left a Corps under Winterfeldt isolated on the right bank of the River Niesse in and around Moys. Daun decided to attack this isolated force, deciding to gamble on a complex plan involving multiple converging columns.

**042.Roszbach** - November 5, 1759 – 40 turns

The Battle of Roszbach - After months of facing off with the Austrians in Silesia, the advance of the Franco-Imperial Army in the west forced Frederick to march with a portion of his army to meet them. On the morning of November 5, Hildburghausen decided to try to march around the left flank of the Prussians, assuming they were ready to retreat. Seeing his opportunity, Frederick struck his enemies on the march, routing them in one of the most decisive battles of the Seven Years War. [Note: This scenario puts their forces in their positions the morning of the 5th, just before the Franco-Imperial forces left their camp.]

**043.Roszbach(Afternoon)** - November 5, 1759 – 20 turns

The Battle of Roszbach (Afternoon) - After months of facing off with the Austrians in Silesia, the advance of the Franco-Imperial Army in the west forced Frederick to march with a portion of his army to meet them. On the morning of November 5, Hildburghausen decided to try to march around the left flank of the Prussians, assuming they were ready to retreat. Seeing his opportunity, Frederick struck his enemies on the march, routing them in one of the most decisive battles of the Seven Years War. [Note: This scenario starts at 2:30pm, just before the forces engaged.]

**044.Roszbach Cavalry Action** - November 5, 1757 – 8 turns

Roszbach - The Cavalry Action - The first stage of the Battle of Roszbach was a meeting between the Prussian Cavalry, and the Cavalry Vanguard of the Franco-Imperial force. After a sharp fight, the Prussians would drive off the enemy, giving them the opportunity to reform in time to play the decisive role in the infantry battle to follow.

**045.Roszbach Infantry Action** - November 5, 1757 – 12 turns

Roszbach – The Infantry Action - After the defeat of the Franco-Imperial Horse, Frederick wheeled his infantry into position ahead of the French march. The French were tightly packed, and unable to effectively deploy, leading to a disaster, which would be made final when Seydlitz reentered the battle to launch a final, devastating charge.

**046.Breslau** - November 22, 1757 – 36 turns

The Battle of Breslau - After the debacle at Moys, Bevern was left with just under 30,000 troops to contest with the Austrians in Silesia. He took up a strong defensive position at Breslau, while waiting for Frederick to return to the theater after his defeat of the Franco-Imperial Army at Rossbach. The Austrians, fully aware of Frederick's return, decided to assault Bevern's positions while they could.

**047.Breslau (Fixed Austrians)** - November 22, 1757 – 36 turns

The Battle of Breslau - After the debacle at Moys, Bevern was left with just under 30,000 troops to contest with the Austrians in Silesia. He took up a strong defensive position at Breslau, while waiting for Frederick to return to the theater after his defeat of the Franco-Imperial Army at Rossbach. The Austrians, fully aware that Frederick was returning, decided to assault Bevern's positions while they could. [This scenario has the Austrian army fixed, with staggered releases.]

**048.Borne** - December 5, 1757 – 8 turns

Prelude to Leuthen - The Clash at Borne - The first thing Frederick ran into on his approach march to Leuthen was a covering force near Borne. They had orders to withdraw if the pressure got too intense, but in the event, they were unable to disengage cleanly and were driven off by the Prussian Hussars in considerable disarray. With Borne cleared, Frederick was free to scout the Austrian positions and decide on his next move.

**049.Leuthen** - December 5, 1757 – 46 turns

The Battle of Leuthen - After his victory at Rossbach, Frederick was still faced with the main Austrian Army, which had recently defeated Bevern at Breslau. Collecting the remains of Bevern's force, he marched to attack the Austrians. This battle would become the signature example of his "Oblique Attack" as he would pin the Austrians with his left, while his Center and Right would launch a devastating flank attack. Note: This scenario has the positions early in the day, as the Prussian Army approached the Austrian Advance Guard near Borne.

