

BLACKJACK

The object of the game is to draw cards that will come closer than the dealer to 21, but not exceed 21. The game begins with the player making a wager in the area designated on the table. Each player receives two cards and the dealer receives two cards, one card face down and the other card face up.

RULES

Cards are counted at their face value. All face cards count as 10. Aces count as either 1 or 11. A Blackjack is a total of 21 on the original two cards. Blackjack pays will be 3:2 or 6:5. A Blackjack cannot lose; it will tie (push) if the dealer has a Blackjack. If you are dealt any other two-card combination(s), you can either “stand” (refuse additional cards) or as the dealer comes to your hand, signal for a “hit” (receive additional cards) or surrender your hands and you will receive half of your bet back. Keep in mind that the object is to get to 21 or as close as possible without going over 21 total. If your hand is closer to 21 than the dealer’s hand, you win. If your hand is less than the dealer’s hand, the house wins. If you tie the dealer’s hand, you “push” (nobody wins or loses).

SPLITTING PAIRS

When the first two cards received are of the same value, the player has the option of splitting them to form two separate hands. Pairs may be split three times for a total of four hands. The wager on each hand must equal the original wager. Each hand may be hit as many times as desired. When splitting Aces: each Ace may receive one card only. Aces may be split only once.

DOUBLE DOWN

Players have the option of increasing their original wager by DOUBLING DOWN. After the first two cards are received, with the exception of any point total of 21, which you must stand, an additional wager, known as a DOUBLE DOWN, may be made. The DOUBLE DOWN wager may be an amount up to the amount of the original wager. The hand receives one additional card only. A person may DOUBLE DOWN after a split.

INSURANCE

When the dealer's up card is an Ace, the player may choose to make an additional wager known as INSURANCE. INSURANCE protects the player's hand against the possibility of the dealer having a Blackjack. At the dealer prompt, you may wager up to half of your original wager. The player is betting the dealer hole card has a value of 10. If the hole card has a value of 10, the original wager loses on any point total other than the INSURANCE a Blackjack and wager is paid 2 to 1. If the hole card is not a value of 10, the INSURANCE wager loses. Remember: the INSURANCE wager is completely separate from the original wager. Also: on a table offering a 3:2 Blackjack payout, if the player has Blackjack and the dealer shows an Ace, the player can request even money wager instead of making an INSURANCE wager and be paid 1 to 1 for your original wager. And: on a table offering a 6:5 Blackjack payout, if the player has Blackjack and wants to protect the bet, you must place an INSURANCE wager, up to half of your original wager. Even money is not an option.



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