Queens Indian defence

Basics:

The **Queen's Indian Defense**[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Indian_Defense" \l "cite_note-1) (**QID**) is a [chess opening](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess_opening) defined by the moves:

1. [d4](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4) [Nf6](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...Nf6)

2. [c4](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...Nf6/2._c4) [e6](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...Nf6/2._c4/2...e6)

3. [Nf3](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...Nf6/2._c4/2...e6/3._Nf3) [b6](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...Nf6/2._c4/2...e6/3._Nf3/3...b6)

The opening is a solid defense to the [Queen's Pawn Game](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Pawn_Game).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Indian_Defense#cite_note-2) 3...b6 increases Black's control over the central light squares e4 and d5 by preparing to [fianchetto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fianchetto) the [*queen's bishop*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_chess#queen's_bishop), with the opening deriving its name from this maneuver. As in the other [Indian defenses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_defense), Black attempts to control the *[center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_chess" \l "center" \o "Glossary of chess)* with [pieces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_chess#piece) in [hypermodern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypermodernism_(chess)) style, instead of occupying it with [pawns](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pawn_(chess)) in classical style.

By playing 3.Nf3, White sidesteps the [Nimzo-Indian Defense](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nimzo-Indian_Defence) that arises after 3.Nc3 Bb4. The Queen's Indian is regarded as the sister opening of the Nimzo-Indian, since both openings aim to impede White's efforts to gain full control of the center by playing e2–e4. Together, they are a well-respected response to 1.d4

History:

The classical main line of the Queen's Indian, the most frequently played line from the 1950s until 4...Ba6 became popular in the 1980s, usually continues: **5. Bg2 Be7 6. 0-0 0-0 7. Nc3 Ne4 8. Qc2 Nxc3 9. Qxc3**. White has a [*spatial advantage*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_chess#space), but Black has no weaknesses and can choose from a variety of ways to create counterplay, such as **9... c5**, **9... f5** or **9... Be4**. These lines are well known for their [drawish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Draw_(chess)" \o "Draw (chess)) tendencies and **4... Bb7** is nowadays often employed by Black as a drawing weapon. White has tried various deviations from the main line in an attempt to unbalance the play. These include:

* **8. Bd2**, which defends the knight on c3 and threatens a d4–d5 push.
* **7. d5**[**!?**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess_annotation_symbols#!?), introduced by [Arturo Pomar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arturo_Pomar), and rejuvenated by [Lev Polugaevsky](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lev_Polugaevsky)'s continuation **7... exd5 8. Nh4** threatening to regain the pawn on d5 or to play Nf5.
* **6. Nc3**, which postpones castling in favor of preparing action in the center with the d4–d5 and e2–e4 thrusts.

Queens gambit declined

The **Queen's Gambit Declined** (or **QGD**) is a [chess opening](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess_opening) in which Black declines a pawn offered by White in the [Queen's Gambit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Gambit):

1. [d4](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4) [d5](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...d5)

2. [c4](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...d5/2._c4) [e6](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...d5/2._c4/2...e6)

This is known as the *Orthodox Line* of the Queen's Gambit Declined.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Gambit_Declined#cite_note-1) When the "Queen's Gambit Declined" is mentioned, it is usually assumed to be referring to the Orthodox Line; see "[Other lines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Gambit_Declined#Other_lines)" below.

The Orthodox Line can be reached by a number of different [*move orders*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_chess#move_orders), such as 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5; 1.d4 e6 2.c4 d5; 1.c4 e6 2.Nc3 d5 3.d4; 1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 e6 3.d4; and so on

The **Queen's Gambit Declined** (or **QGD**) is a [chess opening](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess_opening) in which Black declines a pawn offered by White in the [Queen's Gambit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Gambit):

1. [d4](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4) [d5](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...d5)

2. [c4](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...d5/2._c4) [e6](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...d5/2._c4/2...e6)

This is known as the *Orthodox Line* of the Queen's Gambit Declined.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Gambit_Declined#cite_note-1) When the "Queen's Gambit Declined" is mentioned, it is usually assumed to be referring to the Orthodox Line; see "[Other lines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Gambit_Declined#Other_lines)" below.

The Orthodox Line can be reached by a number of different [*move orders*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_chess#move_orders), such as 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5; 1.d4 e6 2.c4 d5; 1.c4 e6 2.Nc3 d5 3.d4; 1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 e6 3.d4; and so on

 Nimzo-Indian defence

The **Nimzo-Indian Defence** is a [chess opening](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess_opening) characterised by the moves:

1. [d4](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4) [Nf6](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...Nf6)

2. [c4](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...Nf6/2._c4) [e6](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...Nf6/2._c4/2...e6)

3. [Nc3](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...Nf6/2._c4/2...e6/3._Nc3) [Bb4](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chess_Opening_Theory/1._d4/1...Nf6/2._c4/2...e6/3._Nc3/3...Bb4)

Other move orders, such as 1.c4 e6 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.d4 Bb4, are also feasible. In the [*Encyclopaedia of Chess Openings*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encyclopaedia_of_Chess_Openings), the Nimzo-Indian is classified as E20–E59.

This [hypermodern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypermodernism_(chess)) opening was developed by [Aron Nimzowitsch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aron_Nimzowitsch) who introduced it to master-level [chess](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess) in the early 20th century. Unlike most [Indian openings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Defence), the Nimzo-Indian does not involve an immediate [fianchetto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fianchetto), although Black often follows up with ...b6 and ...Bb7. By pinning White's [knight](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knight_(chess)), Black prevents the threatened 4.e4 and seeks to inflict [doubled pawns](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doubled_pawns) on White. White will attempt to create a [*pawn centre*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_chess#pawn_centre) and develop his pieces to prepare for an assault on the Black position.

Black's delay in committing to a [pawn structure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pawn_structure) makes the Nimzo-Indian (sometimes colloquially referred to as the "Nimzo") a very flexible defence to [1.d4](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1.d4). It can also into lines of the [Queen's Gambit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Gambit) or [Queen's Indian Defence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Indian_Defence). The Nimzo-Indian transpose is a highly respected defence to 1.d4, is played at all levels and has been played by every world champion since [Capablanca](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_Ra%C3%BAl_Capablanca). White often plays 3.g3 or 3.Nf3 to avoid the Nimzo-Indian, allowing him to meet 3.Nf3 Bb4+ (the [Bogo-Indian Defence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bogo-Indian_Defence)) with 4.Bd2 or 4.Nbd2, rather than 4.Nc3

