# The French Defense Revisited

## A Practical Guide for Black

Dragoljub Jacimovic & Boroljub Zlatanovic

First edition 2023 by Thinkers Publishing Copyright © 2023 Dragoljub Jacimovic & Boroljub Zlatanovic

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission from the publisher.

All sales or enquiries should be directed to Thinkers Publishing, 9850 Landegem, Belgium.

Email: info@thinkerspublishing.com Website: www.thinkerspublishing.com

Managing Editor: Adrien Demuth

Assistant Editor: Daniël Vanheirzeele

**Proofreading:** Kai Tan

**Software:** Hub van de Laar

**Cover Design:** Iwan Kerkhof

**Graphic Artist:** Philippe Tonnard

**Production:** BESTinGraphics

**ISBN:** 9789464201802 D/2023/13732/15

# The French Defense Revisited

## A Practical Guide for Black

Dragoljub Jacimovic & Boroljub Zlatanovic

## **Thinkers Publishing 2023**



# To our families for their wholehearted support

To all French Defense lovers worldwide

### **Key to Symbols**

- ! a good move
- ? a weak move
- !! an excellent move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesting move
- ?! a dubious move
- □ only move
- N novelty
- C' lead in development
- zugzwang
- = equality
- ∞ unclear position
- $\overline{\overline{\mathbb{Z}}}$  with compensation for the sacrificed material
- ± White stands slightly better
- **∓** Black stands slightly better
- ± White has a serious advantage
- **∓** Black has a serious advantage
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- —+ Black has a decisive advantage
- → with an attack
- ↑ with initiative
- $\Delta$  with the idea of
- △ better is
- ≤ worse is
- + check
- # mate

## **Table of Contents**

Key to Symbols	8
PART I – Theory	11
Chapter 1 – Early Sidelines	13
Chapter 2 – The Exchange Variation – 3.exd5	31
Chapter 3 – The Advance Variation – 3.e5	49
Chapter 4 – The Tarrasch-Guimard Variation – 3. ∅d2	71
Chapter 5 – The Winawer Attack – 3. ♠c3	101
PART II – Analyzed Games	149
PART III – Exercises	251

### **Preface**

For "French lovers", their favorite defense is equal to love. It is easy to fall in love with specific structures, to learn to be patient and to have the gift of understanding chess!

The dance by Black's pieces during deep middlegame is often the key to a deep strategy. I was only 14 when I started feeling that the French Defense would become my eternal companion, and this affinity has lasted almost half a century. I will forever remember my tough fights against Timman, Caruana, Speelman, Psakhis, Velimirovic, Lobron... and I am glad to see stars such as Carlsen, Caruana, Nepomniachtchi, Ding and So being attracted to playing the French.

I have really enjoyed reading this book. It is divided into three parts and it is expertly conceived. Zlatanovic and Jacimovic have regularly played their favorite opening for decades and they have a great sense of the nuances. Boroljub radiates creativity, energy, understanding, a talent in tactical clashes and a strong desire to win. How beautiful is his victory against the strong grandmaster Ante Brkic! I witnessed Boroljub's triumphs in tournaments facing famous grandmasters. He is indeed an eminent coach and author.

Dragoljub's pieces are always on the right spots, guided by the hand of a skilled strategist. Our meetings at tournaments and conversations about "our opening" were a treat for me. I enjoyed watching his victory over the European champion Macieja – another shining moment of the French Defense! Dragoljub's performance at the Olympiad in Istanbul in 2000 was a great achievement, when he won the gold medal for his results on the third board!

I am glad to see the authors devote an entire chapter to rare systems. Such variations may cause you to feel uncomfortable if you are not well prepared. The book is a valuable guide for chess players who play the French Defense and those who are about to fall in love with this defense.

The book is authentic and is to be recommended. It is a delight for me and has motivated me to "dive into the French whirlpools" once again. Both less devoted players and strong grandmasters will read this book with great enthusiasm.

Grandmaster Milan Drasko, Serbia, January 2023

### Introduction

For almost two centuries the French Defense has been a universally popular opening. Many authorities have made their contribution to establishing the theory. Thanks to their efforts, players nowadays can easily make a choice between the many and various options, whether peaceful or sharp, whether statically or dynamically orientated. Just as importantly, if not more so, fans of the French worldwide can today find good options to play both for a win and a draw! All this makes the French Defense very popular. However, the authors think that many lines have not been well explained or should be revisited. Some other lines deserve a better reputation. Finally we have also suggested some new approaches. Simply speaking, the French Defense looks to be inexhaustible and there cannot be enough books dedicated to it. This book takes a step in the direction of revitalizing our favorite opening!

