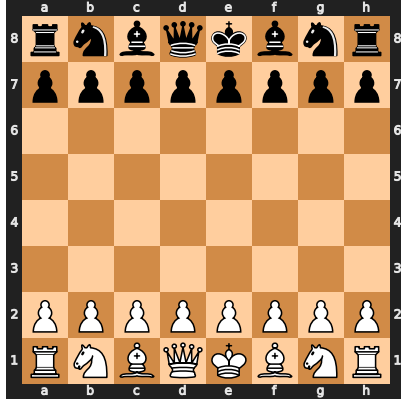


Italian Game

<https://lichess.org/@/sasadangelo>

2022.01.23

1 Introduction

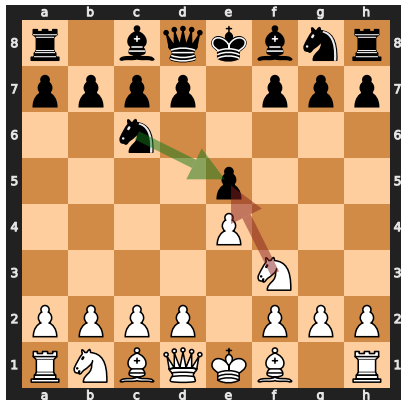


The Italian Game has been known for centuries: Giulio Cesare Polerio talks about it in his codes and it is mentioned in a treatise by Pedro Damiano of 1512 and, subsequently, by Gioachino Greco. Other moves in this line are reported in even older works. This opening has remained popular over the centuries and was played by the greatest chess players. This opening has three main variations:

- 1) Giuoco Piano;
- 2) Two Knights Defense;
- 3) Hungarian Defense;

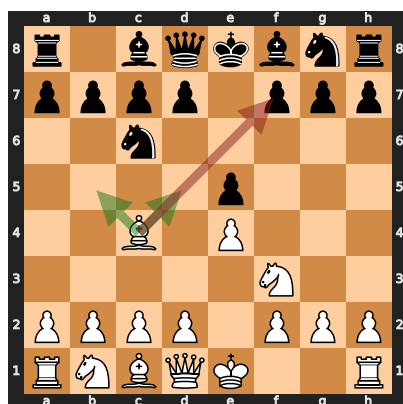
Today, Grandmaster (GM) players such as Anish Giri, Wesley So, and Maxime Vachier-Lagrave often play the first variation which we will discuss later.

2 Italian Game



Italian Game starts with the Two Knights Variation (see Basic Opening and

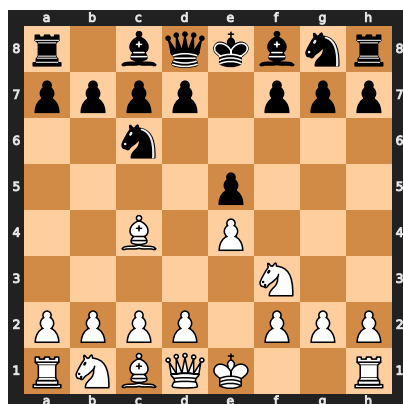
Principles study). In order to play the Italian Game, you need to move Bc4.

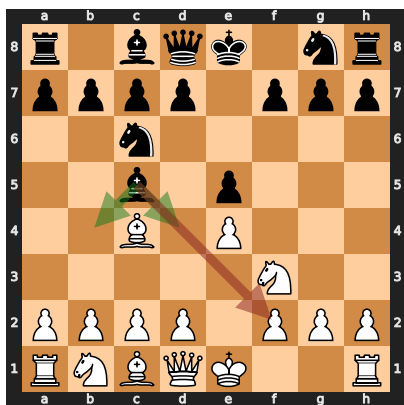


White 3. Bc4

This configuration on the Chessboard is the Italian Game. The pro of this opening is that the Bishop defends the b5 and d5 cells and, in addition, it attacks the weak Pawn f7 that is only protected by the King. Moreover, it controls the center and it allows White to castle in the next moves. The cons of this line are the hanging Bishop and that central control is not so extended. Starting from this position there could be different variations depending on the Black and White replies. For example, the Giuoco Piano, Giuoco Pianissimo, Central Attack, Knight Attack, etc.

