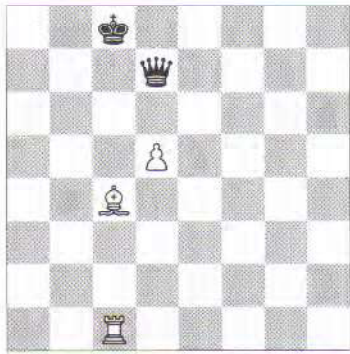
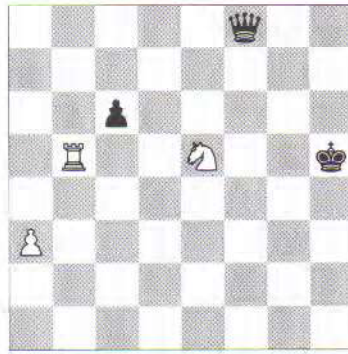


Discovered and double check



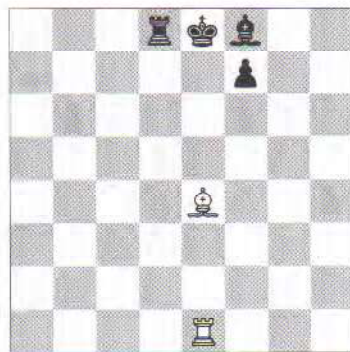
The discovered check is a special form of the discovered attack. The back piece of the battery (Rc1) is indirectly aimed at the king. The front piece will produce a gain of material with **1. Bb5+**. The rook gives check and the bishop attacks the queen.



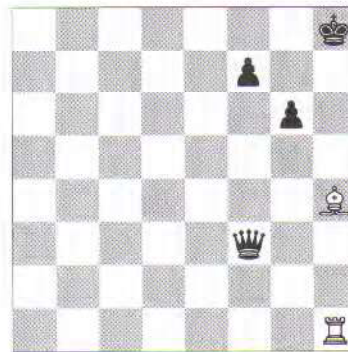
The back piece in the discovered check always gives check. Because of the check this attack is much stronger in comparison with the discovered attack. In this position the white rook is attacked. Thanks to the discovered attack White can ignore this attack. He can win the queen with **1. Nd7+**.



The front piece in a discovered check is not always aimed at winning material. An attack on a square is also a possibility. White plays **1. Nb4+** and this move forces the king to b8. After that, the knight gives mate on a6.



Double check is a special form of the discovered attack. Now also the king is the target piece. Both the front piece (Bc4) and the back piece (Re1) can give check. With the surprising move **1. Ba6** Black is checkmated. The black king cannot go out of both checks.



Once **1. Bf6+** has been played, both black pieces are under attack. Nevertheless, the white pieces cannot be captured. After a double check, only a move by the king is possible. Double check is therefore suitable to chase the enemy king in a mating net. After **1. ... Kg8** White gives mate with **2. Rh8#**.



In this position a simple discovered check does not work because the bishop on f3 is under attack. White should choose the double check with care: **1. Nxb6+ Kb8** is not mate; the knight on e5 protects square d7. However, the other double check delivers mate: **1. Nxc7+ Kb8 2. Na6#**.

Double attack

Discovered and double check: **A**

