Olaf’s Chess Notes
Opening Strategies for Black

1.e4 d5

Scandinavian Defense (D)

1.e4 d5  I) 2.exd5 Wxd5

a) 3.d4 e5! 4.\(\text{N\ f3}\) dxe4 5.\(\text{N\ xd4}\) e5 6.\(\text{N\ f3}\) a5 (D)

b) 3.\(\text{N\ f3}\) \(g4\)

4.\(\text{L\ e2}\) \(c6\) 5.d4 \(0-0-0\)

3.\(\text{N\ c3}\) \(a5\) (D)

White looking for \(\text{g1-e2}\) and \(\text{f2-f4-f5}\).

5. ...\(\text{c6}\)

6.\(\text{g2}\) \(e4\) 7.\(\text{f3}\) \(f5\) (D)

b) 4.\(\text{L\ c4}\) it is important to prevent \(f5\) ...\(\text{g6}\) 5.d3 threatening \(\text{g1-e2-g3}\) and \(\text{f2-f4-f5}\) pressure on the kingside \(\text{c6}\) 6.\(\text{d2}\) \(f5\).

4.d4 \(\text{f6}\) 5.\(\text{c4}\) (D)

(4.\(\text{c3}\) \(a5\) etc. leads to the mainline) 4. ...\(\text{c6}\) 5.\(\text{c3}\) \(e5\) 6.\(\text{e3}\) \(e5\) 7.\(\text{xe5}\) \(\text{xe5}\) 8.d4 \(\text{c6}\) (D)

1.e4 d5  II) 2.\(\text{c3}\) dxe4 3.\(\text{xe4}\) \(\text{w\ d5}\) 4.\(\text{w\ f3}\)

a) 4.\(\text{c3}\) \(f6\) 5.\(\text{e2}\) Black must be careful 5. ...\(\text{c6}\) looking for a later development of the \(\text{c8}\) 6.0-0 \(\text{g4}\).

b) 4.\(\text{c4}\) it is important to prevent \(f5\) ...\(\text{f6}\) 5.d3 threatening \(\text{g1-e2-g3}\) and \(\text{f2-f4-f5}\) pressure on the kingside \(\text{c6}\) 6.\(\text{d2}\) \(f5\).

4.d4 \(\text{f6}\) 5.\(\text{c4}\) (D)

1.e4 d5  III) 2.\(\text{c3}\) dxe4 3.\(\text{g5}\) \(\text{f5}\)

King’s Indian Attack (D)

1.e4 d5  IV) 2.e5 c5

3.f4 \(\text{c6}\) 4.\(\text{f3}\) \(\text{g4}\) 5.h3 \(\text{xf3}\) 6.\(\text{xf3}\) \(e6\) 7.d3 \(h5\) 8.\(\text{h3}\) \(\text{g7}\) 9.\(\text{g2}\) \(\text{f5}\) 10.\(\text{c3}\) \(\text{e7}\) Black with good chances looking for \(\text{d8-c7}\), 0-0-0.

1.e4 d5  V) 2.d4

Blackmar-Diemer Gambit (BDG) usually arising from 1.d4 d5 2.e4 See below.

VI) 2.d3 dxe4 3.dxe4 \(\text{w\ x1d4}\) 4.\(\text{xd1}\) e5 5.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{f6}\) 6.\(\text{f3}\) \(\text{bd7}\) 7.\(\text{d2}\) \(\text{c5}\) 8.\(\text{c4}\) \(\text{xe3}\) 9.\(\text{xe3}\) \(\text{e7}\) 10.\(\text{c3}\) \(\text{a5}\) =
1.e4  \( \text{f6} \)  

Alekhine Defense \((D)\)

Challenging for Black. Note the many movements of the black bishop.

1.e4 \( \text{f6} \)  I) 2.e5 \( \text{d5} \)  
3.d4 \( \text{d6} \)  4.c4 \( \text{b6} \)  5.f4  \((D)\)

II) 2.e5 \( \text{d5} \)  
3.d4 \( \text{d6} \)  4.c4 \( \text{b6} \)  5.exd6  \((D)\)

Four Pawns Attack  Exchange Variation

2. \( \text{e5} \) 3.e5  \( \text{e4} \) (Burgess)

See Burgess TMBPC p.150 and Silman TCBOCS p.9

1.e4 \( \text{d6} \)

Pirc Defense \((D)\)

1.e4 \( \text{d6} \)  2.d4 \( \text{f6} \)  I) 3.c3 \( \text{g6} \)  \((D)\)

Classical Pirc position.

Themes:

- Black aims for g6, \( \text{g7} \), 0-0.
- White’s e4-e5 is an important threat for Black.
- With the forth move White is choosing a plan.
- Black’s aim is not to destroy White’s pawn center but to change it in his own favor.
- Black should not provoke e4-e5 by \( \text{d6-d5} \), but play \( \ldots \text{c7-c5} \) or \( \text{e7-e5} \) (leading to Black-friendly position in the King’s Indian).

Black plays \( \ldots \text{c7-c5} \) (developing the queen on a5)

- \( \ldots \text{d4xc5} \). Black’s \( \ldots \text{d6xc5} \) usually unsatisfactory for Black if White can play e4-d5 and then further strengthen the key e5-pawn.
- \( \ldots \text{d4-d5} \):

For Black \( \ldots \text{b7-b5} \) is desirable (but difficult to achieve), strengthening his influence on the queenside, to weaken White’s knight on c3 by threatening \( \ldots \text{b5-b4} \). Also \( \ldots \text{e7-e6} \), exploiting the relative vulnerable d5-square, is another thematic continuation.
• Black should consider exchanging for a pawn if White occupies d6 with a knight.
• If White counters c7-c5 with dxc5, Black may consider change into a favorable version of the Sicilian Dragon.
• The motif of d4xc5, ...d8-a5! is most significant for Black.
• ...and White keeping his pawn on d4: Is answered by ...c5xd4, achieving a favorable Dragon formation.
• ...and White trying an immediate e4-e5:

Continuations:

Pirc D. 1.e4 d6 2.d4 c6 3.c3 g6

Summary of White's 3.c3 g6
• 4.f4 intending e4-d5. Avoids trading queens after ...dxe5 by capturing on e5 with the f4-pawn.
• 4.g5 putting pressure on the h4-d8 diagonal.
• 4.c4 often followed by e2, supporting e4-e5.
• 4.f3 often combined with e3, d2 and e3-h6 to trade off Black's g7-bishop. Also, after f2-f3 the g2-g3 advance can lead to a h2-h4-h5 attack. White focussing on the kingside.
• 4.e3 often followed by d2. White focussing on the kingside. 4...g4 5.g5 h6 6.h4 g5 7.g3 weakens Black's position.
• 4.e2 White focussing on the kingside, supporting the advance h2-h4-h5.
• 4.f3 White focussing on the center, usually followed e2 and 0-0.
• 4.g3 White focussing on the center, planning to fianchetto his king's bishop and place the king's knight on e2.

Other 4th moves can transpose in the main lines. Details of main lines after 1.e4 d6 2.d4 c6 3.c3 g6:
• 4.f4 (Austrian Attack) (D) 4.c4 (D)

...and look for a favorable transposition to the “Philidor” Pirc:
4. …\textit{g7}

\textbf{4.g3 (D)}

\textbf{4.\textit{e2} \textit{g7} 5.h4 (D)}

Black can continue a) 5. \textit{\textit{h5}} 6.c4 \textit{\textit{g5}} b) 5. \textit{\textit{bd7}}. With White’s e4-e5, Black’s bishop is better placed on e7 than on g7; helps preventing a possible \textit{\textit{g5}} pin of the f6 knight; the bishop can also relocate after \textit{...c7-c6}, to b6; or can be exchanged via g5.

\textbf{1.e4 d6 2.d4 \textit{\textit{f6}} III) 3.\textit{d3} (D)}

White decides to forego \textit{\textit{c3}} and possibly play c3. White is likely to develop his pieces with \textit{\textit{f3}}, 0-0, \textit{\textit{e1}}, \textit{h3} and so on. 3. \textit{...e5} 4.c3 \textit{d5!} 5.dxe5 \textit{\textit{xe4}} 6.\textit{f3} \textit{\textit{c6}} (D)

\textbf{1.e4 e6 2.d3 \textit{\textit{d5}} (D)}

White is avoiding Pirc theory. For a black King’s Indian player this means playing against the Sämisch Variation. Old Indian style the response is 3. \textit{...e5} 4.d5 (4.dxe5 dxe5 5.\textit{\textit{wx}}d8 \textit{\textit{xd8}} 6.\textit{\textit{c4}} \textit{\textit{e8}} 7.\textit{e3} \textit{\textit{bd7}} 8.\textit{\textit{d2}} \textit{\textit{c5}} is harmless). 4. \textit{...e7} 5.\textit{e3} (D)
1.d4 d5

1.d4 d5 I) 2.c4 c6

Tschigorin Defense (D)

3. c3 dxc4 4.e3 (d5, f3) ...e5 (...e5, ...f6)
4. cxd5 e4 5. f3 (dxc6) (...xc4)
6. (c3) c) 3.cxd5 wxd5 4. f3 (e3) e5 (...e5) 5. (c3) (...g4)

1.d4 d5 II) 2.f3 c6

Tschigorin Defense 3.f4 (3.g5, 3.e3) 3. ...g4 4.e3 e6 (D)

1.d4 d5 III) 2.e3 f6

Colle System (D)

3.e6 4.d3 c5 5.c3 Colle-Koltanowski System (D)

1.d4 d5 V) 2.e4

Blackmar-Diemer Gambit (BDG) (D) Can also arise from 1.e4 d5 2.d4 (see above)

1.d4 d5

Blackmar-Diemer Gambit (BDG accepted) 3.c3 f6 4.f3 exf3 5.xf3 (D)

1.d4 d5 IV) 2.f3 f6

a) 5. ...g6 6. c4 g7 7.0-0 0-0 8.e1 (D)
White is planning to bring the queen to h4. 8. ...\(\text{c6}\)

b) 5. ...\(\text{e6}\) 6. \(\text{g5}\) (D)

6. ...\(\text{h6}\) 7. \(\text{xh6!} \) ...\(\text{xf6}\) 8. ...\(\text{c4}\) 9. \(\text{d6}\) 0-0 9. \(\text{d8}\) c) 5. ...\(\text{f5}\) 6. \(\text{e6}\) (D)

Black has a range of options, 6. ...\(\text{e6}\) being the safest. 7. \(\text{g4}\) 6. \(\text{g6}\) c) 5. ...\(\text{g4}\) (D)

6.\(\text{h3}\) 7. \(\text{xh3}\) 8. \(\text{e3}\) 9. \(\text{d6}\).

II) 3. \(\text{c3}\) (BDG declined)

a) 3. ...\(\text{e5}\)

b) 3. ...\(\text{e6}\) Black trying to steer the game into the Rubinstein Variation of the French Defense (which is not bad for White).

c) 3. ...\(\text{g6}\) d) 3. ...\(\text{f5}\) e) 3. ...\(\text{f6}\)

Nimzo-Indian Defense (D)

The bishop pins the knight in a fight for control of e4. Black is prepared to give up his bishop in exchange for free development and play against White's doubled pawns. Black is going to hope that his knights will be at least equal of White's bishop pair.

a) 4. \(\text{e3}\) (Rubinstein Variation) ...\(\text{c4}\) 5. \(\text{f3}\) \(\text{c6}\) 6. \(\text{d3}\) \(\text{xh3}\) 7. \(\text{bxc3}\) \(\text{d6}\) (Hübner Variation) 8. \(\text{e4}\) \(\text{e5}\) 9. \(\text{d5}\) \(\text{e7}\) White's bishops are not very effective due to the closed centre.