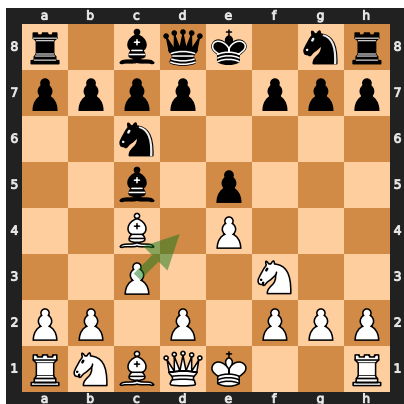
3 Giuoco Piano





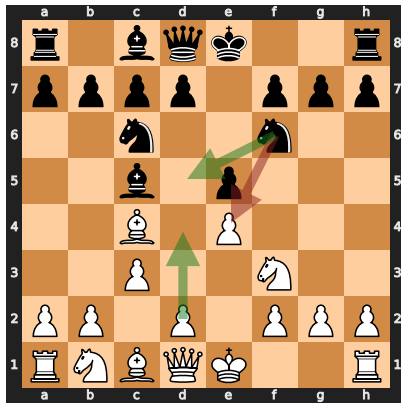
Black 3... Bc5

The best-known variation of the Italian Game is the Giuoco Piano (Quiet Game) where Black responds to the third move with Bc5. This variation is so-called because it leads to a more positional and slower game. The Black's reasons for making this move are the same as White's one. Put pressure on the weak pawn f2, fast development of the Bishop, control the cells b4 - d4, and the possibility of castling. However, Black is one piece behind White (the Knight). The cons of this move are the same as for White. In this variation White plays c3.



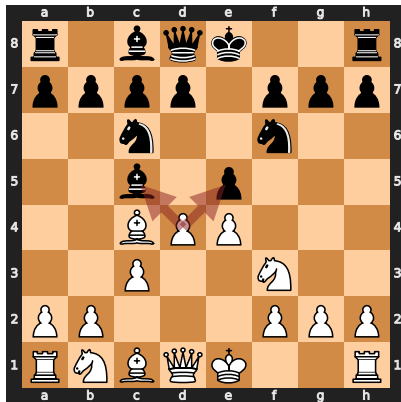
White 4. c3

The goal of this move is to defend cell d4 where we will move the pawn in d2 at the next move. Black usually replies with Nf6 in order to defend the d5 cell and attack the pawn in e4.



Black 4... Nf6

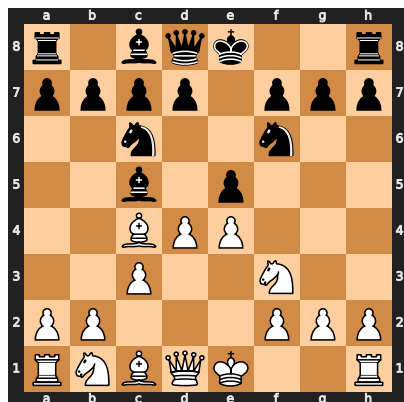
You can move now d4 attacking the Bishop in c5 and Pawn in e5.



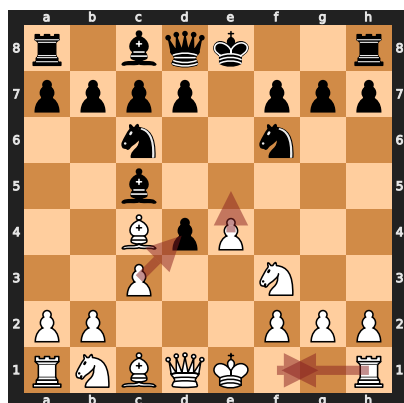
White 5. d4

This variation of the Giuoco Piano is called Central Attack. The White Pawn attack the Bishop in c5 and the Pawn in e5.

4 Giuoco Piano - Central Attack



When White plays the Central Attack, the best move for Black is exd4 .



Black 5... exd4

Now we have a few options to continue
 cxd4

The best move for Black here is the intermediate check with the bishop with Bb4 . Then we counter with Bd2 . If the opposing bishop now accepts the exchange, we hit back with our knight with Nd2 and have reached a balanced position with the full center. However, if our opponent plays the better move knight beats e4 , we swap the two bishops and then play the risky move bishop f7 . In this way, we take the opponent's king out of castling, and we can then threaten the opposing knight with the move Qb3 .

