# First Steps: Caro-Kann Defence

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#### **About the Author**

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#### Also by the Author:

Starting Out: The Sicilian Dragon First Steps: the Queen's Gambit

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#### Introduction

The Caro-Kann Defence is one of Black's most solid and reliable responses to 1 e4. It is introduced simply after the following moves:

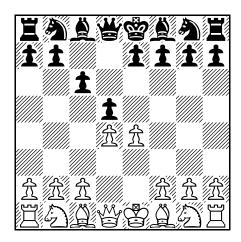
#### 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5

Black secures a firm foothold in the centre and plans modest development, with the idea of gradually neutralizing White's first move initiative. The Caro attracts players of all levels and is a surprisingly diverse opening, with quite a few different approaches available for Black, dependent on what White does. In this book I will introduce the opening and we will take a tour of all the major variations. After that, it is my hope that you will be ready to make a considered choice about how you want to play the Caro or indeed play against it!

Andrew Martin, Bramley, January 2018

# Chapter One Strategic Ideas

#### 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5



Let us break down the opening into strategic ideas. As White, I am considering:

- 1) A way to use my advantage in space.
- 2) Effective development.
- 3) How to set up an attack.

As Black I am concerned with:

- 1) Neutralizing White's advantage of the first move.
- 2) Light-squared control.
- 3) Exploiting the varied nature of Caro-Kann pawn structures to fit my style.

Let's take a look at each of these concepts in turn.

# Chapter Three The Advance Variation

#### 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 e5

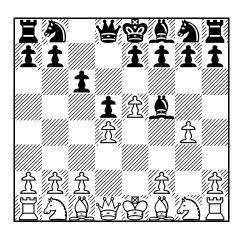
This is the Advance Variation, a very important main line. I always thought that 3 e5 played into Black's hands, as the white central pawns can often become fixed and rigid, but the line has become infused with new ideas recently. Black can do many things, but he should choose either 3...\$f5 or 3...c5. We will take a brief look at irregular ideas at the end of the chapter.

We will start by examining the lines after 3... ≜f5, which I recommend as best.

# Game 39 **A.Shirov-V.Anand**Leon (rapid) 2011

#### 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 🙎 f5 4 g4!?

A questionable idea, yet very direct and aggressive. Black can be caught napping if he gets the next move wrong.



#### 4....≜d7!

Showing flexibility of thought. Black may turn the game into something resembling the French Defence with ...e7-e6, following up with ...c6-c5, ... \( \Delta \) b8-c6, ... \( \Delta \) b8-c6 etc. By playing this way, Black tries to make 4 g4 look out of place.

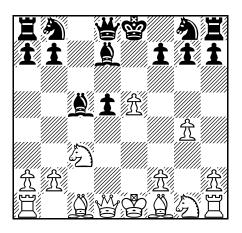
After 4... 2g6, 5 e6!? could be an idea. The pawn on e6 is selling its life in return for hampering Black's kingside development. If Black captures the pawn, he faces an uphill task to get his pieces out. Possibly 5... d6 is the best reply, but even there 6 exf7+ 2xf7 7 f4! d7 8 d73 gives White a grip on the position.

Another try after 4... 2g6 is 5 h4 h5 6 e6, with 6...fxe6 (again, 6... 4d6 is safer) 7 2d3 2f7 8 g5 leading to another kingside traffic jam for Black.

#### 5 c4 e6 6 2 c3 c5!!

A brilliant new move from Anand. Although Black was doing well after the alternative, 6 ... (2) e7, the central break 6...c5 is far more dynamic. Lines are opened by force and the pawn on g4 starts to look very poorly placed indeed.

