

## E70

## Kings Indian

**1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7**

The Kings Indian Defense is one of the most complex defenses for Black against 1.d4. Black gives up the center for the moment, in order to develop the minor pieces from the king side and, in function of White's moves, to create counterplay with c7-c5 or e7-e5.

The flexible setup allows Black to fight for the key square "e4" (as in all "semi-closed" games) but at the same time to pressurize on d4 (which can not be defended by another pawn after e2-e4) with the help of Bg7 and Nc6.

The KID player tends to force White to commit himself, after d4-d5, to a closed center in order to launch a dangerous attack on the king-side. White must use the space advantage, the better center control and keep the tension in the center as long as possible.

**4.e4 d6**

[ 4...0-0 5.Bd3 Nc6 6.Nge2 e5 7.d5 Nd4  
8.0-0 d6

Leads by transposition to the main line. ]

**5.Bd3** Diagram

(Diagram)

Which are the CQS of White's last move?

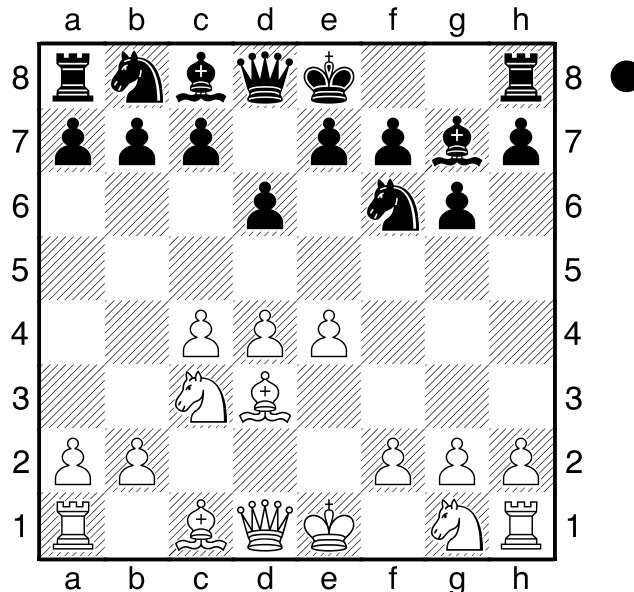
- Compared with the classical system with Be2 and Nf3 this flexible line is meant to prepare a setup with Nge2 and, at the same time, White takes control over the important squares e4 and f5.

- Black will face difficulties to push f7-f5 (White can use Bd3 and Ne2-g3 to control f5)

- White doesn't make f2-f3 commitment (as in Samisch variation) but is ready to support the key square e4 when is the case (without a supplementary knight move Nf3-d2 or Nf3-e1)

- The d4 pawn will be vulnerable and Black can create counterplay by using this (installing a knight on d4)

- Ne2 will no longer control the important squares "e5" and "g5" as it does from f3.

**0-0 6.Nge2**

It is difficult to learn all the variations by heart, but you should know that here Black has 3 main plans:

A. To use the direct CQS of Bd3: installing a knight on d4, by Nb8-c6 and e7-e5.

B. Undermine the center with c7-c5 and e7-e6 in order to use the "indian" bishop from g7.

C. Play on the queen side with a7-a6, c7-c6 followed by b7-b5.

We will write down a TO DO LIST for each case.

**Plan A. Nc6**

[other variations: 6...e5 7.d5 Nbd7

(i) 7...Nh5 8.0-0 f5

White has no time to attack on the queen-side so he uses the immediate CSQ of f7-f5:

-Bc8 is restricted by f5

-Nh5 is exposed

-Black is forced to take back on f5 after exf5 with the pawn, otherwise White will have an excellent forepost on e4.

9.exf5 gxf5 10.f4! e4 11.Bc2

The central pawn structure (c4+d5+f4 versus e4+f5) favors White which:

-has the chance of a king side pawn

breakthrough g2-g4

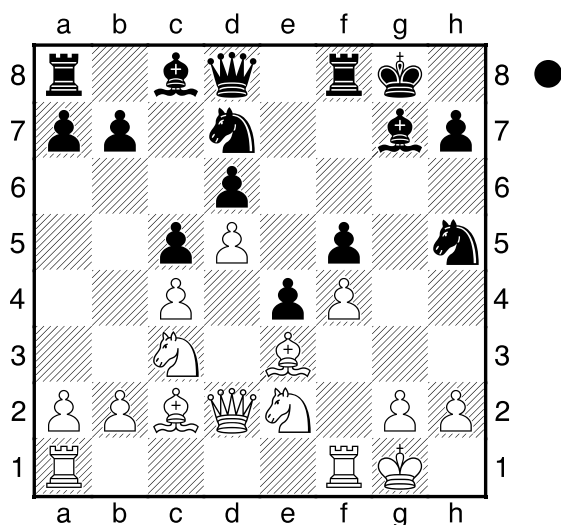
-can use the d4 square

-has flexible minor pieces and the chance to trade the dark square bishop on a1-h8 diagonal (as a consequence Black's king will be exposed).

-Black remains with the c8-bishop blocked for a long time

-Black does not control any square in the centre.

c5 12.Be3 Nd7 13.Qd2 Diagram



TO DO LIST:

-prepare g2-g4 to open up the "g" -file toward the black king

-increase Be3 activity on e1-h4 diagonal or offer a trade along a1-h8 diagonal

-install the knights on e3 and f2

-use b2-b4 as a back-up plan if Black stops the attack on the king-side ;

ii) 7...c6 8.Rb1 cxd5 9.cxd5 Nbd7 10.Bc2±

White has the upper hand because of the active bishops which assure queen side superiority cumulated with d6 weakness and the absence of a real counterplay after f7-f5. )

8.0-0 Ne8 9.Be3 f5 10.exf5 gxf5 11.f4! e4 12.Bc2

Again this typical pawn structure.

TO DO LIST:

-prepare g2-g4 to open up the "g" -file toward

the Black's king

-increase Be3 activity on e1-h4 diagonal or offer a trade along a1-h8 diagonal

-install the knights on e3 and f2

-use b2-b4, followed by c4-c5 as a back-up plan if Black stops the attack on the king-side.

]

[

Plan C. 6...a6 7.0-0 c6

( 7...c5 8.dxc5 dxc5 9.e5 Ng4 10.f4±

White is better because of: the center control, space advantage and restricted bishop from g7.

TO DO LIST:

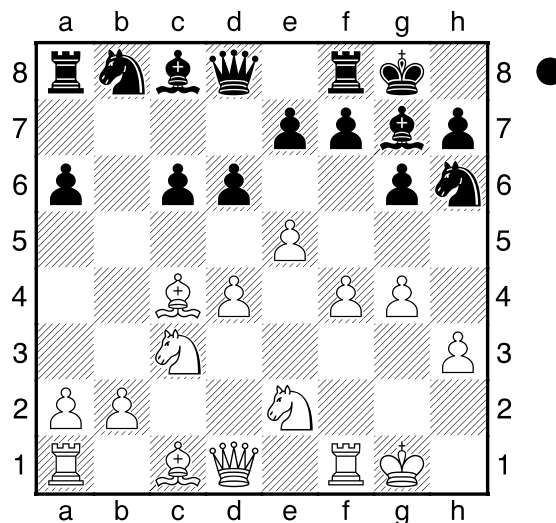
-use central squares e4 and d5 as fore posts for Nc3 and Bd3

-restrict Black's minor pieces activity and avoid exchanges

-use pawn weaknesses b7, e7, c5 as attacking targets. )

8.f4 b5 9.e5 Ng4 10.h3 Nh6 11.g4 bxc4

12.Bxc4 Diagram



TO DO LIST:

-restrict Black's minor pieces activity and avoid exchanges

-use the key square e4 for Nc3

-exert pressure on the c-file and a2-g8 diagonal (tactics related with e5-e6)

-use the un-natural position of Nh6 and the c6 weakness. ]

[  
Plan B. 6...c5 7.d5 e6  
( 7...e5 For this transposition see Czech  
Benoni. )  
8.0-0 exd5 9.exd5 Ng4 In this line, Black's  
strategy is connected to gain total control over  
the e5-square. 10.Bf4  
( 10.f4 is also interesting. We will discuss this  
idea when we will discuss King's Indian in  
detail. )

10...Ne5 11.Qd2 Nbd7 12.b3 f5  
Against the dangerous threat Nc3-e4.  
13.Bc2

TO DO LIST:

- avoid trades in order to use the space advantage
- restrict Bc8 activity (stop f5-f4) which hampers Black's development (especially Ra8)
- use "e" file to penetrate Black's position or to install a knight on e6
- put pressure on the weak pawn d6. ]

### 7.0-0 e5

[ 7...Nh5 8.Bc2 e5 9.d5 Ne7 10.Rb1 f5  
11.f4!