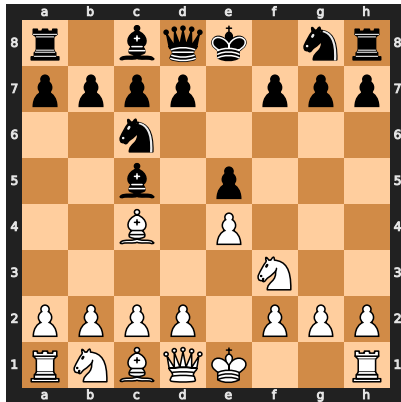
e5

With this move, we endanger the opposing knight on f6 . If he tries to escape, we can get a development lead. The better move here would be a pawn on d5 . Here we flee with our runner and play a fairly balanced game.

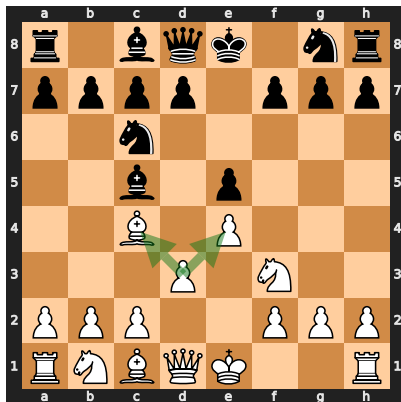
O-O

This variant is quite risky because we are betting on an opponent's mistake. If he castles after our castling, our pawn rush is starting with $cx d4$. But if our opponent plays the optimal move $Nxe4$, the game tends to be better for Black.

5 Giuoco Pianissimo

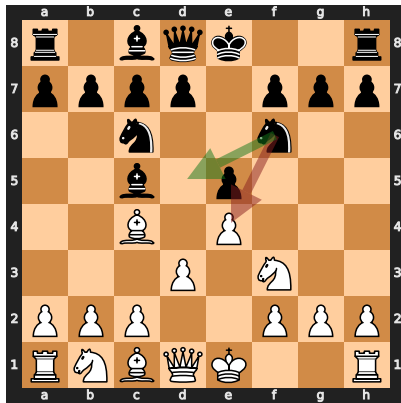


Another well-known variation of the Italian Game is the Giuoco Pianissimo. It is a continuation of the Giuoco Piano that leads to an even more positional and slow game. To play the Giuoco Pianissimo you need to move $d3$. Play $d3$.



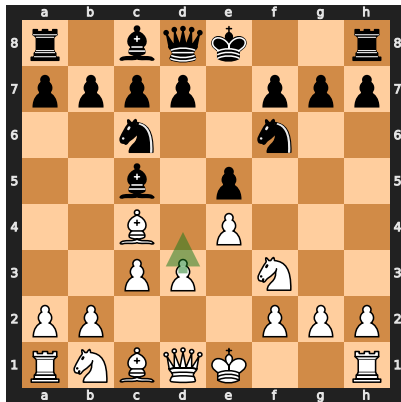
White 3. d3

The White Pawn in $d3$ defends the Bishop in $c4$ and Pawn in $e4$. Usually Black replies with $Nf6$.



Black 3... Nf6

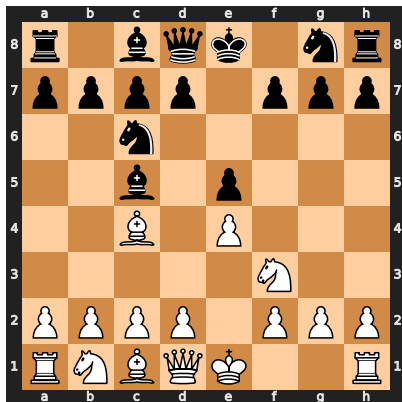
White can continue the Giuoco Pianissimo playing c3 in order to control the cell d4 so that we can move d4 in the next move. Play c3.



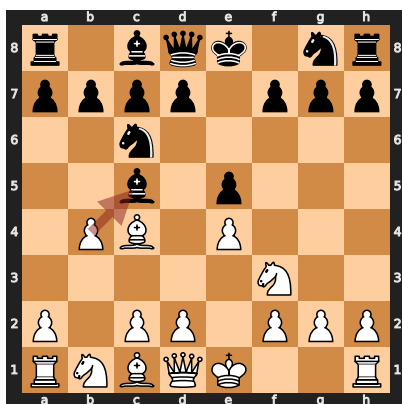
White 4. c3

White, in the next move, can continue with d4 to perform the Central Attack described in the Giuoco Piano chapter. Here we spent an additional move to arrive at the same configuration. However, in the meanwhile, we protected the Bishop in c4 and Pawn in e4.