The authors have decided to set the book in order from the less to the more popular and complex lines. In the case of the most popular moves 3. e5, 3.  $\triangle$  d2 and 3.  $\triangle$  c3, we decided to offer two options for Black – one aims to lead to calm play, taking care first with finding balance and equalizing; the other aims to lead to a direct game. Needless to say, we wish to arm the reader in all scenarios that can arise in a practical game of chess, depending on their intentions, wishes, preparation, motivation level, and standings etc.

In the theoretical part, we have given more or less common lines suggested and tried to set out plans and patterns for both sides. Additionally, in the model games and exercise sections, we have explained some typical mistakes, failures, tactical motifs, and strategic regroupings in action! Some meticulous readers may think that some lines have not been covered in detail in the theoretical part, but this has been decided deliberately with the intention of paying attention to the last two practical parts. We have tried to keep lines where it's always possible to win as Black (as a real fighting game), and we have also explained the variations from a psychological aspect.

Finally, we have tended to present fragments or whole games that have been played by the true authorities of the defense, simply because they are the ones who set the trends! However, unlike the majority of books, we have also presented many games played by those who are not famous, or even anonymous and unrated! In sum, everyone who has created a masterpiece should find a place in publications. Moreover, this approach should help average players who are lovers of the French to become more confident!

Dragoljub Jacimovic & Boroljub Zlatanovic, Serbia, January 2023

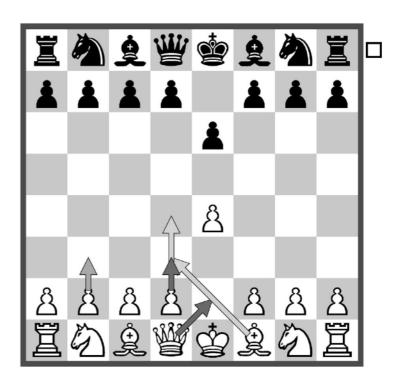
## **Part I**

**Theory** 



## **Early Sidelines**

1.e4 e6



## **Chapter Guide**

## **Chapter 1 – Early Sidelines**

4		
	-₽4	Leh

a) 2.b3	15
b) 2.豐e2	19
c) 2.d3 – King's Indian Attack	22
d) 2.d4 d5 3.ዿੈd3	27

White generally has many ways to answer on his second move. Therefore as a result Black has many options on his second move. This can lead to a plethora of lines and generally players should be equipped with knowledge of structures that may occur from other lines and openings. Here we present 2. b3, 2. We2 and the King's Indian Attack, 2. d3. These lines sometimes follow similar patterns, but we give various different approaches, with the aim of presenting relatively simple ways to equalize and to reach sufficiently complex positions so as to keep chances even or for more. We also present a deviation on the third move 3. d3. This is a unique deviation that is deserving attention at the moment. Here the reader will gain some suggestions that can easily progress beyond the opening to reach a solid middlegame.

### a) 2.b3

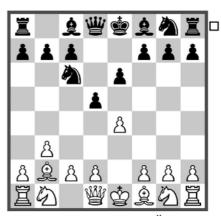
### 1. e4 e6 2. b3?!



Position after: 2. b3?!

This is often used by tacticians. The idea is to get out of theory, to castle queenside quickly and to attack on the dark-squared diagonal. Black has many options, and although capturing looks to be the most principled, we would rather suggest another approach — surprise someone who wanted to surprise you!

### 2... d5 3. 🙎 b2 🖄 c6



Position after: 3... 4\(\tilde{D}\)c6

This is our suggestion here. White has a few options. The point is to wait for White's development idea before reacting. Furthermore Black waits for the potential capture to free his light-squared bishop. Another option is to go for the promising advance ...d4 from a Benoni structure. Very often in the Indian Defenses it is dangerous for

Black to meet the d5-advance with a fianchettoed bishop on b7. This is the approach we suggest here.

### 4. exd5

This primitive move is probably the best here.

**A)** 4. e5 This is pointless, but possible. 4... d4!? 5. **②**f3 a6!



Position after: 5... a6!

Black's knight must stay alive on c6. It is both a defender and an attacker, the key piece here.

**A1)** 6. **Q**d3 **Q**b4!? 7. **Q**e4 [7. **Q**xd4 c5 8. **Q**f3 **Q**xd3+ 9. cxd3 **W**xd3 10. **W**e2 **W**xe2+ 11. **Q**xe2 **Q**e7〒] 7... f5! 8. exf6 **Q**xf6



Position after: 8... 🖏 xf6

**A2)** 6. ②a3 營d5 7. c4 營e4+ 8. 營e2 營xe2+ 9. ②xe2 f6 10. exf6 gxf6 This is excellent for Black.

B) 4. \(\mathbb{L}\)b5?! Another silly attempt.



Position after: 4. \(\mathbb{L}\)b5?!

B1) 4... dxe4 To be fair this is also good. 5. ②c3 ∰g5 This gives Black an advantage, in Tsydypov, Z (2460) − Rapport, R (2717) Danzhou 2016. Here White should choose the following. 6. ②xc6+ [6. g3? This allows Black to play 6... ②d7!. White is already hopeless without anything for the pawn and the opponent has superior development.] 6... bxc6 7. g3 ②f6 Black is in a slightly worse situation.