#### 7 cxd5 exd5 8 dxc5 &xc5



#### 9 <u></u>\$g2?!

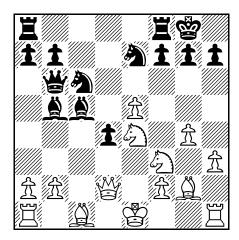
Shirov could have captured on d5 and maybe should have done, but you can understand why he might not trust his very shaky position. Instead, he tries to stabilize, but runs into Anand on top form. After 9 \(\extrm{\text{w}}\text{d5}\)\(\text{\text{\text{e}}}\)6 10 \(\text{\text{\text{c}}}\)c4 \(\text{\text{\text{e}}}\)6 (10...\(\text{\text{\text{e}}}\)xf2+ is also possible, but leads to nothing decisive after 11 \(\text{\text{\text{e}}}\)2 \(\text{\text{e}}\)6 12 \(\text{\text{\text{e}}}\)xf6 13 \(\text{\text{\text{e}}}\)xe6 fxe6 14 \(\text{\text{\text{e}}}\)f3) 11 \(\text{\text{\text{e}}}\)5 +! \(\text{\text{\text{e}}}\)c6 12 \(\text{\text{\text{e}}}\)xc6 + bxc6 13 \(\text{\text{\text{w}}}\)f3, White manages to protect both f2 and g4, but Black's chances are to be preferred due to his superior development, the bishop pair, and White's very ragged pawn structure.

#### 9... e7 10 h3 wb6 11 we2 0-0

Black's development flows easily. It is hard to see where White is going to place his king safely. 12 4 4!

**TIP:** When you are ahead in development – attack!

#### 13 ∅e4 **&b5** 14 **₩d2** ∅bc6!



Let's draw up a balance sheet:

- 1) King position. Black's king is completely safe but White's king is vulnerable in the centre.
- 2) Piece Activity. Black's development is almost complete and he threatens ... **2**b4. White's development, on the other hand, is woeful.
- 3) Material Balance. White is not even material ahead to compensate him for his horrible position. Looking at it this way we can understand that Shirov cannot last much longer.

#### 15 a3 🖄 g6 16 b4 &e7 17 &b2 🖺 fd8 0-1

White sees no hope, despite a full board of pieces. A club player might carry on, but it is very hard to see a good move, as Black is just going to take on e5, threatening  $... \triangle d3+$ . The Caro player should be delighted to see 4 g4 on the board, which is just a little bit too aggressive for White's own good.

#### Game 40

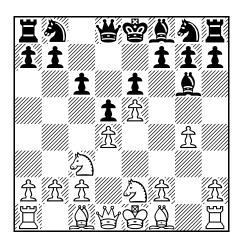
#### A.Motylev-V.Anand

Russia vs. Rest of the World, Moscow (rapid) 2002

#### 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 🕸 f5 4 🖄 c3 e6 5 g4

If White must play with an early g2-g4, then this is a better moment to do it.

#### 5...≜g6 6 🖄 ge2!



 $6 \, \mbox{\ensuremath{\ensur$ 

#### 6...c5!

Black has tried many moves, but 6...c5 is generally recognized as the best. With White limbering up for a big kingside knockout, a counter in the centre seems right. Classic chess strategy.

#### 7 &e3 2c6 8 dxc5 a6!

Anand had prepared this move in advance. Obviously Black can take on e5 instead, but the idea is that he should always be able to do so, and thus taking away the use of b5 is a higher priority.

#### 9 🖾 d4

If White tries to punish his opponent by protecting the e5-pawn, he could be in for a shock, as in O.Hofman-A.Torres Sanchez, correspondence 1998: 9 f4 營h4+! 10 全f2 營xg4 (it is clear that White has to be very careful now; he should try 11 營d2, but instead he falters) 11 置g1? 營f5 12 ②g3 營xf4 13 ②ce2 營b4+ 14 ②c3 營xb2 15 營b1? (an extraordinarily awful move for a correspondence game) 15...營xc3+ 16 含d1 ②xc2+ 17 營xc2 營xa1+ 18 含e2 ②d4+ 19 ②xd4 營xd4 20 黨g2 ②xc5 21 營a4+ 營xa4 22 含f3 營a3+ 23 含g4 h5+ 24 含h4 g5+ 25 含xg5 營e3+ 26 含h4 營f4+ 27 含h3 營g4 mate. A terrible game of course, but entertaining. It is definitely a reminder to White that in this variation, he can expect Black to fight for the initiative.

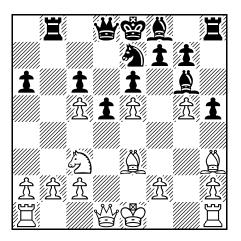
#### 9...h5!