6 Evan's Gambit



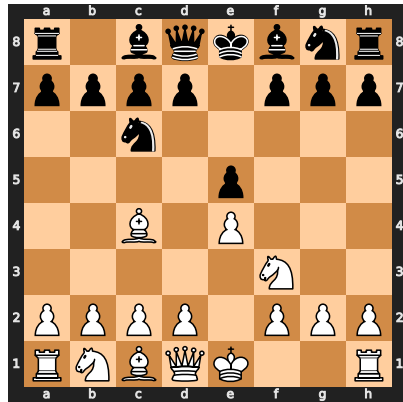
The Evan's Gambit is a continuation of the Giuoco Piano that adds a more aggressive approach to the White strategy. This variation involves move b4 after the Giuoco Piano.



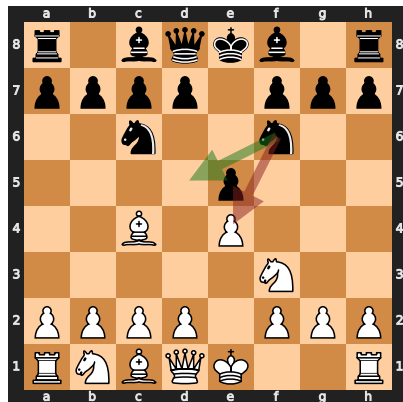
White 4. b4

This variation is not played at a very high level but it is quite frequent at beginners and intermediate levels with an high success score.

7 Two Knights Defense



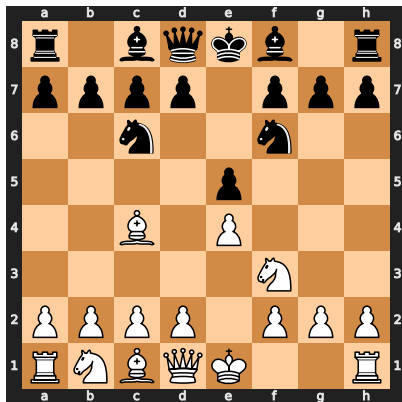
The Two Knights Defense is an alternative to the Giuoco Piano. When White plays Bc4 to start the Italian Game the Black can reply with Kf6 instead of Bc5 of the Giuoco Piano.



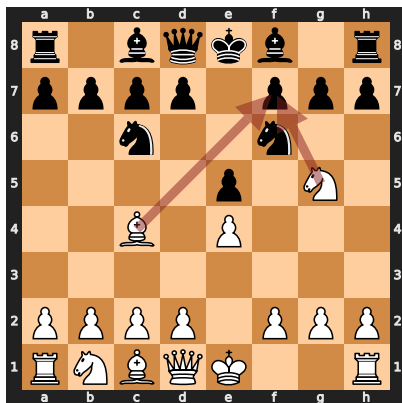
Black 1... Nf6

This defense allows the White some attacks such as the Fried Liver Attack or the Knight attack.

8 Knight Attack



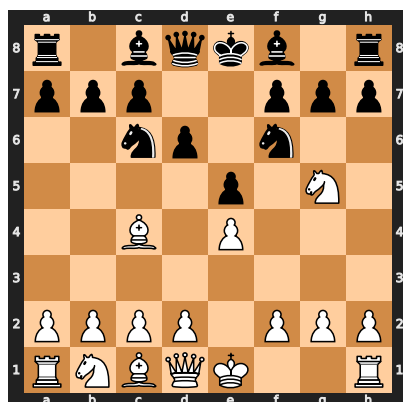
Let's start with the Two Knights Defense. There is a trap we can play that is very effective with players with a rating lower than 400. Sometimes I even successfully played it with players in the 400-600 range, however, it is very risky because they usually know how to neutralize it. The trap consists in playing Ng5. Play Ng5.