**B2)** 4... ②ge7

**B2.2)** 5. **₩**e2 a6



Position after: 5... a6

6. **Qxc6+** [6. **Qd3**? This doesn't make sense in view of 6... **Qg6!**.] 6... **Qxc6** Now White has a few options.

**B2.2a)** 7. f4 b6 8. ②f3 ♣b7 9. d3 dxe4 10. ≝xe4 [10. dxe4 ≝d6! 11. g3 ≝c5 12. a3 a5 13. ②c3 0-0-0∓] 10... ≝d5 11. ≝xd5 exd5 This gives Black a better endgame after ...f6!.

B2.2b) 7. exd5 營xd5 8. ②f3 營f5 9. d3 [9. ②a3? b5 The knight is excluded from the game, and at the same time Black installs his bishop on the most dangerous diagonal.] 9... ②d7 10. ②bd2 0-0-0 11. 0-0-0 e5 12. ②e4 f6 Black is preferable with the bishop pair and perfectly restricts the opponent's minor pieces.

**C)** 4. ②c3?! A strange move. Black with tempo has the following. 4... d4 5. ②ce2 e5



Position after: 5... e5

This position should not be played with the bishop on b2.

**C1)** 6. f4? **\$\harge\$g4** 7. fxe5 [7. h3 **\$\harge\$h5** 8. d3 exf4—+] 7... d3—+

**C2)** 6. ②g3 a6!

**C2.1)** 7. a4  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  e6 8.  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  f3 h5 A natural reaction with the knight on g3 which gives Black an advantage.

C2.2) 7. c3 A natural reaction, but it achieves nothing here. Black has the following. 7... ②ge7 8. cxd4 exd4 The black knight goes to g6 and then f4 or e5. This cannot be prevented with 9. f4 because 9... ②g6 10. 營f3 ②b4 is crushing.

C2.3) 7. 2c4 66 8. 67 b5 9. 2d h5! 10. h4 [10. a4 This gives nothing in view of the following. 10... bxa4 11. 2c4 h4 12. 67 g5 2c4 Black has a clear advantage.

- C3) 6. ②f3 This can be met as follows. 6... g5!? 7. h3 h5 8. c3 臭g7 9. cxd4 exd4 10. d3 g4 11. hxg4 hxg4 12. 基xh8 臭xh8 13. ②d2 ②ge7 Black has an advantage.

### 4... exd5 5. 4 f3



Position after: 5. 4 f3

### 5... �∫f6

5... f6 The plan is ... 拿f5 and ... 營d7, and probably ... 0-0-0 is also good.

### 6. 😩 e2

- A) 6. 鼻b5 鼻d6 7. 0-0 0-0 8. 量e1 鼻g4 9. 鼻xc6 bxc6 10. h3 鼻h5 11. d3 勾d7 This is good for Black.
- **B)** 6. d4 This is strange with the bishop already set on b2. The idea of installing

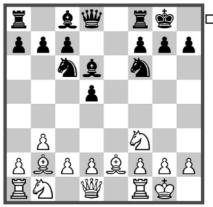
the knight on e5 can be easily parried. 6... ≜d6



Position after: 6... \$\pm\$d6

7. **Qe2** [7. **Qd3 Ye7+** 8. **Ye2 Ye2+** 9. **Qxe2 Db4** 10. **Qd1 Qf5** 11. **Da3** 0-0 12. 0-0 a5 This gives Black an evident advantage.] 7... 0-0 8. 0-0 **De7** 9. **De5 Dg6** 10. **Qd3** c5 11. **Qxg6** hxg6 12. dxc5 **Qxc5** 13. **Qd4** b6 Black is preferred.

### 6... & d6 7. 0-0 0-0



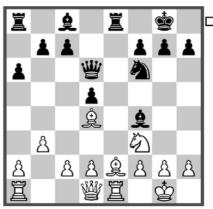
Position after: 7... 0-0

- 8. 4 a3
- 8. 4 c3?! a6! The knight on c3 is very bad.
- 8... **ℤe8**

8... a6 This is good here, but White has 9. c4 justifying the knight's position on a3. 9... 罩e8 This is better for Black.

### 9. ②b5 臭f4 10. 罩e1 a6 11. ②bd4 ⑤xd4 12. 臭xd4 營d6

Black has got out of the difficulties and optically seems even to be somewhat preferable.



Position after: 12... 營d6

### b) 2.₩e2

### 1. e4 e6 2. ₩e2



Position after: 2. 營e2

This is an attempt to lead the game in the manner of a King's Indian with colors reversed. It can be similar to a King's Indian Attack, but can also generate completely different structures and positions. We will try to explain the patterns and ideas.

