

Chapter 1 : Kasparov's Opening Repertoire : Leonid Shamkovich :

The purpose of this book is to explore the development of Kasparov's opening repertoire and to present the core of a repertoire which the reader can apply in his own games. All recent theoretical developments have been incorporated into the work, so that the most important variations of these openings are critically up to date as at June

Kasparov holds a record for winning 15 consecutive tournaments. He is also the youngest ever undisputed world champion at age of 20. A great deal of his chess success should be contributed to his opening preparation. Kasparov did such a great job analyzing positions at how that he has won many of his games due to home preparation. Here are the top 10 openings Kasparov plays. Which have become popular openings among chess players around the world.

Accelerated Dragon – Maroczy Bind 1. Black often employs the Hedgehog formation, avoiding the Yugoslav Attack altogether. This line of the Sicilian is probably a bit more passive than 13th World Champion would prefer. That was probably the reason why he faced it so often. But Maroczy Bind is there to give Garry Kasparov the play he needs.

O-O Ruy Lopez is one of the most popular chess openings with the theory developed up to move 15. White has multiple ideas in his sleeve. Kasparov is excellent at understanding the positional nuances in Ruy Lopez. He is also superb at opening preparation. Brilliance of preparation in highly theoretical lines gives him a stable edge.

Nc3 Bb4 This is a very flexible opening and can often lead to a sharp game. No surprise, an attacking player like Kasparov would love to play an opening like that! Although, QGD usually goes towards the positional game. He can provoke complications without taking unnecessary risks like Alexander Alekhine did. That and ability to attack makes Kasparov a very difficult opponent to face. No wonder he was dominating Chess World for over a decade.

Najdorf variation of the Sicilian is a very sharp opening, and no wonder Kasparov plays it with both colors and achieves great results. Bobby Fischer himself had hard time playing against it with white. The theory here is very well developed, and we can only guess how many moves of the opening preparation Kasparov keeps in his head.

Nc3 a6 Kasparov is known to employ this line on regular basis. That, in turn, can translate into a devastating attack.

Bg2 Nf6 English is the opening that can transpose into many different lines. Choosing to play this opening Kasparov avoids some of most unfavorable variations and keeps his opponents guessing about the next move.

Is it a good idea for you to play these openings? There is no way to be certain, but some of the openings he plays like QGD and Sicilian are very popular and fairly universal. If you feel like they fit your personal style, go ahead and try it out in your own games!

Chapter 2 : Chess openings – Top 10 played by Garry Kasparov

*Kasparov's Opening Repertoire: A Chess Works Publication [Leonid Shamkovich, Eric Schiller] on blog.quintoapp.com
FREE shipping on qualifying offers. Grandmaster Leonid Shamkovich was among the world's greatest chess opening analysts and theoreticians.*