**050.Leuthen (Late)** - December 5, 1757 – 24 turns

The Battle of Leuthen (Late Start) - After his victory at Rossbach, Frederick was still faced with the main Austrian Army, which had recently defeated Bevern at Breslau. Collecting the remains of Bevern's force, he marched to attack the Austrians. This battle would become the signature example of his "Oblique Attack" as he would pin the Austrians with his left, while his Center and Right would launch a devastating flank attack. [Note: This scenario is set just before the Prussian flank attack began.]

**051.Krefeld** - June 23, 1758 – 40 turns

The Battle of Krefeld - In June 1758, Prince Ferdinand crossed the Rhine River by cutting across the far southern tip of the Netherlands. The French under the Comte de Clermont were drawn up in a very strong position south of Krefeld, with their position protected by a Landwehr which ran across the battlefield. Ferdinand decided to divide his force, leaving a force under Sporken to demonstrate against the North, while two flanking columns swung around the west side of the French position.

**052.Krefeld (alt)** - June 23, 1758 – 40 turns

The Battle of Krefeld (Alt deployment) - In June 1758, Prince Ferdinand crossed the Rhine River by cutting across the far southern tip of the Netherlands. The French under the Comte de Clermont were drawn up in a very strong position south of Krefeld, with their position protected by a Landwehr which ran across the battlefield. Historically,

Ferdinand left a force to the north to demonstrate against that flank. In this scenario, that force is deployed with Ferdinand's main force.

#### **053.Sandershausen** - July 23, 1758 – 14 turns

The Battle of Sandershausen - In the summer of 1758, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick surprised the French by crossing the Rhine and campaigning against them there. While the main armies were occupied further north, the French sent a smaller force into Hesse to compel Ferdinand to retire. They were opposed by a mixed force of Hessian regulars and militia under Prince Ysenburg. After being forced out of Kassel, Ysenburg decided to make a stand a bit north of Sandershausen. Despite running out of powder, the French were able to drive Ysenburg off after a bitter battle, capturing many militiamen.

#### **054.Zorndorf** - August 25, 1758 – 36 turns

The Battle of Zorndorf - After the failure of the siege of Olmutz, Frederick decided he needed to deal with the advancing Russian army in East Prussia. Despite the Russian victory at Gross-Jägersdorf the previous year, Frederick did not think highly of his opponent. The evening of August 24 found him camped north of the Russian position. Frederick decided to circle the Russian army and attack from the south, through the village of Zorndorf. Despite the confusion of being forced to reverse their facing, the Russians stood firm in a bloody, all day battle. By the end, Frederick knew that the Russians were not a foe to take lightly.

#### **055.Zorndorf (Hypothetical North Approach)** - August 25, 1758 – 44 turns

The Battle of Zorndorf (Hypothetical Northern Approach) - After the failure of the siege of Olmutz, Frederick decided he needed to deal with the advancing Russian army in East Prussia. Despite the Russian victory at Gross-Jägersdorf the previous year, Frederick did not think highly of his opponent. The evening of August 24 found him camped north of the Russian position. Historically, Frederick would lead his troops on a wide march around the Russian right, forcing them to reverse their position. This scenario assumes that he had instead attacked from the north.

#### **056.Gross-Cammin (Hypo)** - August 25, 1758 – 36 turns

The Battle of Gross-Cammin (Zorndorf Hypothetical) - (Hypothetical) When General Fermor heard that Frederick had brought a force to confront him, he was unsure what to do. He ended up taking a somewhat weak position north of Zorndorf, where he would be attacked by Frederick in the historical battle. However, one of his generals urged him to instead set up on better terrain near Gross-Cammin to the SE. In the event, he left his major supply train there, but moved to the area of Zorndorf. This scenario assumes that he took that advice.

#### **057.Lutterberg** - October 10, 1758 – 24 turns

The Battle of Lutterberg - In mid-September, Prince Ferdinand sent a force under Lt. General Oberg to threaten the French forward depot at Kassel. In early October, Oberg found himself faced by a superior French force near the battlefield of Sandershausen. Worried that the French would attack him while he crossed the Fulda, he decided to make a stand near Lutterberg. The French repeated their tactic from Hastenbeck, sending a flanking column to attack Oberg's left.