### 2... c5

Black players often play this move here. The idea is to prevent d4 and secure this spot for the knight. White usually plays c3.

- A) 2... e5 This is another good and simple move that will not be analyzed here in detail. Black wants to switch to an open game, intending for the queen to stay on the bad e2-square.
- B) If Black wants to insist on advancing ...d5, then 2... 2e7 is the move. Some minor problems may arise after White advances e5 and the knight on g8 then needs time to get activated. On the other hand White cannot advance d4 easily and the queen is also bad on e2. Black is generally OK.

### 3. 🖄 f3 🖄 c6 4. g3

4. c3 This can be played immediately, but here Black has 4... d5. This works well now, because after the queen takes, there is no longer the move ②c3.



Position after: 4... d5

5. d3 [5. e5? This is bad. 5... ©c7 6. g3 f6 7. exf6 2xf6 8. 2g2 e5 9. 0-0 2g6 Black is better; 5. exd5 This is primitive. 5... 2x xd5 6. g3 e5 7. 2x g2 2x g4 Black will castle queenside next and obtain an excellent game.] 5... d4 6. e5 dxc3 7. bxc3 b6 8. g3 2x ge7 The idea is ... 2x a6 which is great for Black.

### 4... g6 5. \(\hat{2}\)g2 \(\hat{2}\)g7 6. 0-0 d6



Position after: 6... d6

#### 7. c3

A) 7. c4? This cannot be a good recommendation. 7... 2ge7 8. 2c3 0-0 9. d3 a6 10. a4 b6 This gave Black an advantage, in Kamsky, G (2657) – Grischuk, A (2764) chess.com INT 2022.

**B)** 7. d3 Another common move. 7... ②ge7 Now White has a few possible setups.



Position after: 7... ②ge7

**B1)** 8. c3 b6 9. **bd2** 0-0



Position after: 9... 0-0

Now White has a few options for the rook.

**B1.1)** 10. **国e1** 曾d7 11. **公f1 臭a6** 12. h4 **国ae8** 13. **公1h2** f5 This, for instance, is definitely preferable for Black.

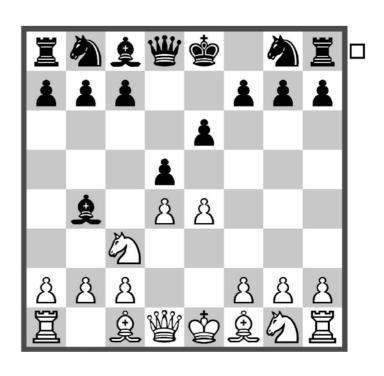
**B1.1a)** 14. exf5 **②**xf5 15. a4 [15. g4? **②**h6!∓] 15... e5!

**B1.1b)** 14. h5?! gxh5! 15. **△**g5 h4



# The Winawer Variation – 3.4\(\varthi\)c3 \(\omega\)b4

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.∕\(\hat{\partial}\)c3 \(\hat{\partial}\)b4



## **Chapter Guide**

### Chapter 5 – The Winawer Variation 3. ②c3 ♣b4

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.፟∅c3 ዿੈb4

a) 4	103
b) 4.e5 c5 5	111
c) 4.e5 c5 5.a3	118
d) 4.e5 c5 5.a3 êxc3 6.bxc3 e7 7.6f3	126
e) 4.e5 c5 5.a3 &xc3 6.bxc3 De7 7.a4	129
f) 4.e5 c5 5.a3	135
g) 4.e5 c5 5.a3 臭xc3 6.bxc3 匂e7 7.h4 a5	137
h) 4.e5 c5 5.a3 ዿxc3 6.bxc3 匂e7 7.g4	139

For decades, White's main response was the most critical 3. ©c3 to gain more space, together with domination on the dark squares. However thanks to authorities such as Nimzowitsch, Botvinnik, Korchnoi, Uhlmann, and in modern times Vitiugov, Nepomniachtchi and Rapport (who revitalized a good idea by Szymon Winawer), we now have a popular, promising and solid opening option for Black.

Whichever approach Black chooses here, he will be ready to confront the fight after studying our material. Of course, in order to obtain a full and complete understanding, we suggest that you do not skip the model games and exercises that are set out.

### a) 4.--

### 1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. 2 c3

This is the most played continuation in this position for White!

### 3....≜b4



Position after: 3... &b4

Here Black has several choices. An important continuation is 3... ②f6, but we have decided to choose the text move instead.

This is the first crossroads for White, with many moves. Here we will analyze: 4. \$\mathscr{B}g4\$, 4. \$\mathscr{B}d3\$, 4. \$\mathscr{B}d2\$, 4. \$\mathscr{B}d3\$, 4. \$\mathscr{

### 4. a3

This is a famous gambit widely used by such great players from the past such as Alekhine and Fischer. Nowadays it is known to be not dangerous.