At five years old, young Garry Weinstein taught himself how to play chess from watching his relatives solve chess puzzles in a newspaper. His immense natural talent was soon realized and from age 7, he attended the Young Pioneer Palace in Baku where for some time he was known as "Garry Bronstein". At 10, he began training at the Mikhail Botvinnik Soviet chess school. The next several years were spent marking his rise as a world-class talent. He became World Junior Champion in Dortmund, the same year he earned the grandmaster title. He first qualified for the Soviet Chess Championship at age 15 in 1975, the youngest ever player at that level. He won the Swiss system tournament at Daugavpils on tiebreak over Igor Vasilievich Ivanov, to capture the sole qualifying place. On the basis of his result in the Soviet Championship, which doubled as a zonal tournament for the USSR region, he earned a place in the Moscow Interzonal tournament, which he won, to qualify for the Candidates Tournament matches that were held in 1976. At age 19, he was the youngest Candidate since Robert James Fischer, who was 15 when he qualified in 1957. At this stage, he was already the 2-rated player in the world, trailing only world champion Karpov on the January list. These Candidates matches were the first and last Candidates matches Kasparov contested, as he declined to participate in the Candidates held under the auspices of the PCA in 1978 to decide a challenger to his successor as classical World Champion, Vladimir Kramnik. By the time the match with Smyslov was played, Kasparov had become the number-one ranked player in the world with a FIDE rating of 2655. He became the youngest ever world number-one, a record that lasted 12 years until being broken by Vladimir Kramnik in January 2007 and again by his former pupil, Magnus Carlsen in July 2013. At one stage during the Karpov - Kasparov World Championship Match in 1975, Kasparov trailed in the first-to-win-6 match. Further details can be found in the match link at the head of this paragraph. He was then 22, the youngest ever World Champion, and broke the record held by Mikhail Tal for over 20 years. Karpov exercised his right to a rematch, the Karpov - Kasparov World Championship Rematch in 1978, which took place in London and Leningrad, with each city hosting 12 games. The fifth and last championship match between the two, Kasparov - Karpov World Championship Match in 1985, was held in New York and Lyon in 1985, with each city hosting 12 games. Kasparov subsequently defended his title against Nigel Short under the auspices of the PCA in 1989, and against Viswanathan Anand in 1995. Five years later, in the Kasparov - Kramnik World Championship Match in 2000, Kasparov finally relinquished his crown to his former student, Vladimir Kramnik, who was granted the right to challenge without having to qualify, the first time this had happened since 1937, when Alexander Alekhine selected Max Euwe as his challenger. Subsequently, Kasparov remained the top rated player in the world, ahead of both Kramnik and the FIDE World Champions, on the strength of a series of wins in major tournaments. But this match was cancelled when Ponomarev was dissatisfied with the terms of the contract. Shortly after this, Kasparov announced his retirement from competitive chess. It was a serious miscalculation on my part. I thought we could start fresh with a professional organisation, but there was little support among the players. It led to short-term progress in commercial sponsorship for chess, but in the long run hurt the game. He took first place with an undefeated record, two points ahead of the field. In Banja Luka He emerged with a provisional rating of 2655, immediately landing at world number 15, a feat only surpassed by Gata Kamsky in July 2002. His first win in a superclass-level international tournament was scored at Bugojno, Yugoslavia in 1987, and his win in Linares in 1993 was the tenth victory in a row, a record for the most consecutive victories in super tournaments: Linares 4, Wijk aan Zee 3, Sarajevo 2, and Astana 1. Kasparov also holds the record for most consecutive professional tournament victories, placing first or equal first in 15 individual tournaments from 1987 to 1993. His five epic title matches against Karpov were held during this period. Subsequently, Kasparov won Linares again in 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997, the latter being his swan song from the game. Olympiads Kasparov played in eight Olympiads. He represented the Soviet Union four times, in 1980, 1984, 1988, and 1992, and Russia four times: Team chess Kasparov made his international teams

debut for the USSR at age 16 in the European Team Championship at Skara and played for Russia in the edition of that championship. The match was even after five games but Kasparov lost Game 6 - Deep Blue vs Kasparov, - to lose the match. This was the first time a computer had ever defeated a world champion in match play. In November , he played and drew a four-game Man - Machine World Chess Championship against the computer program X3D Fritz Computer X3D Fritz, although he was constrained through the use of a virtual board, 3D glasses and a speech recognition system. Full details can be seen at [Game Collection: Kasparov vs X3D Fritz](#). He fared better in the internet blitz match against Judit Polgar , winning one and drawing one. The following year, he played a blitz match against the many times Greek speed chess champion Hristos Banikas of Greece, winning 5 and drawing one. In his blitz against Elisabeth Paetz in Munich, he won . In , he played a simul against the same albeit slightly stronger team, but this time he was prepared and crushed the Hamburg players ; later in he also crushed the Swiss team: [Kasparov vs Swiss Team Simul](#) by 5. In he played a simul against the French team in [Evry Game Collection: Kasparov vs French Team Simul](#) , winning 4, drawing one and losing one; he played the French team again in [Game Collection: Kasparov vs French Team Simul](#) , this time winning three and drawing 3 games. In , Kasparov played a clock simul against the German team [Game Collection: Kasparov vs German National Team Simul](#) which included former title contender Vlastimil Hort with whom he drew, winning 2 and drawing 2. He played a simul against the Argentinean team [Game Collection: Kasparov vs Argentinean Team Simul](#). He was the world number-one ranked player for months, a record that far outstrips all other previous and current number-one ranked players. Kasparov had the highest Elo rating in the world continuously from to . He was also briefly ejected from the list following his split from FIDE in , but during that time he headed the rating list of the rival PCA. At the time of his retirement, he was still ranked 1 in the world, with a rating of . There was a time in the early s when Kasparov was over and the only person in the s was Anatoly Karpov. Since his retirement, Kasparov has concentrated much of his time and energy in Russian politics. His politics and authorship are discussed at some detail in the [wiki article](#) and at his [official website](#) cited below. Kasparov has been married three times:

Chapter 3 : Kasparov's Opening Repertoire - download book

An opening repertoire is the set of opening lines which a player feels comfortable playing at any time against any level of opposition. At amateur levels it often consists of only a single approach for White, say, 1 d4, and a few basic defences, for example the Sicilian and the Benoni.