#### **058.Hochkirch** - October 14,1758 – 28 turns

The Battle of Hochkirch - In the Fall 1759 campaign, Frederick and Daun were maneuvering in Saxony, each attempting to gain the advantage. On October 10, Frederick positioned his troops near Hochkirch, guarding the road from Bautzen as he awaited supplies. While Frederick was in a strong position, Daun saw the opportunity to

flank the Prussian forces. After several days of preparation and false starts, Daun launched one of the most unique attacks of the war, descending on Frederick's position in multiple, independent columns.

**059.Hochkirch (Austrian Fixes)** - October 14,1758 – 28 turns

The Battle of Hochkirch (Austrian Fixed) - In the Fall 1759 campaign, Frederick and Daun were maneuvering in Saxony, each attempting to gain the advantage. On October 10, Frederick positioned his troops near Hochkirch, guarding the road from Bautzen as he awaited supplies. While Frederick was in a strong position, Daun saw the opportunity to flank the Prussian forces. After several days of preparation and false starts, Daun launched one of the most unique attacks of the war, descending on Frederick's position in multiple, independent columns. [Note: This scenario has most of the Austrian Units fixed with a low chance of release per turn.]

**060.Bergen** - April 13, 1759 – 48 turns

The Battle of Bergen - Prince Ferdinand's spring campaign was an attempt to drive the forces of Marshal Broglie from Frankfurt before further French reinforcements arrived. Broglie had taken a strong defensive position near Bergen, northeast of Frankfurt. Ferdinand decided to attack the French line north of Bergen. There was intense fighting through the morning, while the action tailed off to a desultory cannonade through the afternoon. That night Ferdinand retreated, having been unable to push through the French positions.

**061.Bergen (short)** - April 13, 1759 – 36 turns

The Battle of Bergen (Short) - Prince Ferdinand's spring campaign was an attempt to drive the forces of Marshal Broglie from Frankfurt before further French reinforcements arrived. Broglie had taken a strong defensive position near Bergen, northeast of Frankfurt. Ferdinand decided to attack the French line north of Bergen. There was intense fighting through the morning, while the action tailed off to a desultory cannonade through the afternoon. That night Ferdinand retreated, having been unable to push through the French positions. [This battle starts a bit later in the afternoon, with Ferdinand ready to attack.]

**062.Kay Palzig** - July 23, 1759 – 24 turns

The Battle of Kay-Palzig - In 1759, the Austrians and Russians had agreed to joint operations along the Oder river. The main Russian Army under Saltykov was initially opposed by a much smaller force under Wedel. Despite his numerical disadvantage, Wedel decided to attack the Russians in a strong position at Palzig. At the end of the day, Wedel was driven off with heavy losses. This scenario begins with Wedel's columns reaching Kay at 3:00, to give the Prussians the chance to choose how to assault the Russian position.

**063.Minden** - August 1, 1759 – 48 turns

The Battle of Minden - Early in the 1759 campaign in the west, the French had succeeded in taking the town of Minden. However, Contades did not feel he should resume the offensive until he was rejoined by forces besieging Muenster and Lippstadt. Prince Ferdinand sent the Hereditary Prince on a move to disrupt the French communications, while posting Wagenheim north of Minden. The French decided to assault Wagenheim's corps at dawn, not realizing that Ferdinand had approached with his main force overnight. The day would be won for Ferdinand when a force of British infantry and Hanoverian Guards would defeat three separate charges of French Cavalry.

**064.Minden (Fixed Units)** - August 1, 1759 – 48 turns

The Battle of Minden (Fixed Units) - Early in the 1759 campaign in the west, the French had succeeded in taking the town of Minden. However, Contades did not feel he should resume the offensive until he was rejoined by forces besieging Muenster and Lippstadt. Prince Ferdinand sent the Hereditary Prince on a move to disrupt the

French communications, while posting Wagenheim north of Minden. The French decided to assault Wagenheim's corps at dawn, not realizing that Ferdinand had approached with his main force overnight. The day would be won for Ferdinand when a force of British infantry and Hanoverian Guards would defeat three separate charges of French Cavalry. [Note, this was a fairly confused battle, especially early on, and many troops on both sides start fixed in this version of the scenario.]