I like Anand's aggressive approach. 9...h5 punctures a hole in White's kingside set-up.

#### 10 🖾 xc6 bxc6 11 g5

Not a pleasant move to have to make, as Black now has full control of the key f5-square. The white position is already starting to look ragged.

#### 11...**⊘e7 12 ≜h3 ≅b8**



#### 13 ₩d4?

Like it or not, White has to play 13 b3 to give himself any chance of equality. Black is still a bit better after 13...\$f5, but White might be able to hold it together.

#### 13...ዿf5! 14 ዿg2 ዿxc2

The time has come to pick off some weak pawns.

#### 15 👑 d2 &g6 16 🖄 a4 🖄 f5 17 0-0 &e7 18 f4 🖄 xe3 19 🖐 xe3 👑 a5 20 b3 🖺 b4 21 🕏 h1

White seems to have recuperated well and has parked his king in a safe place, yet Black is still much better. Let's detail his advantages:

- 1) He has the superior pawn structure.
- 2) He has more active pieces.
- 3) He has the bishop pair.
- 4) After castling, he will have the safer king.

With all the positive aspects of the position operating in Anand's favour, it will be hard for Motylev to save the game.

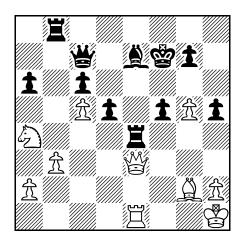
#### 21...0-0! 22 \( \bar{a}\) ac1 \( \bar{a}\) fb8 23 f5

Pure desperation. Motylev sees Anand's game improving move by move while White's position is just getting worse. In that situation, you might as well try something.

#### 23... xf5 24 罩xf5 exf5 25 e6 豐c7

25... Wd8 26 exf7+ \$f8 27 We5 \$xq5 is also winning for Black.

#### 26 exf7+ \$\div xf7 27 \$\mathbb{Z}\$e 1 \$\mathbb{Z}\$e 4!



Very nice. By returning the exchange, Anand completely blocks Motylev's attack and sets up a powerful central pawn chain.

#### 28 &xe4 fxe4 29 \bulleth h3 g6 30 \bulleth b6

30 罩f1+ 堂q7 31 豐e6 鱼xq5 leaves White with no good way to continue.

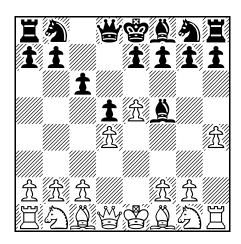
### 30... ≝d8 31 ≝f1+ \$g7 32 ₩e6 &xg5 33 ≝g1 &f6 34 ≝f1 ₩e7 35 ₩xc6 e3 36 Дxd5 e2 0-1

The sharp system 5 g4 and 6 ②ge2 has accumulated a lot of theory over the past 30 years, yet I don't think you need to know that much as Black. Firstly, you have to get into the right frame of mind: you must come out and fight! Secondly, you must form the view (probably correctly) that all these systems with an early g2-g4 are inferior and that a well-timed counter in the centre will always give Black a good game.

**TIP:** Positive thinking is essential in chess. Believe that you are playing good moves and executing good plans.

## Game 41 V.Onischuk-R.Dimitrov Corsica 2017

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 &f5 4 h4



4 h4 introduces one of White's main weapons in the Advance Variation. With the centre blocked, White begins aggressive flank operations and gains some space. He may make the bishop on f5 a target, while reserving the alternative option of playing in the centre with c2-c4.