Chapter English Chapter Various Trompovsky, Reti and Kings Indian Attack The reader is generally provided with only one recommended alternative in each variation, which makes sense considering the limited space available and it also matches the idea of presenting a repertoire. It follows that we see only the Caro-Kann against 1. We are provided with a snapshot of Karpov's repertoire as it is today, which is quite nice. The coverage of the Nimzo Indian is an exception and treats both the Karpov variation 1. In both cases black follows the same blockading strategy the minor difference being that white's Knight is placed at f3 and e2 respectively. Every chapter revolves around games played at the highest master level and games where Karpov is involved. The position is typically evaluated after moves. Here the outcome of the opening is assessed. After the theoretical part which is loaded with references to Karpov games from until today each chapter ends with a conclusion. Khalifman has authority to make these conclusions clear and concise. At times it almost sounds too good from black's point of view. For example in chapter 21 on 1. Black has fine prospects in all lines. The game Kramnik - Karpov, Las Palmas forms the basis for the evaluation of Botvinnik's variation. Admittedly Karpov succeeds in taming the rising star after the following sequence 1. Bb4 Bxc3 bxc3 Ne5 9. To my surprise white gets nothing after 5. Qc2 Bxc3 Anatoly will not allow Black has no problems after I wonder whether this long sequence is forced. Maybe white can improve somewhere and get the typical English positional pressure. Nd7 is on the agenda is very good. However the 6 pages on the modern 3. Players like Shirov, Grichuk, Kotronias and others keep scoring a bunch of points in this line. Karpov himself had to face defeat in this line against Kasparov recently. Khalifman summarizes the state of things like this: In chapter 3 on the Panov variation the charming concept of "Karpov exchanges" is introduced: Ne5 Karpov answers Ng6 and "In case of Qh5 Karpov exchanges should be performed Re3 is my first question. Having consulted Fritz I found the following variation, which only supports the impression that black is doing ok: White shows aggressive intentions but black's chances grow with every exchange. This very confident and patient approach is Karpov's trade mark. Some people find such an approach boring whereas others find it professional. I belong to the last group, but will underline that if you want sharp openings like the Dragon and Kings Indian this is not the book to buy! The part on the Nimzo Indian is comparatively good and many recent games are included. For instance Kasparov's superinnovation against Qc2 remember However, black still seems to be ok here. It appears a bit strange that game 10 of the London match does not appear in the book. After all Kasparov played the Karpov variation. The book treats a similar position from Larsen - Petrosian, Las Palmas and underlines the importance of answering Qb3 with Bxc3 p. Generally speaking the material is well organized and most energy is used on the most testing variations. More rare continuations are dealt with in a short and effective way. A few places there are misprints p. The idea of carrying only one book with you, which contains your black repertoire is to my liking. It contains a lot of interesting opening secrets and provides the reader with a rock solid repertoire. In this book written by an authority like Khalifman Karpov's repertoire with the black pieces is presented. As a guide to solid play and equality it can serve as an important tool for the serious tournament player. In order to appreciate the merits of the book, it is an advantage to like the Caro-Kann, The Nimzo Indian and exchanges in general. Provided this is the case the book might appear to be your private bulletproof waistcoat in a dangerous chess world. Recommended for players rated over

Chapter 4 : Garry Kasparov chess games - blog.quintoapp.com

Comprehensive Garry Kasparov chess games collection, opening repertoire, tournament history, PGN download, biography and news.

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Chapter 5 : HYPERMODERN OPENING REPERTOIRE FOR WHITE | CHESS BOOKS | CARDOZA BOO

This book examines Gary Kasparov's remarkable contributions to the opening theory. It also provides a model repertoire for keen players, and is full of exciting games. Gary Kasparov is a dynamic chess player, always willing to try out new ideas, even at World Championship level.

Chapter 6 : How many different openings did Kasparov play? - Chess Forums - blog.quintoapp.com

Kasparov is a universal player, and of course doesn't afraid of opening complications. This line of the Sicilian is probably a bit more passive than 13th World Champion would prefer. That was probably the reason why he faced it so often.

Chapter 7 : Seagaard - Chess Reviews

Opening Repertoire: The Najdorf The Najdorf Sicilian is one of Black's most respected and popular responses to 1 e4. It was favoured by those two titans of the game, Bobby Fischer and Garry Kasparov and in the modern game it features in the repertoire of.

Chapter 8 : The chess games of Garry Kasparov

I am trying to build an opening repertoire based around Anatoly Karpov. I know that he is famous for the Caro-Kann, but what were his other top openings? I am looking for his most common response against 1. d4 and 1. c4, in addition to his systems as white.

Chapter 9 : Libros de ajedrez - Colección de libros

Most of the time when the books list people who have played the opening they mean in serious games. Until Fischer played Spassky in their world championship match he had played 1 c4 something like 3 times in his career.