**065.Kunersdorf** - August 12, 1759 – 32 turns

The Battle of Kunersdorf - In 1759, the Austro-Russian alliance managed its closest cooperation of the war, as the main Russian army under Marshal Saltykov linked up with an Austrian force under Loudon. Frederick decided to launch one of his customary flanking attacks, but instead found itself facing the heart of the allied defenses. By the end of the battle, Frederick's army would be shattered in the worst defeat of his career.

**066.Kuh Grund** - August 12, 1759 – 12 turns

Defense of the Kuh-Grund – Subset of Kunsdorf - Prussia's first attack at Kunersdorf fell on the far NE part of the Russian Position, where the Observation Corps quickly collapsed. The Russians stabilized a position along a valley near Kunersdorf known as the Kuh-grund.

**067.Maxen** - November 20, 1759 – 30 turns

The Battle of Maxen - In November of 1759, Feldmarschall Daun found himself in a difficult position. An advance by Frederick threatened to drive him out of Saxony, while a detached corps under Finck threatened to cut him off from his communications with Bohemia. At the urging of Lacy, Daun decided to attack Finck's corps at Maxen. The battle would end with Finck's entire corps dead or captured, and the Austrians holding on to Dresden at the end of the campaign season.

**068.Maxen (Austrians Fixed)** - November 20, 1759 – 30 turns

The Battle of Maxen (Austrians Fixed) - In November of 1759, Feldmarschall Daun found himself in a difficult position. An advance by Frederick threatened to drive him out of Saxony, while a detached corps under Finck threatened to cut him off from his communications with Bohemia. At the urging of Lacy, Daun decided to attack Finck's corps at Maxen. The battle would end with Finck's entire corps dead or captured, and the Austrians holding on to Dresden at the end of the campaign season. [Note: This scenario has some of the Austrians fixed, with the reinforcements potentially delayed.]

**069.Corbach** - July 10, 1760 – 36 turns

The Battle of Corbach - During the French summer offensive, Marshal Broglie had chosen to unite his force with one under the command of Saint-Germain near Corbach. Ferdinand, determined to prevent this, attempted to attack Broglie before that junction could be made. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick had a forward position on the heights above Corbach. However, Ferdinand was too slow, and a portion of Saint-Germain's force had already joined Broglie. Seeing how small Brunswick's force was, Broglie attacked, driving the Allied force off.

**070.Corbach (Slower French Reinforcements)** - July 10, 1760 – 36 turns

The Battle of Corbach (Slow French) - During the French summer offensive, Marshal Broglie had chosen to unite his force with one under the command of Saint-Germain near Corbach. Ferdinand, determined to prevent this, attempted to attack Broglie before that junction could be made. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick had a forward position on the heights above Corbach. However, Ferdinand was too slow, and a portion of Saint-Germain's force had already joined Broglie. Seeing how small Brunswick's force was, Broglie attacked, driving the Allied force off. [Note: This scenario slows down the French Reinforcements.]

### **071. Warburg** - July 31, 1760 – 28 turns

The Battle of Warburg - After the Battle of Corbach, the French continued with their offensive, aiming to take the depot at Kassel. In an attempt to break Ferdinand's Line of Communications, Broglie sent a column under de MUY to take crossings over the Diemel near Warburg. Ferdinand sent a force under Erbprinz Braunschweig to secure the crossings. The Erbprinz chose to flank the French positions, attacking from the North. The battle would be won when the British Cavalry under Marquis Granby charged the French positions, "redeeming the shame of Minden."