b) 4. \(\text{g5}\) (Leningrad System) (D)

leads to sharp, obscure play after ...\(\text{h6}\) 5. \(\text{h4}\) \(\text{c5}\).

c) 4. \(\text{a3}\) (Sämisch Variation) (D)
looses time for White and creates double pawns 4. ...\textit{\texttt{\textbardbl}}xc3 5.bxc3 0-0 6.f3 b6 7.e4 \textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}e8 (D)

White’s bishops and the centre are strong. Black aims at the weak c4 pawn with ...\textit{\texttt{\textbardbl}}a6 and ...\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}b8-c6-a5. Other moves like ...c7-c5 followed by ...\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}c8 or ...\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}d6 also finish the c4-pawn off.

d) 4.e3 \textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}c6 (Taimanov Variation) (D)

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\textbf{a) 4.cxd5} (Exchange Variation) also possible 4.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}g5 4.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}f5 4. ...\textit{\texttt{\textbardbl}}xd5 5.e4 \textit{\texttt{\textbardbl}}xc3 6.bxc3 Black is trying to force a pawn advance by d4-d5 or e4-e5. 6. ...g6 7.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}c4 or 7.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}f3 (Modern Exchange) 7. ...0-0 8.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}e2 (Classical Exchange) (D)
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White is now able to meet ...\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}g4 with f3. 8. ...c5 9.0-0 \textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}c6 looking at d4. 10.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}e3 \textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}c7 11.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}c1 \textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}d8 12.\textit{\texttt{\textbardbl}}d2 ...main theme: White to defend the centre, Black to attack it.

b) 4.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}f3 (Russian Variation) ...\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}g7 5.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}b3 dxc5 6.\textit{\texttt{\textbardbl}}xc4 Black aiming against the white queen as well as the d4 pawn.

c) 4.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}f4

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\textbf{c) 4.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}f4}
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King’s Indian Defense (D)

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\textbf{c) 4.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}f4}
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White is willing to waste time to prevent the doubling of pawns. 4. ...0-0 5.a3 \textit{\texttt{\textbardbl}}xc3+ 6.\textit{\texttt{\textbardbl}}xc3 b6 when White’s two bishops can easily become active but Black’s lead in development and ability to hit the centre with ...c5 or ...d5 can compensate for this.

e) 4.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}c2 (Classical or Capablanca Variation) (D)

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\textbf{e) 4.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}c2 (Classical or Capablanca Variation) (D)}
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def) 4.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}f3 (Kasparov) ...c5 5.g3

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\begin{tabular}{c}
\textbf{def) 4.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}f3 (Kasparov) ...c5 5.g3}
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1.d4 \textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}f6 II) 2.c4 g6

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\textbf{3.\textit{\texttt{\textvardbl}}c3 d5 Grünfeld Defense (D)}
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Black to aim for a share of the center by c7-c5; opening up the e-file with ...e7-e6, or playing for queenside expansion with ...b7-b5.

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\begin{tabular}{c}
\textbf{a) 4.e4 d6 Black deters White from e4-e5, opens the diagonal for the queen’s bishop, clears d7 for his}
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knight and prepares to strike with e5.  5.\textit{e}2 0-0 6.\textit{g}5 (Averbach Variation) (D)

6. ...c5 claiming a share of the center. 7.d5 if Black now wants to play for ...b7-b5, he requires preparatory moves like ...\textit{b}8-a6-c7 followed by ...a6, ...\textit{x} b8 and finally ...b5. 7. ...\textit{a}5 threatening ...\textit{xe} 4. 8.\textit{d}2 e6 opening the e-file for his rooks.

b) 4.e4 d6 5.\textit{f}3 0-0 6.\textit{e}2 (Classical System) (D)

c) 4.e4 d6 5.f4 (Four Pawns Attack) (D)

d) 4.e4 d6 5.f3 (Sämisch Variation) (D)

Also 7.0-0 \textit{c}6 8.d5 \textit{e}7 9.\textit{e}1 \textit{d}7 seeking play on the king-side, preparing for an f5-f5 advance. 10.\textit{d}3 f5 11.\textit{d}2 \textit{f}6 12.f3 f4 Black going all out for a kingside attack via ...g5, ...h5, and ...g4, while White will play the queenside with c4-c5 and \textit{c}1.

f) 4.e4 d6 5.\textit{d}3 (D)

N.McDonald ‘CTAOLT’ p166: White planning \textit{ge}2, f2-f3 and \textit{e}3 when the centre is protected. This bishop also cannot be blocked in by a knight on e2. 5. ...e5 important. 6.d5 6.dxe5 dxe5 would be fine for Black since a hole on d4 would become accessible for a black knight. White might aim for a c4-c5 advance to capture on d6 and open the c-file for his rooks. 6. ...a5 preventing b2-b4 and thus above plans. 7.\textit{ge}2 so as to not obstruct the f-pawn, which is a good defender on f3 and a great attacker on f4. 7. ...\textit{a}6 increasing the grip on b4 and c5 (D)
8.f3 a precaution: White wants to put his bishop on e3 but after 8.e3 he would be hit by ...g4 9.d2 f5 with Black gaining time to launch a kingside attack. 9.e3 is a must since 9.0-0 wh4! threatening mate on h2. 10.h3 xe3 11.fxe3 is a positional disaster for White since the dark-squared bishop has no rival and will be dominant after say 11...h6. 8...d7 clearing the way for the f7-f5 pawn advance. White is forced to defend as otherwise the pawn could be captured with 0-0, bringing the rook to the f8 square. 9.e3 which can be later supported by wd2. 9...h6 10.xh6 need not be feared. (D)