A) 4. 營g4 Sharp play with the idea of exploiting the vulnerability of the g7-pawn. 4... 公f6 5. 營xg7 基g8 6. 營h6



Position after: 6. 營h6



Position after: 9... \(\hat{Q}\)bd7

- 10. ②e2 [10. এe3? This allows the following. 10... ②g4 11. 營xh7 ②df6 12. 營h4 ②xe3 13. fxe3 ②g4 Black has a serious advantage] 10... ②xc5 Black is good.



Position after: 5... 4 f6

- **B2)** 6. 營h4 營d5 A simple way to equalize. 7. **Q**d2 **Q**xc3 8. **Q**xc3 營e4+ 9. 營xe4 **Q**xe4 10. **Q**e2 [10. **Q**b4?! **Q**c6∓] 10... **Q**c6



Position after: 10... 4 c6

- 11. d5!? [11. 罩d1 堂e7 12. f3 ②xc3 13. ②xc3 罩d8 This is somewhat preferable for Black.] 11... ②xc3 12. dxc6 ②xe2 13. ②xe2 bxc6 This leads to a balanced endgame after the following. 14. 0-0-0 ②b7 15. h4 堂e7 16. 罩h3 罩hd8
- **C)** 4. 2d2 Another attempt to organize castling queenside quickly with the active move **a**g4.



Position after: 4. &d2

- C1) 4... ②e7 This is a safe way to secure the g7-pawn and calm down White's aggressive opening play. 5. ②d3 [5. a3 ③xc3 6. ④xc3 dxe4 7. ③g4 0-0 8. ④xe4 ②d7 9. 0-0-0 ②f6 After ...b6 and ...⑤b7 Black also has the resource ... ④d5 and active piece play.] 5... b6 6. ②f3 ②a6 This can lead to a strategic game.

(see analysis diagram next column)



Position after: 8. 0-0-0

8... 拿f8 9. 響f4 拿d6 10. 響h4 [10. 響h6 ②bd7 This is a significant improvement for Black—the bishop is better on d6 and there are no tactics related to ②b5.] 10... 罩g4



Position after: 10... \( \begin{align\*} \begin{ali

11. 營h6 [11. 營h3? 營xf2 12. ②b5 公c6 13. 公xd6+ cxd6 Black is better.] 11... 公bd7 [11... 富g6 This may lead to a draw by repetition.] 12. f3 [12. 兔e2 冨xg2 13. 公h3 a6 14. 公g5 營e5 15. 冨dg1 冨xg1+ 16. 冨xg1 營xh2 Black is preferable.] 12... 冨g6 13. 營h4 a6 Black eliminates tactics by controlling the b5-square, with a good game. Black will try to find a safe spot for the queen and organize queenside castling. Many of the lines need to be tested in practice.

**D)** 4. \$\times\$d3 The idea of this move is to install the bishop on the good "Catalan diagonal" after taking back on e4. This was an effective weapon for White in the 1950's, but Black soon found various ways to calm down White's initiative. There are two options and we will give both here.



Position after: 4. Qd3

D1) 4... c5 5. exd5 [5. ②f3 This is bad in view of the following. 5... c4 6. ②e2 ②f6 7. e5 ②e4 8. ②d2 ③xd2 9. ③xd2 ②d7 Black is excellent − White has nothing on the kingside.] 5... ④xd5 6. ②d2



Position after: 6. \$\&\text{\$\preceq\$}\d2

Now there is an interesting forced line. 6... 2xc3 7. 2xc3 cxd4 8. 2xd4 e5 9. 2c3 [9. 2e3 This is less aggressive. Black has the following. 9... 2xf3 10. 2xf3 11. 2xf3 f6



Position after: 14... \$\displayse\$ xe6

**D2)** 4... dxe4 This is another, different approach. 5. \(\hat{2}\)xe4 \(\hat{2}\)f6 6. \(\hat{2}\)f3 c5



Position after: 6... c5

7. ②ge2 [7. a3 &xc3+ 8. bxc3 ②c6 9. ②e2 This will transpose to the main line; 7. &e3 cxd4 8. 營xd4 營xd4 9. &xd4 ②c6 10. &xc6+ bxc6 This is clearly good for Black.] 7... ②c6 8. a3 &xc3+ 9. bxc3 e5



Position after: 9... e5

**D2.1)** 10. d5? e4! Black has an advantage.

**D2.2)** 10. **\$\overline{\mathbb{Q}}**g5 This looks aggressive. 10... cxd4 11. cxd4



Position after: 12... bxc6

13. 0-0 [13. dxe5 營a5+ 14. 臭d2 營xe5 Black is optically preferred already.] 13... h6 14. 臭h4 皇a6 The position is about equal.