### **072. Liegnitz** - August 15, 1760 – 16 turns

The Battle of Liegnitz - In August 1760, Frederick was attempting to link up with his brother near Breslau. However, the Austrians had three forces in pursuit of him. The Austrians hoped to pin Frederick against the Katzbach near Liegnitz, with their forces converging on him from three directions. Early on the morning of the 15th, Loudon's force attempted to advance to a holding position near Pfaffendorf, to serve as the "anvil" while Daun would be the hammer approaching from the west. However, he was unaware that Frederick had moved his forces further to the east overnight, and in the early hours, Frederick became aware of Loudon's approaching force. Frederick quickly readied his forces, and drove off Loudon, opening his pathway to escape to the east out of the Austrian trap. [Note, the fixed Prussian units are those that Frederick left facing west in case Daun's troops approached.]

### **073. Liegnitz (Prussian Release)** - August 15, 1760 – 16 turns

The Battle of Liegnitz (Prussian Release) - In August 1760, Frederick was attempting to link up with his brother near Breslau. However, the Austrians had three forces in pursuit of him. The Austrians hoped to pin Frederick against the Katzbach near Liegnitz, with their forces converging on him from three directions. Early on the morning of the 15th, Loudon's force attempted to advance to a holding position near Pfaffendorf, to serve as the "anvil" while Daun would be the hammer approaching from the west. However, he was unaware that Frederick had moved his forces further to the east overnight, and in the early hours, Frederick became aware of Loudon's approaching force. Frederick quickly readied his forces, and drove off Loudon, opening his pathway to escape to the east out of the Austrian trap. [Note: In this version of the scenario, the westward facing troops have a chance to release.]

### **074. Torgau** - November 3, 1760 – 26 turns

The Battle of Torgau - By late fall of 1760, the Austrians had established themselves around Torgau in Northern Saxony. Daun was entrenched in a strong position on the heights west of the city. Frederick decided to try to flank the Austrian position, marching through the woods to the west of the town, while leaving a sizable corps under Zieten to the south of the Austrian Position. Frederick was detected while on his flank march, and the Austrians turned their first line to the north, effectively forming a box on the heights. The Austrians were getting the better of the battle until Daun was wounded late in the day. At about the same time, Zieten finally attacked the Austrian positions in the south, driving the confused Austrians from the heights, giving the Prussians the victory in one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

### **075. Torgau (Early Start)** - November 3, 1760 – 34 turns

The Battle of Torgau (Early Start) - By late fall of 1760, the Austrians had established themselves around Torgau in Northern Saxony. Daun was entrenched in a strong position on the heights west of the city. Frederick decided to try to flank the Austrian position, marching through the woods to the west of the town, while leaving a sizable corps under Zieten to the south of the Austrian Position. Frederick was detected while on his flank march, and the Austrians turned their first line to the north, effectively forming a box on the heights. The Austrians were getting the better of the battle until Daun was wounded late in the day. At about the same time, Zieten finally attacked the

Austrian positions in the south, driving the confused Austrians from the heights, giving the Prussians the victory in one of the bloodiest battles of the war. [Note: This scenario starts before Daun shifted his forces in reaction to the Prussian approach.]

**076.Torgau The Sheep Ponds** - November 3, 1760 – 12 turns

Torgau - The Sheep Ponds - While Frederick was being bloodily repulsed on the north side of the Austrian position at Torgau, the pinning force under Zieten moved to attack the southern side of the Austrian position. He was able to push up through a narrow road between a pair of sheep ponds, and eventually proved to be the key to the Prussian victory that day.

**077.Freiberg** - October 29, 1762 – 36 turns

The Battle of Freiberg - With the war winding to an end, both sides wanted to secure Saxony for gaining advantage in peace talks. Frederick sent major reinforcements to his brother Prince Henri, with the goal of driving off the Imperial army camped near Freiberg. On the morning of October 29, Henri would launch the last major battle of the war.

**078.Freiberg (Fixed Prussians)** - October 29, 1762 – 36 turns

The Battle of Freiberg (Fixed Prussians) - With the war winding to an end, both sides wanted to secure Saxony for gaining advantage in peace talks. Frederick sent major reinforcements to his brother Prince Henri, with the goal of driving off the Imperial army camped near Freiberg. On the morning of October 29, Henri would launch the last major battle of the war. [Note: This scenario has the north and central columns fixed with a random chance to release per turn.]