

Wargames



All boys play with soldiers. Some continues to be boys - even at an older age and many of these continues to play with soldiers.

The plastic soldiers of boyhood have been replaced by tin figures with meticulously painted uniforms. The arguing about who has won has been replaced by rules and the fighting is resolved through the dice.

This has become wargaming. The game originated in the 1840's and was developed by the Prussian military school and whose principles are used even today by military forces the world over.

In Chakoten we are wargaming the following periods:

The Seven Years War

The Napoleonic Wars

The Danish Wars of Slesvig

The American Civil War

World War II

Wooden Ships & Iron Men

Wargaming for fun was first known in the beginning of the 20th century, when the well known author H. G. Wells published his book "Little Wars". In this he describes, how he - as an eager wargamer - fought small battles with tin figures on the dining room floor or the lawn.

In Chakoten we have a group of eager wargamers. Several times a year we arrange larger wargames, which are open to all who are interested in wargaming. These wargames are played over weekends, so there is also an opportunity to just stroll by to watch. In these larger games there is always an umpire, who also has the task to explain to the public, what is going on.

The players are split into two teams and often the leader of each team arranges a staff meeting before the games weekend. On this meeting the plans are made and each player assigned his task.

Many articles on this page are devoted to the subject of wargaming and related matters.

Have a look at the Sitemap under kategorien (The category) "Krigsspil" (Wargames).

Most of it is in Danish, but the English stuff can be found at "In English".

The Napoleonic period is gamed in 25 mm because the colorful uniforms make these wargames a spectacular sight.

The games are played on a tabletop, which feature woods, hills and towns. One tin figure represents 20 men and the units are arranged in their historical formations.

In the times of Napoleon the British infantry fought in line formation, while the French preferred the column of attack supported by a skirmish line. The artillery featured prominently on the battlefield in those days because of its longer range. The cavalry has the ability to move faster and thus manoeuvre to attack infantry and artillery in the flank and exploit gaps in the enemy line.

The combat is resolved using dice, but not in a random manner. The tactical situation is evaluated and the die-roll modified accordingly.

It is not often that history is changed in a wargame, but Napoleon has won his Waterloo from time to time. This is subject of renewed discussions about what really went wrong in 1815.