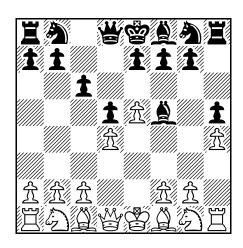
There are quite a few dangers that Black has to negotiate. 4 ②e2 is another interesting move, a favourite of Boris Spassky in the dim and distant past. The game A.Kaczmarek-M.Bartel, Suwalki 2017, continued 4...e6 5 ②g3 ②g6 6 h4 h5! (the best move, throwing a spanner in the works; after 6...h6 Spassky patented 7 h5 ②h7 8 ②d3 ②xd3 9 cxd3!?, when White's plan is to get a kingside attack via moves such as 0-0, ∰g4, f4-f5 and he may even sacrifice the b2-pawn in order to achieve this; e.g. 9...∰b6 10 ②e3! ∰xb2 11 ②d2 and the scene is set for strong white pressure; I don't think a pawn is enough to make this prospect attractive to Black) 7 ②e2 (7 c3 c5 8 ②b5+ ②c6 9 ②e3 ∰b6 10 a4 is okay for White, but not very inspiring) 7...c5! 8 ②f4 ②f5 9 ②xh5 ②c6 (White has wasted a lot of time picking off the h5-pawn; meanwhile, Black counterattacks in the centre and I already prefer his position) 10 ③g3 ③xh4 11 ③xh4 ④xh4 12 ②b5 (White can take on f5, but then the whole centre collapses: 12 ③xf5 exf5 13 c3 cxd4 14 cxd4 ⑥xd4 15 ③xd4 ①xd4 16 ②d3 ②b4+ 17 ②c3 ②e7 and Black holds the advantage) 12...cxd4 13 ②d2 ②g4 14 ②f3 ③xf3 15 ⑥xf3 ②ge7 16 ②d2 a6 17 ②e2 ②g6 18 ⑥b3 0-0-0 (with relatively simple moves, Black has refuted White's odd opening play) 19 ⑥a4 ②gxe5 20 b3 ⑤b8 21 ⑤b1 ②d6 22 ②f1 ⑥e4 23 b4 d3 24 ②g3 dxc2 25 ⑥c1 ②d3+ 26 ⑥f1 ②xg3 0-1.

If Black meets 4 2e2 carelessly he can get into hot water. Fortunately for him, 4...e6 5 2g3 2g6 6 h4 h5! just seems strong.

#### 4...h6

Botvinnik's favourite long ago. 4...h6 is a good move which does not make any positional concessions.

4...h5 is a reliable and more common alternative, which has the drawback of letting White use the g5-square.



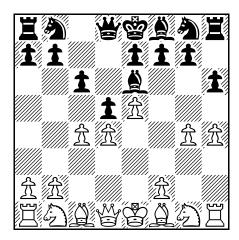
#### Play can continue:

- 1) 5 \( \text{2}\)d3!? is the modern reply, playing only for a very small edge. White argues that he owns a bit more space and that will be enough. A.Morozevich-I.Rozum, Sochi (rapid) 2016, now saw 5...\( \text{2}\)xd3 6 \( \text{2}\)xd3 e6 7 \( \text{2}\)g5 \( \text{2}\)e7 (I prefer 7...\( \text{2}\)b6!) 8 \( \text{2}\)f3! \( \text{2}\)h6 9 \( \text{2}\)c3 \( \text{2}\)f5 10 0-0-0 \( \text{2}\)d7 11 \( \text{2}\)b1 \( \text{2}\)c4 12 g3 b5 13 \( \text{2}\)e2 b4 14 \( \text{2}\)f4 g6 15 \( \text{2}\)xe7 \( \text{2}\)xe7 16 \( \text{2}\)a6 \( \text{2}\)b6 17 \( \text{2}\)d3 0-0 18 \( \text{2}\)hg1 \( \text{2}\)hg1 4 19 g4 (White changes gear, increasing the tempo of the game; we now see the realization of the opening edge with Black under serious attack) 19...\( \text{2}\)xh4 20 \( \text{2}\)xh4 \( \text{2}\)yh4 21 gxh5 \( \text{2}\)xh5 22 \( \text{2}\)xa7 \( \text{2}\)b8 23 \( \text{2}\)e7 34 \( \text{2}\)g3 \( \text{2}\)f6 \( \text{2}\)yf6 \( \text{2}\)xf6 26 \( \text{2}\)f6 \( \text{2}\)d6 27 f3 \( \text{2}\)ec8 28 \( \text{2}\)e5 \( \text{2}\)e8 29 \( \text{2}\)g4 c5 30 \( \text{2}\)h1 \( \text{2}\)g4 3 \( \text{2}\)g4 (the attack has continued, despite the queen exchange) 31...\( \text{2}\)xf6 32 \( \text{2}\)h8 + \( \text{2}\)g7 33 \( \text{2}\)xc8 cxd4 34 \( \text{2}\)e5 \( \text{2}\)h5 35 \( \text{2}\)c6 \( \text{2}\)f6 36 \( \text{2}\)xd4 \( \text{2}\)e5 37 \( \text{2}\)c6+ \( \text{2}\)f4 38 \( \text{2}\)h4 + \( \text{2}\)xf3 39 \( \text{2}\)xb4 \( \text{2}\)xb4 g5 41 \( \text{2}\)d3 1-0. It is hard to believe that 5 \( \text{2}\)d3 gives any sort of advantage at all, although results have been good. Black must show discretion as to which pieces to exchange and which not.