10.d2! in case of 10.xh6 wh4+ 11...xh6 regains the bishop with a good position for the queen. 10...xe3 11.xe3 (D)

g) 4.f3 d6 5.g3 (Fianchetto Variation) (D)

h) 4.f3 d6 5.g3 0-0 6.g2 c6 7.0-0 a6 (Panno Variation) (D)

1.d4 f6 IV) 2.c3 d5

Trompowski Attack (D)

1.d4 f6 V) 2.g5

Trompowski (D)

2...c5 Black’s most challenging and aggressive answer to the Tromp. White has three choices:
a) 3. \( \text{c3} \) \text{cxd4} 4. \( \text{wxd4} \) \( \text{c6} \) 5. \( \text{h4} \) \( \text{a5\!} \) 6.0-0-0 \\
\text{d6} 7.\text{e4} \text{e6} 8.\text{xf6} \text{gx}f6 9.\text{b1} \text{f5} 10.\text{exf5} \text{wxf5} \\
b) 3.\text{d5} \text{e4} 4.\text{f4} \text{b6} 5.\text{c1} \text{c4} 6.\text{e3} \text{w\!a5\!} \\
(5.\text{c1} \text{e6} 6.\text{f3} \text{f6} 7.\text{c4} \text{exd5} 8.\text{cxd5} \text{c4}) \\
c) 3.\text{xf6} \text{exf6}

### Colle: Trompowski:

3. \text{...c5} planning to fianchetto the queen’s bishop or to play 4. \text{...\text{w}b6} 4.\text{e3} \text{b6} 5.\text{d3} \text{\text{\text{d}7}} 6.\text{\text{b}d2} \text{\text{\text{e}7}} 7.\text{c3} \text{cxd4} (see L.\text{Alburt COFBE p.381})

### Colle System. See above.

### Torre: Colle-Koltanowski:

1.\text{d4} \text{Nf6} 2.\text{Bg5}

### Torre Attack \( (D) \)

1.\text{d4} \text{\text{g}6} \text{VI)} 2.\text{f3} \text{e6}

3. \text{g5} is the characteristic position. Transposition from KIA to Torre: 1.\text{f3} \text{f6} 2.\text{d4} \text{e6} 3.\text{g5}

1.\text{d4} \text{\text{f}6} \text{VII)} 2.\text{f3} \text{e6} 3.\text{f4}

### London System \( (D) \)

2.\text{g3} \text{g6}

 eventual reaching English or Closed Scicilian position.

### (Symmetrical) English Opening \( (D) \)

1.\text{c4} \text{c5}
For symmetrical openings Black must be wary of maintaining total symmetry for too long. The basic idea for White is to claim the d5-square. The effort is further supported by Nc3, g2-g3, Lg2 (D)

I) 2. Nc3 g6 3.g3 h7 g7 4.g2 c6 (see L.Alburt COFBE)

II) 2. f3 g6 (see L.Alburt COFBE)
   a) 3.e3 f6 4.d4 cxd4 5.exd4 d5 6.c3 (Panov-Botvinnik line of Caro-Kann)
   b) 3.d4 cxd4 4. f4xd4 c6 (5.e4 f6 Maroczy Bind line) 5.g3 h7 g7 6.c2 c6 (6... d6 7.g2 d7 or 6.b3 d6 7...d7 with a good game for Black) (5.c3 h7 g7 6.c2 c6 xc3+ 7.bxc3 a5) 6...a5+ 7.d2 c5 8.c3 f6 9.d2 0-0 good game for Black.
   c) 3.c3 h7 g7 4.g3 c6 5.g2 e5 (4.e3 f6 5.d4 cxd4 6.exd4 d5 transposition to Panov Variation of the Caro-Kann Defense)

See response to 1.f3 or use method of Lasker against Reti: 1.g3 d5 2.f3 f6 3.g2 c6 (D)

1.g4 d5

Grob's Opening. Both, 2.g2 c6 3.h3 e5 and 2.h3 e5 3.g2 c6 lead to the same position (D)

7.0-0 c6 (D)
7. ...exd4 or 7. ...bd7 8. e1 exd4 9. xd4, breaking down the pawn barrier is possible. 8.d5 e7 with the plan to activate the knight on g6 once the kingside attack is under way. 9. e1! (D)

9. ...d7 the race for rival pawn attacks begins. 10. e3 putting pressure on a7 and c5 and helping to shield the king from f2 once f2-f3. This would not be possible after 10. d3 f5 11. f4. 10. ...f5 planning to dismantle White's centre with 11. ...fxe4, which would give the knight on e7 a strong post. 11. f3 f4 (D)

12. f2 g5 13. a4 starting White's attack. 13. ...g6 14. d3 f6 15. c5 important strategic objective. 15. ...h5

1. f3 e5 2. d4

1. f3 c5 2. e4

1. f3 d5

Example: (J. Silman 'CBOCS'): 1. f3 d5 2. g3 e6 3. g2 f6 (D)
Black will seek further queenside space with ...b5-b4 followed by ...a4-a5-a3, etc. White tries to create weak dark-squares in Black's kingside by h4-h5-h6 and f1-h2-g4. Aggressive play by White on the kingside tends to overshadow Black's activities.