White 4. Ng5

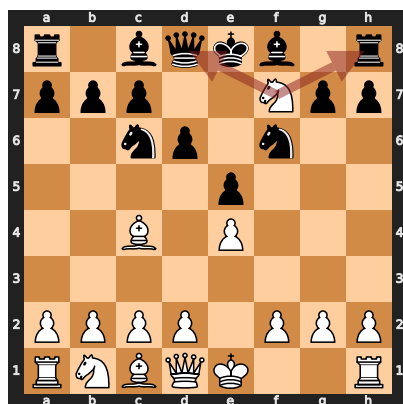
The goal here is to attack with Bishop and Knight the weak Pawn in f7. If Black neutralizes the attack with d5 we can move Nf7 to force the King to catch the Knight. You sacrifice it to avoid the opponent castles in the next moves. In the alternative, you can play d3 so that the Bishop in c1 will defend the Knight in g5.

However, when you play with very beginners players it could happen that they play something different from d5. Let's say Black plays d6.



Black 4... d6

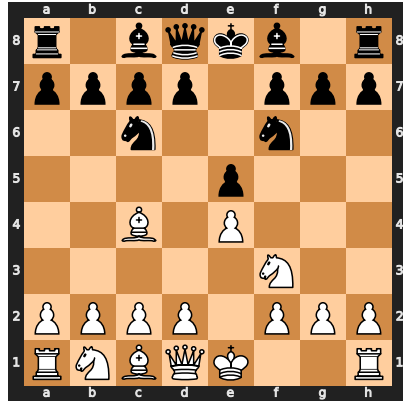
Now you can move Nf7.



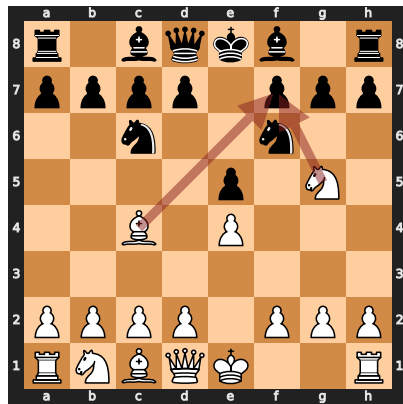
White 5. Nxf7

The Knight forked the Queen and the Rook. The King cannot catch it because it is defended by the Bishop. Usually, in this configuration, you earn a Rook that gives you a good advantage.

9 Fried Liver Attack

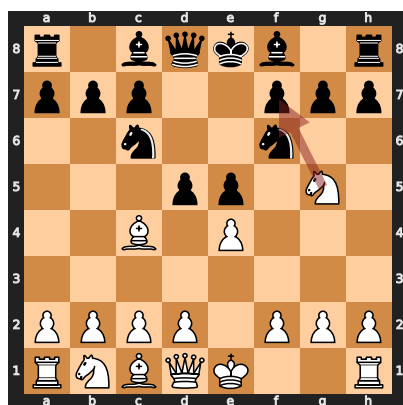


This is a well-known White attack against the Two Knights Defense. The goal for White is to sacrifice his Knight to avoid the Black's castling. The attack starts with Ng5.



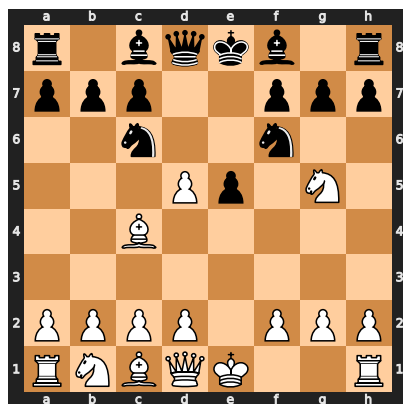
White 5. Ng5

The best move for Black is d5.



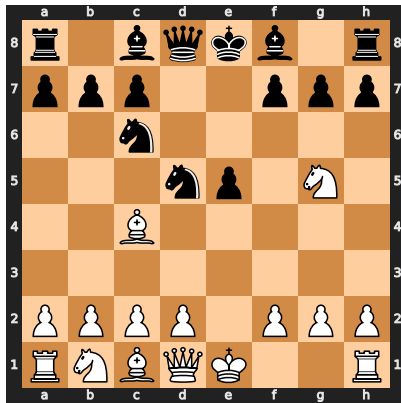
Black 5... d5

White catch the Black Pawn with exd5.