D2.2b) 11... ②xd4? 12. ②xd4 營xd4? 13. 營xd4 exd4 14. 0-0-0 h6 15. 當he1+ 息e6 16. 息xf6 gxf6 17. 息xb7 冨b8 18. 息d5 含e7 19. 冨xd4 This should give White the win, as in Van Foreest, J (2614) — Zlatanovic, B (2376) Skopje 2018. 

Position after: 15. 營d2?!

**E)** 4. ②ge2 dxe4 5. a3 巢xc3+ 6. ②xc3 ②c6



Position after: 6... ②c6

E1) 7. d5?! exd5 8. 營xd5 [8. 公xd5? This does not make sense. 8... 兔e6 9. c4 公ge7 White is just lost.] 8... 兔e6 With this simple move Black obtains a promising position, for instance after

the following. 9. 營xe4 ②f6 10. 營a4 營d4 11. 臭b5 營xa4 12. 臭xa4 0-0-0

### **E2)** 7. 鼻b5 夕ge7



Position after: 7... ②ge7



### 10. \(\partial\)d3 e5 Black has the initiative.

E2.2) 8. ②e3 0-0 9. 營d2 e5 [9... f5 This gives a more complex game and is OK for Black.] 10. dxe5 [10. ②xc6 公xc6 11. dxe5 營xd2+ 12. ②xd2 公xe5 This changes nothing and Black is even optically preferable.] 10... 營xd2+ 11. ②xd2 公xe5 12. 公xe4 ②f5 Black has a solid endgame with active play where he can

even force White to play with the isolated e4-pawn.

**E2.3)** 8. **2**g5 The idea is to damage Black's structure. 8... f6 [8... 0-0 9. **2**xc6 bxc6 10. **2**d2 f6 11. **2**e3 f5



Position after: 11... f5

Although this has not been tested sufficiently, it deserves our genuine recommendation. Here, for instance, Black is excellent after the following. 12. f3 ②d5 13. fxe4 ②xe3 14. ③xe3 ④h4+ 15. g3 f4] 9. ②e3 0-0 10. ④d2 a6



Position after: 10... a6

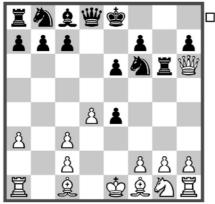
[10... f5 This can transpose to 8. &e3.] **11.** &e2 [11. &xc6 \( \Delta xc6 \) 12. 0-0-0 b6 13. \( \Delta xe4 \) &b7 Black is OK. He has less space but a more powerful bishop; 11. &c4 f5 Black has ... \( \Delta d5 \) and is doing well due to

play on the light squares.] 11... f5 12. 0-0-0 ②d5 13. f3 This is a typical move in this line. However it is not dangerous for Black. 13... f4 14. ②xd5 劉xd5 15. ②xf4 exf3 [15... 劉a2? loses to 16. 劉c3!] 16. ②xf3 劉a2 17. 劉e3 ②d7 A complex and unclear game ensues.

## 4... Ձxc3+ 5. bxc3 dxe4 6. g4 ፟△f6 7. xg7 ဩg8 8. h6

Black can go for various schemes here. The queen can be attacked, but there is no need to rush. The knight can go to d7 or c6. The bishop can reach a6 and fianchettoed sooner or later. We suggest choosing the simple concept here — Black kicks the queen and then goes for the same setup in all cases.

### 8... **∑**g6



Position after: 8... \ \( \bar{\textsq} \) g6

### 9. **₩d2**

In the past, there was the tenet advice that: "if 營e3 is played, then ...心c6" (the idea being ...心e7-f5); and "if 營d2

is played, then ... \(\bar{\Delta}\) bd7". Nowadays this is no longer the absolute case.

A) 9. 營h4 With the queen here, the c3-pawn is not protected. 9... c5 10. dxc5 營a5 11. ②e2 ②c6 12. 臭g5 ②d4!



Position after: 12... 2d4!

An interesting move which needs deeper investigation. 13. 基d1 ②xc2+14. 曾d2 皇d7 [14... 基xg5 15. 豐xg5 e3+ 16. 曾xc2 豐a4+ 17. 曾c1 豐xa3+This may lead to a beautiful perpetual.] 15. 皇xf6 基xf6 16. 豐xf6 基d8 Black has a strong attack. 17. ②f4 皇a4+ 18. 皇d3 ②xa3 19. 曾e2 皇xd1+ 20. 基xd1 exd3+21. 基xd3 基xd3 22. ②xd3 ②c4 An equal endgame results.

### **B)** 9. ∰e3 公c6 10. 公e2 b6



Position after: 10... b6

B1) 11. c4 ②e7 This is a well-known resource with the queen on e3. 12. ②b2 ②f5 13. 營f4 ②d6 Black targets the vulnerable c4-square. 14. 營e5 This indirectly defends the pawn, threatening ②f4 at the same time. 14... 罩g8 Black has a good game, threatening ... ②d7 and ... ②xc4.