**KIA French Variation**

1.e4 e6 2.d3 d5 3.d2 (D)

The white knight at d2 shields the white queen from an exchange after ...dxe4/dxe4. White can follow up with g3 into the standard KIA formation. (3. ...c6, 3. ...dxe4, 3. ...f6 4.gf3 c6) 3. ...c5 4.gf3 c6 5.g3 a) ...d6 6.g2 ge7 7.0-0 (D)

**KIA Sicilian Variation**

1.e4 c5 2.f3 d6 3.d3 (D)

Bobby Fischer played the KIA only against the Sicilian if Black committed himself to the center with ...e6. 3. ...c6 (3. ...g6 4.g3 g7 5.g2 f6) 4.g3 g6 5.g2 g7 6.0-0 e5 7.c3
**KIA Caro-Cann Variation**
1.e4 c6 3.d3 d5 3...N\textsubscript{d}2 (D)

1. …c5 is more aggressive than …c6.
   a) 3. …dxe4
   b) 3. …\textsubscript{N}f6
   c) 3. …g6 4.f4 (4.\textsubscript{N}gf3 \textsubscript{g}g7 5.g3)(4.g3 \textsubscript{g}g7 5.\textsubscript{N}gf2 e5 6.\textsubscript{N}gf3 \textsubscript{e}7 7.0-0 0-0)
   d) 3. …d7

**KIA Queen’s Indian Formations**
1.\textsubscript{f}f3 \textsubscript{f}6 2.g3 b6 3.g2 \textsubscript{b}7 4.0-0 e6 5.d3 (D)

If Black does not play the centre than this increases the chances for White.
   a) 5. …c5
   b) 5. …d5 6.\textsubscript{N}bd2 \textsubscript{bd}7
   c) 5. …\textsubscript{e}7

**KIA King’s Indian Reversed Formations**
1.\textsubscript{f}f3 d5 2.g3 c5 3.\textsubscript{g}2 \textsubscript{c}6 4.0-0 e5 5.d3 (D)

The aggressive bishop posting on g4 is apparently Black’s most effective defense against the KIA. The key idea is that the bishop is developed before …e6, which makes a kingside attack more difficult. 5.d3 \textsubscript{bd}7 6.\textsubscript{N}bd2 e5 a) 7.c4 b) 7.e4 \textsubscript{d}6 c) 7.h3 \textsubscript{h}5 8.e4 dxe4 9.dxe4 \textsubscript{c}5

**KIA Lasker System**
1.\textsubscript{f}f3 d5 2.g3 \textsubscript{f}6 3.\textsubscript{g}2 c6 4.0-0 \textsubscript{f}5 (D)
Slightly better for White than the previous position. Black’s basic idea is the same, first developing the bishop before …e6 but the bishop is subject to attack after White’s inevitable e4.

White KIA Structures (D.Maddox)

1.Nf3 2.g3 3.g2 4.0-0 5.d3 supports the thematic e4 push.

Black KIA Structures I (D.Maddox)

… Lasker’s system: early development of the c8 bishop on to the h7-b1 diagonal and forming a c6-d5-e6 pawn wedge.

9.e5 10.Nf1 heading for g4 via h2 or e3.

12.Bf4 overprotecting e5 until White can play Qd2 andBg5 or Bh6 to force a trade of dark-squared bishops. 13.c3 to prevent …Nb4 or …Nd4.

Black KIA Structures II

Similar to Lasker’s system but developing the c8 bishop to a more aggressive square, putting pressure on White’s f3 knight. White will find it more difficult to mount a kingside attack.

1. …d5 2. …Nf6 3. …c6. Building a solid pawn structure and developing the bishop to control a long diagonal.


Black KIA Structures III

Similar to above but instead of developing the second bishop striking for the center with e5.
1. …d5 2. …Nf6 3. …c6

4. …Bg4

XIIIIIIIIY
8r+-wqkvl-tr0
7zpp+nzppzpp0
6-+p+-sn-+0
5+-+p+-+-0
4-+-+-+l+0

5. …Nbd7

6. …e5.

**Black KIA Structures IV**

The resulting position discourages White from undertaking a kingside attack and transfers the focus of the game to the center and the queenside for both players.

5. …Nbd7

6. …e5.

**Black KIA Structures V**

When Black decides to occupy a broad center without fianchettoing his kingside bishop, we have a full King’s Indian Defence (KID) Reversed.

XIIIIIIIIY
8rsnlwq-trk+0
7zppzp-zppvlp0
6-+-+-snp+0
5+-zppzp-+-0
4-+-+-+-+0

1. …d5 2. …c6 going for central dominance.

3. …Nc6

4. …d5 2. …c5

5. …Nc6

4. …e5

5. …Nf6

6. …Be7

7. …0-0 8. …Re8 later supporting the pawn at e5, which is Black’s most vulnerable point.

**Black KIA Structures VI**

Here Black mimics White’s kingside structure without occupying the center.

6. …e5

7. …Nbd7

8. …a5 restraining b2-b4 to secure c5 for Black’s knight.

9. …Nc5 joining forces with the knight on f6 to pressure e4.
10. …b6 giving the c8-bishop a choice of two strong diagonals.

Black KIA Structures VII

Here Black pursues an aggressive queen’s wing strategy, but without …d5 his potential for expansion there is limited. A bishop at b7 opposes White’s g2-bishop, but the lack of aggression in the center translates into a relatively passive queenside structure.

11. …Ba6 assuming control of a long diagonal.

3. …Bb7 opposing the bishop on g2.

Black KIA Structures IX

Here play tends to be quite and centralized.

4. …e6 a full Queen’s Indian formation, planning …d5.

1. …Nf6 2. …d5

Black KIA Structures X

Here Black plays again for an early …e5 but takes the g8-knight to e7 to keep the h8-a1 diagonal unobstructed for his g7-bishop.

5. …0-0

Black KIA Structures VIII

This Queen’s Indian Structure is solid, but even less aggressive than the previous one. Black later chooses …d5 or …c5 or both. The major advantage of this approach is that it does not incur queenside weaknesses.

5. …Ne7 6. …0-0

1. …Nf6

2. …b6

Black KIA Structures IX

Here play tends to be quite and centralized.

1. …Nf6 2. …d5

Black KIA Structures X

Here Black plays again for an early …e5 but takes the g8-knight to e7 to keep the h8-a1 diagonal unobstructed for his g7-bishop.

5. …0-0

Black KIA Structures VIII

This Queen’s Indian Structure is solid, but even less aggressive than the previous one. Black later chooses …d5 or …c5 or both. The major advantage of this approach is that it does not incur queenside weaknesses.