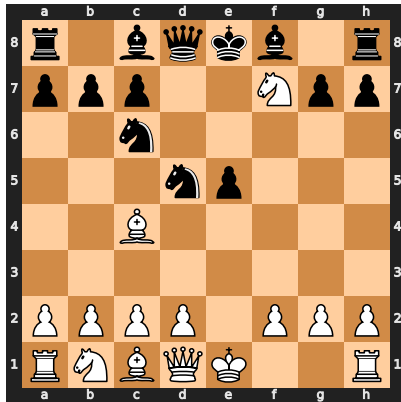
White 6. exd5

Black replies with Nxd5.



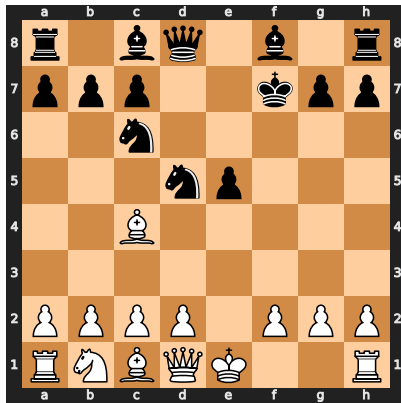
Black 6... Nxd5

Now White is ready to attack with Nf7.



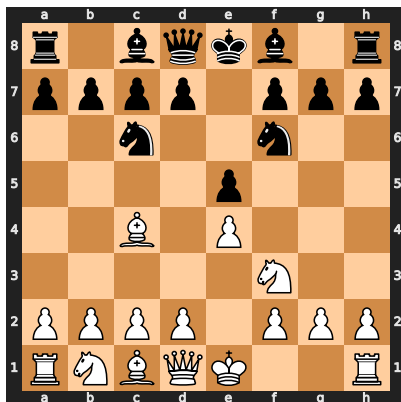
White 7. Nxf7

As in the Knight attack the White Knight fork the Queen and the Rook but this time there is no Bishop protection. Therefore, the King can catch the White Knight removing the threat but with no possibility to castle in the next moves. Black move Kxf7.

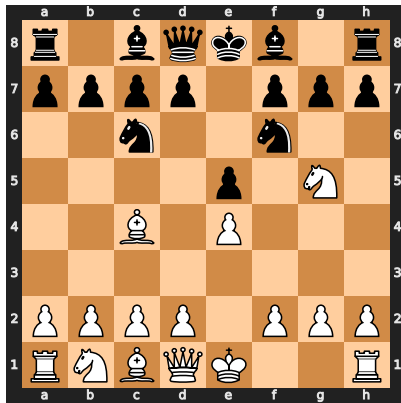


Black 7... Kxf7

10 Ponziani-Steinitz Gambit

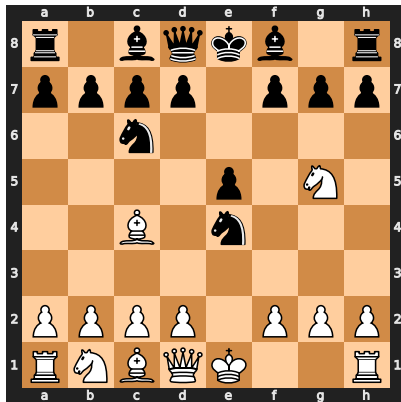


In this chapter, I would like to show you a trap I fell into by playing against the Bot Maria on Chess.com. The trap is a continuation of the Ponziani-Steinitz Gambit. I think it is an interesting trap to play against beginners. The trap is a defense against the White Knight attack. Let's start from the Black Two Knights Defense. Play Ng5.



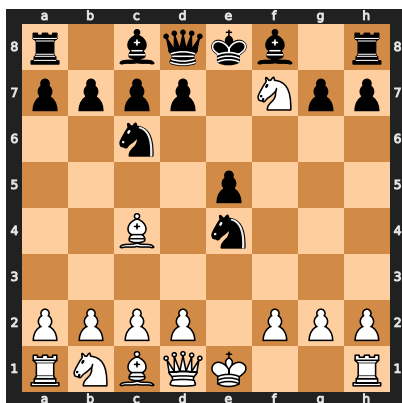
White 5. Ng5

White plays Ng5 starting the Knight attack. Black lets White believe that he is falling for his attack.