#### 5 g4

This is what they do now. Black should drop back to d7 to avoid any e5-e6 issues.

#### 5... d7! 6 c4 de6!?



A new and very interesting move, designed to entice White forward. 6...e6 7 🖒 c3 c5! is another good way to go, with the idea 8 cxd5 exd5 9 🖒 xd5?? 🗟 c6 and wins, while 9 🗟 e3 cxd4 10 👑 xd4 🖒 e7 11 🖒 f3 🖒 bc6 is rather unclear.

#### 7 c5

Otherwise, Black will get his usual control of d5.

#### 7...⊮c8

7...b6 8 b4 a5 is very sharp and White may be down to 9 b5 bxc5 10 dxc5 d4 11 \(\doc{1}{2}\)b2 just to keep himself on the board. What an odd position!

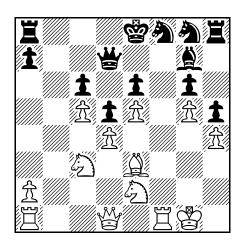
#### 8 &e2 h5

Black should again play 8...b6!.

#### 9 g5 g6 10 🖺 c3 🕸 g7

The bishop is looking at a brick wall, so one would assume Black is going to try to break down the wall by playing a subsequent ...f7-f6.

11 åe3 ẫd7 12 b4 f6 13 f4 fxe5 14 fxe5 åf5 15 åd3 ẫf8 16 åxf5 ≝xf5 17 ẫge2 ≝d7 18 b5 e6 19 bxc6 bxc6 20 0-0



Extra space really does mean something on the chessboard and Black has not really timed his attack on the white pawn chain that well. He can manoeuvre a knight to f5, but in every respect his position is passive.

20...②e7 21 ②f4 ②f5 22 ②f2 ③f7 23 豐a4 豐c7 24 罩ab1 ②d7 25 豐a6 罩ab8 26 ②b5! Onischuk has found a very nice way of increasing his advantage.

#### 26...**⊮c8**

26... 基xb5 27 基xb5 cxb5 28 營xe6+ 含f8 29 公xg6 mate is not what the doctor ordered.

#### 27 豐xc8 罩hxc8 28 勾d6+ 勾xd6 29 cxd6 罩xb1

Black's king is in the wrong place. He would like to play 29...c5, but after 30 罩xb8! 罩xb8 (or 30...心xb8 31 罩b1! cxd4 32 罩b7+ 鸷g8 33 兔xd4) 31 dxc5 心xe5 (or 31...兔xe5 32 心d3 鸷e8 33 罩e1) 32 兔g3, a crushing discovered check may follow.

#### 30 \( \textstyre{\textstyre{\textstyre{1}}}\) \( \textstyre{\textstyre{1}}\) \( \textstyre{1}\) \( \textsty

Normally, one would classify Black's bishop as the better of the two, but the bishop on g7 is completely walled in, which is why White is winning.

32...②d7 33 ዿg3 ቄe8 34 ቄf2 ②b6 35 ②c5 ቄf7 36 ቄe2 ዿf8 37 ዿe1 ②c4 38 d7 ዿe7 39 ②b7 c5 40 ዿf2 1-0

# Game 42 **A.Oberhofer-R.Dautov**German Bundesliga 2017

#### 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 &f5 4 &d3

4 \(\textit{\textit{d}}\)d3 is completely harmless, but you do see it from time to time. It looks as if White is changing his mind, launching complications after 3 e5 and then immediately retracting by offering Black easy exchanges.

#### 4...ዿxd3 5 \(\exists xd3 e6 6 \(\overline{\Omega}\)f3