5. …Ne7 6. …0-0

7. …Nbc6 foregoing …c5 and hitting d4 once more.
Black KIA Structures XI

Black controls considerably more space on the queenside, but White creates enormous pressure on the black king.

1. ...d5 2. ...c5 Black’s most direct response in the center. 3. ...Nf6
4. ...Nc6 both knights take up aggressive posts.
5. ...e6 locking in the c8-bishop 6. ...Be7
7. ...0-0 8. ...Nd7 forced by a pawn push to e5.
9. ...b5 With his forces cut off from the kingside, Black’s best bet is to press forward on the queenside.
10. ...a5 9. ...Re8 first discouraging queenside expansion by White and then supporting with the rook e5 and oppose a white rook at e1.

6. ...c5 instead of the symmetrical ...e5, Black chooses to keep the long diagonal clear for its g7-bishop. The odds for a white kingside attack are slight, and White has to watch for combinations on the long diagonal.

7. ...Nc6 Black increases its control over the dark center squares at e5 and d4.

8. ...Rb8 removing the rook from the dangerous h1-a8 diagonal in preparation for 9. ...b6 and ...Bb7
9. ...Nd7 10. ...Qc7 connecting the black rooks.
10. ...Bb7 11. ...Qc7
11. ...b6 12. ...Rb8 13. ...d5 with all its pieces developed, Black secures a broad center, neutralizing White’s advantages.

The King’s Indian Attack (KIA) develops from Black’s experience in the King’s Indian Defence (KID). Other starting sequences are: 1.e4 2.d3 3. ...d2 4.g3 5. ...g2 6. ...gf3 7.0-0 or 1. ...f3 2.g3 3.d3 4. ...g2 5.0-0

Type 1.1 – Black Kingside Fianchetto. A07 (D)
White’s chances for success are bad. The statistically most common continuation for White is 7.e4 e5 8.c3 a5 9.a4 (D)

From H.Eggers’ analysis the following continuation may be better: 7.c3 e5 8.e4 dxe4 9.\textit{\textcopyright{xe}4} \textit{\textcopyright{xe}4}

Type 1.2 – Black Kingside Fianchetto. A08 (D)

White’s chances for success are bad. Transpositions:

\begin{itemize}
\item a) 7.e4 \textit{\textcopyright{c}6} gives same position as in Type 1.5 after 7.e4 \textit{0-0}
\item b) 7.e4 \textit{\textcopyright{c}6} gives same position as in Type 1.8 after 7.e4 \textit{d5}
\end{itemize}

Continuations: 7.e4 \textit{\textcopyright{c}6} 8.c3

\begin{itemize}
\item a) 8. …\textit{\textcopyright{e}5} 9.\textit{\textcopyright{e}1} \textit{\textcopyright{h}6} 10.\textit{\textcopyright{xd}5} \textit{\textcopyright{xd}5} 11.\textit{\textcopyright{c}4} \textit{\textcopyright{e}8} 12.a4
\item b) 8. …\textit{dxe}4 9.dxe4 \textit{\textcopyright{h}6} 10.\textit{\textcopyright{e}2} \textit{\textcopyright{e}6} 11.h3
\item c) 8. …\textit{d}4 9.\textit{\textcopyright{xd}4} White intending to play queenside 9. …\textit{\textcopyright{xd}4} 10.\textit{\textcopyright{a}4} White wants to place his knight at c4, so first rules out …b5.
\item d) 8. …\textit{\textcopyright{b}6} 9.\textit{\textcopyright{e}1} \textit{\textcopyright{d}xe}4
\end{itemize}

Type 1.3 – Black Kingside Fianchetto. A07, B10 (D)

White’s chances for success are good. 7.e4

Type 1.4 – Black Kingside Fianchetto. A07 (D)

White’s chances for success are not good. 7.e4 \textit{0-0}

Transpositions:

\begin{itemize}
\item a) 7.e4 \textit{0-0} gives same position as in Type 1.2 after 7.e4 \textit{\textcopyright{c}6}
\item b) 7.e4 \textit{0-0} gives same position as in Type 1.8 after 7.e4 \textit{d5}
\end{itemize}

Fritz suggests 7.\textit{\textcopyright{b}3} \textit{\textcopyright{b}6} 8.d4 \textit{\textcopyright{c}4} 9.\textit{\textcopyright{bd}2} \textit{0-0} 10.\textit{\textcopyright{xc}4} \textit{\textcopyright{dxc}4} 11.\textit{\textcopyright{e}5} \textit{\textcopyright{xd}4}

Type 1.5 – Black Kingside Fianchetto. A08 (D)

White’s chances for success are very good. 7.e4

Transpositions: 7.e4 \textit{\textcopyright{bc}6} gives the same position as in Type 1.7 after 7.e4 \textit{\textcopyright{ge}7}
Type 1.7 – Black Kingside Fianchetto. A08 (D)

White’s chances for success are very good. 7.e4 \textit{ag}7 8.\textit{ae}1 \textit{b}6 Transpositions: 7.e4 \textit{ac}6 gives the same position as in Type 1.6 after 7.e4 \textit{bc}6

Type 1.8 – Black Kingside Fianchetto
A05, A08 (D)

White’s chances for success are good. 7.e4

Transpositions:

a) 7.e4 d5 gives same position as in Type 1.2 after 7.e4 \textit{c}6
b) 7.e4 d5 gives same position as in Type 1.5 after 7.e4 0-0
c) 7.e4 d6 gives same position as in Type 1.9 after 7.e4 \textit{c}6

Continuations:

a) 7.e4 d5 8.\textit{e}1
b) 7.e4 d5 8.c3 dxe4 9.dxe4 h6 10.exf5 e6 11.e1 preparing for f2-f4 and e4-d5 (11.h3)
c) 7.e4 d5 8.c3 d4 9.cxd4 cxd4 10.a4
d) 7.e4 d6 8.a4 (8.c3 h6 9.e1 d5 10.exd5 exd5 11.b3 e6) \textit{b}8 9.e1 b6