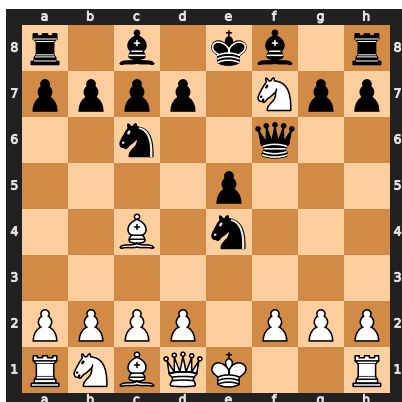
Black 5... Nxe4

Black plays Nxe4 and lets White start its attack. This configuration on the chess board is called Ponziani-Steinitz Gambit.



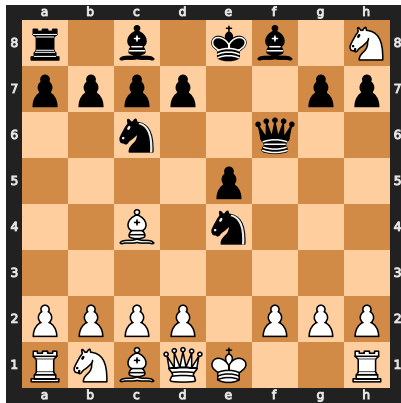
White 6. Nxf7

White is ready to fork Black Queen and Rook playing Nf7.



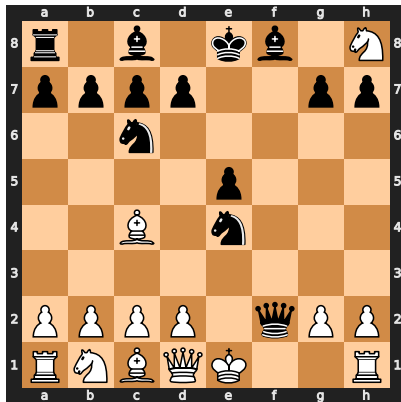
Black 6... Qf6

Black moves the Queen with Qf6 as expected by White but this is the beginning of his trap.



White 7. Nxd8

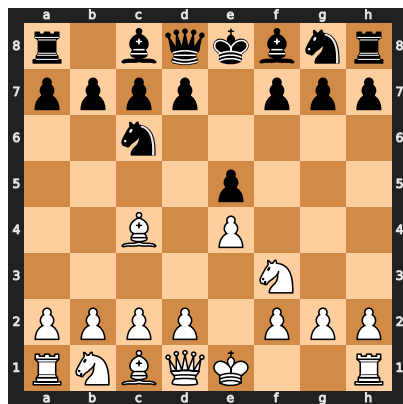
White completed its Knight attack with Nxd8 capturing the Rook. The problem for White is that he didn't notice the checkmate at the next Black move.



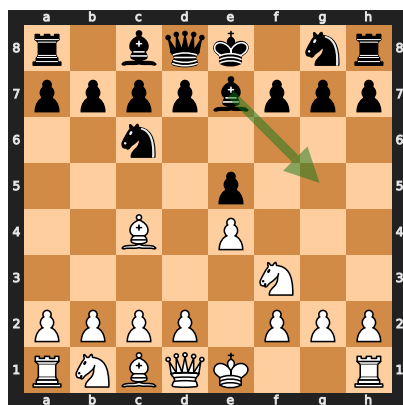
Black 7... Qxf2#

Black checkmate with Qxf2#.

11 Hungarian Defense

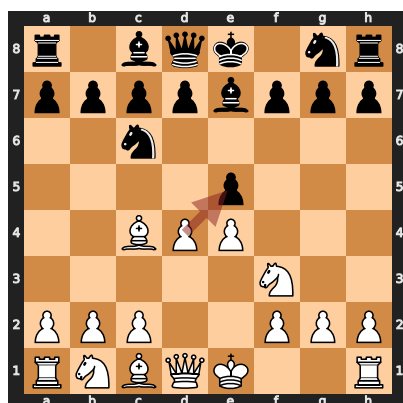


The Hungarian Defense is an alternative to the Giuoco Piano and the Two Knight Defense. This is a line typically chosen as a quiet response to the aggressive Bc4. The opening is seldom seen in modern play. To play this defense Black play Be7 avoiding the complexities of the Giuoco Piano, Evans Gambit, and Two Knights Defense. White has an advantage in space and free development, so Black must be prepared to defend a cramped position. Black play Be7.