### **B2)** 11. ②f4 罩g8

**B2.1)** 12. \$\&\pm\$b5? This happened in the author's game which continued as follows. 12... \$\&\pm\$b7 13. c4



Position after: 13. c4

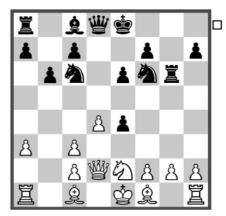
B2.1a) 13... 曾d6! This would force White to go for the following line. 14. c5 [14. 兔b2?! 0-0-0 15. 0-0-0? loses to 15... ②g4 16. 曾d2 ②xd4 17. 兔xd4 e5] 14... bxc5 15. dxc5 曾e5 16. 昌b1 0-0-0 The complications are finally in Black's favor.

B2.2) 12. f3 This leads to sharp play. 12... exf3 13. 營xf3 息b7 14. 息b5 營d6 15. ②h3 營d5 The situation is simplified, finally giving Black an excellent game after, for instance: 16. 息d3 營xf3 17. gxf3 ②e7.

### 9... �\c6

Here the knight prevents the active advance c4.

### 10. 🖄 e2 b6



Position after: 10... b6

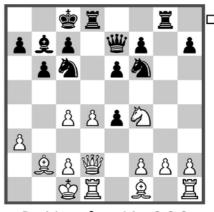
The same scheme works if the queen retreats to e3.

### 11. c4

A) 11. a4?! This is pointless with the knight already placed on c6. White players often play this, but Black has the following move. 11... \(\hat{\mathbb{L}}\)a6!

A1) 12. 鼻a3? ②d5! White is strategically outplayed, without a normal move. 13. ②f4 This can be met as follows. 13... ②xf4 14. 學xf4 [14. 鼻xa6?

- A2) 12. ②f4 臭xf1 13. ②xg6 臭xg2 14. 罩g1 hxg6 15. 罩xg2 營d5 Black is better due to the strong control of the light squares.
- 11... âb7 12. âb2
- 12. ②f4? This fails to 12... 当xd4-+.
- 12... **a**e7 13. **a**f4 **a**g8 14. 0-0-0 0-0-0



Position after: 14... 0-0-0

### 15. d5

The only way to secure the d-pawn is to advance it.

15. \(\mathbb{L}\)e2? \(\preceq\)xd4 16. \(\mathbb{L}\)xd4 e5-+

15... e5 16. ②e2 c5

Black has strong control of the center and has good practical chances. White has problems finishing his development and with utilizing the bishop pair.

### b) 4.e5 c5 5.--

### 1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. (a) c3 & b4 4. e5

The most principled and aggressive continuation.

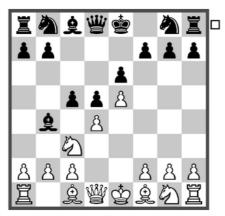


Position after: 4. e5

### 4... c5

Black strikes while the d4-pawn is not well supported. White has a few solutions. Here we will analyze: 5. 營g4, 5. dxc5, 5. 公f3, and 5. 总d2. The most popular and dangerous move 5. a3 will be analyzed later in detail.

4... ②e7 This is a possible move order as well and in most cases leads to a transposition.



Position after: 4... c5

### 5. 🚊 d2

A) 5. \$\mathbb{\text{\texi{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\te}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tex



Position after: 5... 2e7

A1) 6. 營xg7? This leads to a forced line where Black is better after the following. 6... 国g8 7. 營xh7 cxd4 8. a3 營a5 9. axb4 營xa1 10. 公ce2 公bc6

A2) 6. ②f3 cxd4 7. ②xd4 Here Black has many options – probably the simplest is as follows. 7... ②g6 8. 皇d3 0-0 9. ②f3 ②c6 10. 營h5 皇e7



Position after: 10... \$e7

Here the idea is ... b4 to eliminate White's annoying bishop. 11. a3 \$\mathref{L}\$d7 This is OK for Black. He can opt for ... \$\mathref{L}\$e8 with ... f6 and for ... c7.

**A3)** 6. dxc5 🖒 bc6



Position after: 6... Dbc6

**A3.1)** 7. 臭d2 0-0 8. 臭d3 勾g6 9. 勾f3 臭xc5 10. 營g3

(see analysis diagram next page)



[10. ∰h5 △b4 This is good for Black.]

A3.1a) 10... 总d7 11. 0-0-0 [11. h4? 營b8!干; 11. 0-0 This is not logical. 11... 公d4! 12. 公xd4 总xd4 Black is to be preferred.] 11... 公b4 This is good for Black. 12. 总xg6 Keep in mind that after this move you should automatically take with 12... fxg6. Even if there is no mate on the h-file, this should still be preferable due to play on the f-file.

**A3.1b)** 10... ∅b4?! This is risky because it wastes time, but it should still be OK after: 11. h4! 
∅xd3+ 12. cxd3 ∅e7.