Type 1.10 – Black Kingside Fianchetto. A08 (D)

White’s chances for success are bad. 7.e4 \textit{g}7 8.exd5

Type 2.1 – Black Queenside Fianchetto. A05 (D)

White’s chances for success are bad. Continuations:

a) 7.b3 \textit{e}7 8.b2 0-0
b) 7.e4 dxe4 8.g5
c) 7.c4 c6 8.e1 \textit{e}7 9.b3 0-0 10.b2 \textit{d}6 11.cxd5 cxd5

Type 2.2 – Black Queenside Fianchetto
A05, C00 (D)
White’s chances for success are good.
Transpositions: 7.e4 c5 gives the same position as Type 2.3 after 7.e4 \( \text{\underline{e7}} \) Continuations:
   a) 7.b3 0-0 8.a3 c5 9.\( \text{\underline{b2}} \) \( \text{\underline{c6}} \) 10.c4 \( \text{\underline{d6}} \)
   b) 7.e4 dxe4 8.dxe4 0-0 9.\( \text{\underline{e2}} \) \( \text{\underline{a6}} \) 10.c4
   c) 7.e4 c5 8.\( \text{\underline{e1}} \) \( \text{\underline{c6}} \)
   d) …

Type 2.3 – Black Queenside Fianchetto
A05/A08, C00 (D)

White’s chances for success are bad.
Transpositions: 7.e4 \( \text{\underline{e7}} \) gives the same position as Type 2.2 after 7.e4 c5 Continuations:
   a) 7.e4 \( \text{\underline{e7}} \) 8.\( \text{\underline{e1}} \) \( \text{\underline{c6}} \) 8.h3 a6 9.e4 \( \text{\underline{e7}} \) 10.exd5 \( \text{\underline{xd5}} \) 11.\( \text{\underline{c4}} \) 0-0
   b) 7.a4 b4 8.c4 0-0 9.cxd5 exd5 10.b3 c5 11.a2 \( \text{\underline{b7}} \)
   c) 7.e4 0-0

Type 2.4 – Black Queenside Fianchetto. A05 (D)

White’s chances for success are about equal to Black’s. Transpositions: 7.e4 \( \text{\underline{e7}} \) gives the same position as Type 2.5 after 7.e4 \( \text{\underline{e7}} \) Continuations:
   a) 7.e4 c5 gives the same position as in Type 2.5 after 7.e4 \( \text{\underline{e7}} \)
   b) 7.e4 0-0 gives the same position as in Type 2.7 after 7.e4 \( \text{\underline{b7}} \)
Continuations:
   a) 7.e4 c5 8.\( \text{\underline{e1}} \) \( \text{\underline{c6}} \)
   b) 7.a4 b4 8.c4 0-0 9.cxd5 exd5 10.b3 c5 11.a2 b2 \( \text{\underline{b7}} \)
   c) 7.e4 0-0

Type 2.5 – Black Queenside Fianchetto. A05 (D)

White’s chances for success are good.
Transpositions: 7.e4 \( \text{\underline{b7}} \) gives the same position as Type 2.6 after 7.e4 c5 Continuations:
   a) 7.e4 c5 gives the same position as Type 2.6 after 7.e4 \( \text{\underline{b7}} \)
   b) 7.a4 b3 dxe4 9.dxe4 \( \text{\underline{e7}} \)

Type 3.1 – Schwarzer Bauernkeil. A07, A12 (D)
White's chances for success are good.
Transpositions:
   a) 7.\(\text{e1}/\text{b3} \text{e7}\) gives the same position as in
      Type 3.5 after 7.\(\text{e1}/\text{b3} \text{h6}\)
   b) 7.\(\text{e1}/\text{b3} \text{bd7}\) gives the same position as
      in Type 3.6 after 7.\(\text{e1}/\text{b3} \text{h6}\)
Continuations:
   a) 7.\(\text{e1} \text{e7} 8.e4 \text{h7} 9.\text{e5} \text{bd7}\)
      10.\(\text{xd7} \text{xd7} 11.\text{f4} 0-0\)
   b) 7.\(\text{e1} \text{bd7} 8.e4\)
   c) 7.\(\text{b3} \text{bd7} 8.\text{b2} \text{c5} 9.\text{h3} 0-0 10.\text{a3} \text{c7}\)
      11.\(\text{c4} \text{a5}\)
   d) 7.\(\text{e7} 8.\text{b2} 0-0\)

Type 3.2 – Schwarzer Bauernkeil. A07, A12 (D)

White's chances for success are not good.
Transpositions:
   a) 7.\(\text{b3} \text{d6}\) gives the same position as in
      Type 3.3 after 7.\(\text{b3} \text{g6}\)
   b) 7.\(\text{e4} \text{e7}\) gives the same position as in Type
      3.4 after 7.\(\text{e4} \text{bd7}\)
Continuations: See H.Eggers p.143

Type 3.3 – Schwarzer Bauernkeil. A07, A12 (D)

White’s chances for success are bad.
Transpositions:
   a) 7.\(\text{b3} \text{gf6}\) gives the same position as in
      Type 3.2 after 7.\(\text{b3} \text{d6}\)
   b) 7.\(\text{e4} \text{ge7}\) gives the same position as in
      Type 3.7 after 7.\(\text{e4} \text{bd7}\)
Continuations: See H.Eggers p.149

Type 3.4 – Schwarzer Bauernkeil. A07, A12 (D)

White’s chances for success are good.
Transposition: 7.\(\text{e4} \text{bd7}\) gives the same
position as in Type 3.2 after 7.\(\text{e4} \text{e7}\)
Continuations: see H.Eggers p.154

Type 3.5 – Schwarzer Bauernkeil. A07, A12 (D)