After this central blow, White is better because of the superior placement of minor pieces (Ne7 is extremely bad posted).

After the pawns trades on e- and f- files, White will have the space advantage and a strong square on e6. ]

### 8.d5 Nd4

Black's natural counterplay on d4 square. Despite this temporary knight's activity, Black will suffer from lack of space (if White doesn't take on d4).

[ 8...Ne7 9.Ng3 h5 10.f3 Nh7 11.f4

A fine move (which works when Black can not install a knight on the strong square e5) which assures White a complete domination in the center.

exf4 12.Bxf4±

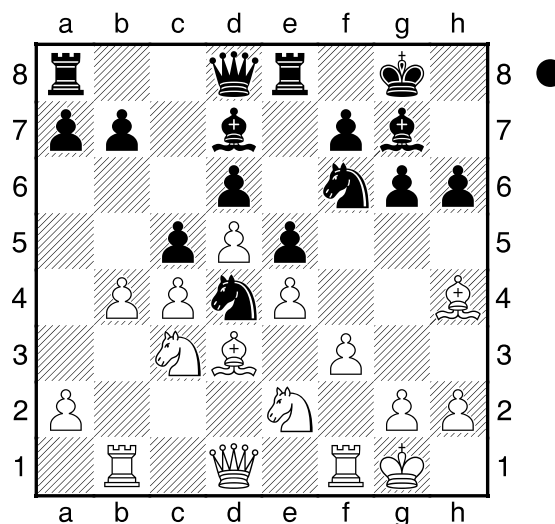
TO DO LIST:

- using the space advantage, prepare c4-c5 in order to open the 'c' file for Rc1
- restrict Bc8 activity

-attack c7 and d6 with Nb5. ]

### 9.Bg5 h6 10.Bh4 c6

[ 10...Re8 11.f3 c5 12.Rb1 Bd7 13.b4  
Diagram



Black is lack of space and has no counterplay on the king side. He should continue with b7-b6 now.

White's TO DO LIST:

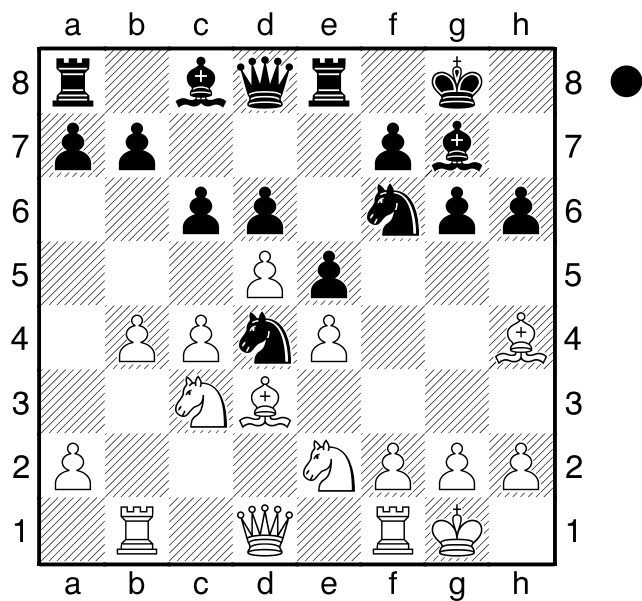
- open up the "b" file with bxc5, bxc5 (if dxc5, White will get a free supported pawn on d5 which is a long term advantage)
- trade Nd4 at the proper moment in order to discover the weakness from d6
- use Bh4 flexibility for the maneuver Bh4-e1-a5
- try to penetrate with the queen along a-file in Black's position: Qd1-c1-a3-a6. ]

### 11.b4 Re8 12.Rb1 Diagram

(Diagram)

TO DO LIST:

- White tries to create a free pawn on the queen side by dxc6 followed by b4-b5
- As a direct consequence of the open lines (c-file and a3-f8 diagonal), White will be able to exploit the weaknesses from dark squares (d6, a7) due to inactivity of the "indian" bishop from



g7

-Create piece superiority on the queen side in order to support the b-pawn to advance.