**A3.2)** 7. **(2)** f3 0-0



Position after: 7... 0-0

**A3.2a)** 8. 臭d3 f5! 9. exf6 罩xf6



Position after: 9... 罩xf6

A3.2a1) 10. 皇g5 This gives combinatory play after the following. 10... e5 11. 營h4 e4 12. 皇xf6 gxf6 13. 營xf6 exd3 14. cxd3 d4 15. 營g5+ 全f7 16. 營h5+ 全g7 17. 營g5+ [17. 公g5? 營g8—+] 17... 全f7 A draw by perpetual ensues.

A3.2a2) 10.0-0 h6 For instance the following line is very promising for Black. 11. 当g3 ②xc5 12. ②f4 当f8 13. ②e2 ②f5

A3.2b) 8. Wh5 f6 A sharp move. Black has no reasons to decline the challenge. [8... f5 This is also quite possible] 9. exf6 [9. 2d3 A prelude to wild complications. 9... g6 10. Wh4 fxe5 11. 2g5 h5 12. 2xg6



Position after: 12. \(\mathbb{L}\)xg6

- 12... ②xg6 13. 營xh5 當f6 14. 營h7+ 貸f8 15. 營h6+ 貸g8 This leads to a forced perpetual.] 9... 當xf6 10. 臭g5 當f7 11. 臭d3 g6 12. 營h4 e5 The position is sharp and double-edged.
- B) 5. dxc5 ②e7 There are other good moves here, but we suggest this flexible move. 6. ②f3 [6. 營g4 This transposes to the lines we presented above with 5. 營g4.] 6... ②d7



Position after: 6... 🖒 d7

7. **Qd3** [7. a3? A waste of time. 7... **Q**xc3+ 8. bxc3 **W**c7 After this Black is already somewhat better; 7. **Qf4**?! **Qg6** 8. **Qg3**? **Wa5**!] **7... Q**xc5 8. 0-0

(see analysis diagram next column)



Position after: 8. 0-0

- 8... 🗘 xd3 [8... 0-0?? 9. & xh7+ & xh7 10. \( \tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) 5+ \( \tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) 6 11. \( \tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) 4 f5 12. \( \tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) h3 \( \tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) 3+--] 9. \( \tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) xd3 [9. cxd3 0-0 This does not change the evaluation much and Black is doing fine.] 9... 0-0 White has no attack and Black has good prospects on both flanks.
- **C)** 5. **②**f3 An interesting move. White is ready to recapture on d4 with the queen and transfer it to g4. 5... **②**e7



Position after: 5... 2e7

A flexible move.

- C1) 6. a3 ②xc3+ 7. bxc3 ②d7 This is a transposition to the Winawer main line which we will analyze later.
- C2) 6. dxc5 心d7 7. 營d4 This gives Black tempi and White is in ruins after

the following. 7... 2xc5 8. 94 0-0 9. 4d3 f5 10. exf6? 4xc5 8. 4b4 e5!



Position after: 11... e5!

### 12. ②xe5 ②f5 13. 臭xf5 臭xf5

C3) 6. 2d3 Pointless. 6... cxd4 7. 2xd4 2bc6 [7... 2d7 8. f4 2c59. 0-0 2xd3 10. cxd3] 8. 2xc6 If White must play this then it is clear that he has made a mistake. Black is perfect after the following. 8... bxc6[8... 2xc6 9. yg4 2f8] 9. yg4 2g4



Position after: 9... 💄 a 5

10. 0-0 [10. 營xg7? 莒g8 11. 營f6 d4干] 10... ②g6 11. ②a4 [11. f4 急a6! Black is good.] 11... 0-0 12. 營h5 f5 13. exf6 營xf6 Black has a solid position.

 analyze later in this chapter. [7... &c5 This is playable. 8. b4 a6 9. bxc5 axb5 10. Axd4 &d7 Black is solid.]

### 5... 🖄 e7 6. 🖄 b5

- **A)** 6. a3
- B) 6. ②ce2 The idea is to trade the dark-squared bishop and to install the knight on d4, creating prospects for a better endgame. 6... ②xd2+ 7. 營xd2 ②bc6



Position after: 7... 5bc6

- B1) 8. f4 營b6! [8... cxd4?! 9. ②xd4 ②xd4 10. 營xd4 ②f5 This may seem to gain tempi, but White has a plus after 11. 營c5.] 9. c3 cxd4 10. ②xd4 ②xd4 11. cxd4 ②d7 Black is already somewhat better.
- B2) 8. c3 This is interesting and it seems that White has time to support his base, but in fact Black is doing perfectly. 8... cxd4 9. cxd4 总d7 10. 公f3 [10. f4?! This wastes time and gives Black an initiative after 10... 營b6.] 10... 營b6 This is great for Black.
- **B3)** 8. **②**f3 **≜**d7 9. c3 [9. dxc5?! This