White’s chances for success are good.
Transposition: 7.\(\text{w1}/\text{b3} \text{h6}\) gives the same position
as in Type 3.1 after 7.\(\text{w1}/\text{b3} \text{e7}\)
Continuations: see H.Eggers p.158

Type 3.6 – Schwarzer Bauernkeil. A07, A12 (D)
White’s chances for success are good. Transposition: $7.\text{e1/b3 } \text{h6}$ gives the same position as in Type 3.1 after $7.\text{e1/b3 } \text{bd7}$ Continuations: see H.Eggers p.162

**Type 3.7 – Schwarzer Bauernkeil. A07, A12 (D)**

White’s chances for success are bad. Transposition: $7.\text{e4 } \text{bd7}$ gives the same position as in Type 3.3 after $7.\text{e4 } \text{ge7}$ Continuations: see H.Eggers p.166

**Type 4.1 – Black d/e/f Pawn Chain. C00 (D)**

White’s chances for success are bad. Transposition: $7.\text{e4 } 0-0$ gives the same position as in Type 4.2 after $7.\text{e4 } \text{c6}$ Continuations:

a) $7.\text{e4 } 0-0 8.\text{e1 } \text{w}c7 9.\text{e5 } \text{g}e4 10.\text{w}e2$

b) $7.\text{e4 } \text{b6} 8.\text{e1 } \text{b}b7 9.\text{c3 } \text{w}c7 10.\text{f1}$

**Type 4.2 – Black d/e/f Pawn Chain. C00 (D)**

White’s chances for success are bad. Transposition: $7.\text{e4 } 0-0$ gives the same position as in Type 4.2 after $7.\text{e4 } \text{c6}$ Continuations:

a) $7.\text{e4 } 0-0 8.\text{e1 } \text{w}c7 9.\text{e5 } \text{g}e4 10.\text{w}e2$

b) $7.\text{e4 } \text{dxe4} 8.\text{xe4 } \text{xe4} 9.\text{dxe4 } \text{e}5$

**Type 4.3 – Black d/e/f Pawn Chain. A07, A12 (D)**

White’s chances for success are bad.

**Type 4.4 – Black d/e/f Pawn Chain. A07 (D)**

White’s chances for success are bad.

**Type 4.5 – Black d/e/f Pawn Chain. A07 (D)**

White’s chances for success are good. Continuations:

a) $7.\text{e4 } \text{e5} 8.\text{e1}$

b) $7.\text{e4 } \text{dxe4} 8.\text{xe4 } \text{xe4} 9.\text{dxe4 } \text{e}5$

**Type 4.6 – Black d/e/f Pawn Chain. A08 (D)**

White’s chances for success are good. Transposition: $7.\text{e4 } \text{c6}$ gives the same position as in Type 4.1 after $7.\text{e4 } 0-0$ Continuations: $7.\text{e4 } \text{c6} 8.\text{e1 } \text{w}c7$
White’s chances for success are very bad.
Continuations:

a) 7.e4 e7 8.h3
b) 7.e4 e7 8.c3
c) 7.h3 h5 8.c4
d) 7.h3 h5 8.c4
e) 7.c4 e7 8.h3

**Type 4.7 – Black d/e/f Pawn Chain. A08 (D)**

White’s chances for success are very good.

**Type 4.8 – Black d/e/f Pawn Chain. A07, A12 (D)**

White’s chances for success are equal.

**Type 4.9 – Black d/e/f Pawn Chain. A07 (D)**

White’s chances for success are equal.

**Type 5.1 – Black d/e Pawn Duo. A07 (D)**

White’s chances for success are very bad.

**Type 5.2 – Black d/e Pawn Duo. A00, B10 (D)**

White’s chances for success are equal. Continuations:

Type 5.4 Transpositions:

a) 7.e4 dxe4 8.dxe4
b) 7.e4 d6 8.h3 h5
c) 7.h3 d6 8.g5 f5 9.e4 g6 10.d4 h6

**Type 5.3 – Black d/e Pawn Duo. A07 (D)**

White’s chances for success are bad. Continuations:

7.e4 Transpositions:

a) 7.e4 bd7 gives the same position as in Type 5.4 after 7.e4 0-0
b) 7.e4 e8 gives the same position as in Type 5.5 after 7.e4 c6

**Type 5.4 – Black d/e Pawn Duo. B10 (D)**

White’s chances for success are equal.
White’s chances for success are good. Transpositions: 7.e4 0-0 gives the same position as in Type 5.2 after 7.e4 bd7 Continuations: 7.e4 0-0 8.exd5 cxd5 9.c4 c5 10.d4 exd4 11.cxd4 g4

Type 5.5 – Black d/e Pawn Duo. B10 (D)

White’s chances for success are equal. Continuation: 7.e4

Type 5.6 – Black d/e Pawn Duo. A08 (D)

White’s chances for success are good. Transpositions: 7.e4 c6 gives the same position as in Type 5.2 after 7.e4 e8 Continuations: 7.e4 c6 8.h3

Type 5.7 – Black d/e Pawn Duo. A07 (D)

White’s chances for success are equal. Continuation: 7.e4

Type 5.8 – Black d/e Pawn Duo. A07 (D)

White’s chances for success are equal. Continuation: 7.e4 or 7.e1

Type 5.9 – Black d/e Pawn Duo. A07 (D)

White’s chances for success are equal. Continuation: 7.e4 or 7.h3

Type 5.10 – Black d/e Pawn Duo. A07 (D)

White’s chances for success are good. Continuation: 7.e4 or 7.h3
### Tabular Summary (for Black)

**1.e4 d6 Pirc Defence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.d4</th>
<th>♘f6</th>
<th>3.♘c3</th>
<th>g6</th>
<th>4.f4</th>
<th>♘g7</th>
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<th>c5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.♘g5</td>
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<td>4.d5</td>
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<td>♖h5</td>
<td>6.c4</td>
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**1.c4 ♖c5 Symmetrical English**

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1.g4 d5 Grob

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