Black 7... Be7

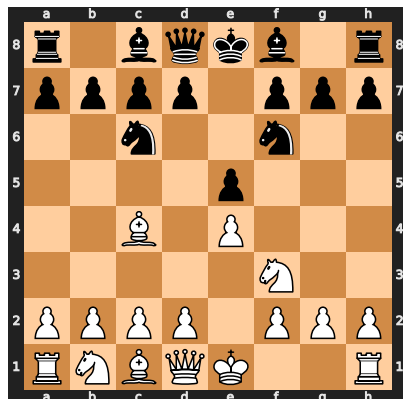
The Bishop protects the g5 square preventing the White Knight from attacking. The best reply for White is d4.



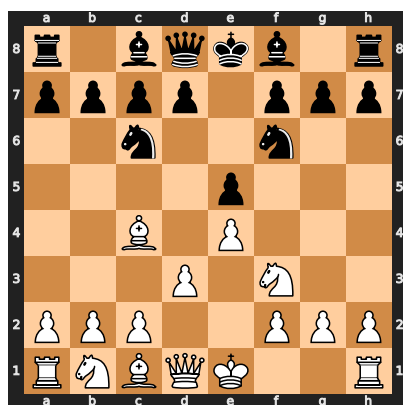
White 8. d4

With d4 White has an advantage in controlling the center.

12 Nepomniachtchi vs Carlsen - FIDE World Championship 2021

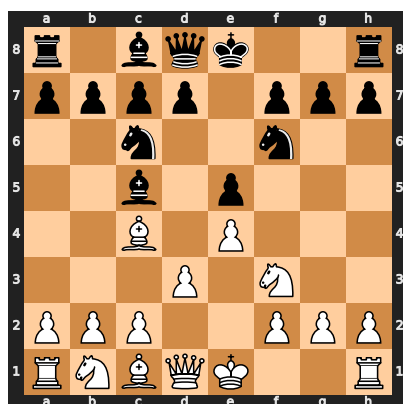


At the beginning of this lesson, we said that the Italian Game is played at a very high level by Grand Masters like Anish Giri, Wesley So, Maxime Vachier-Lagrave, and others. In this chapter, I will report Nepomniachtchi vs Carlsen Game 9 at the FIDE World Championship 2021. They played a combination of Two Knights Defense and Giuoco Pianissimo.



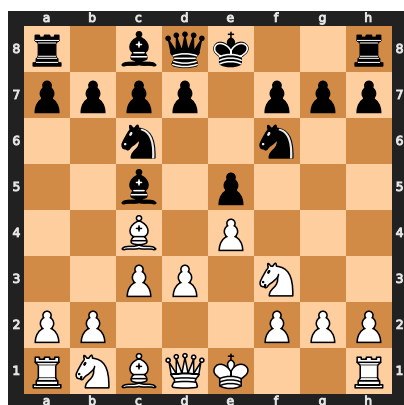
White 10. d3

White plays d3 to defend the Bishop in c4 and the Pawn in e4.



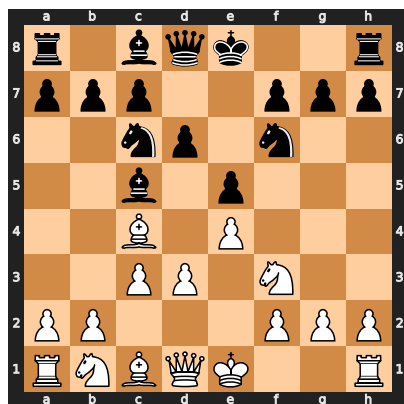
Black 10... Bc5

Black continues with Bc5 the typical move of the Giuoco Piano.



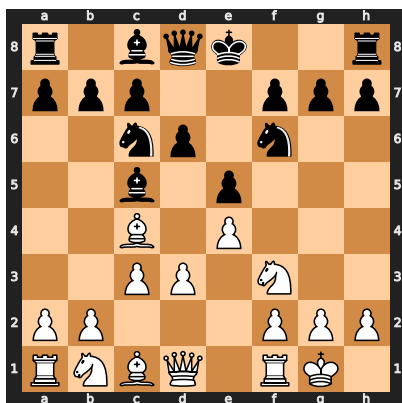
White 11. c3

White continue with c3 preparing to defend the d4 square and start the typical Giuoco Pianissimo.



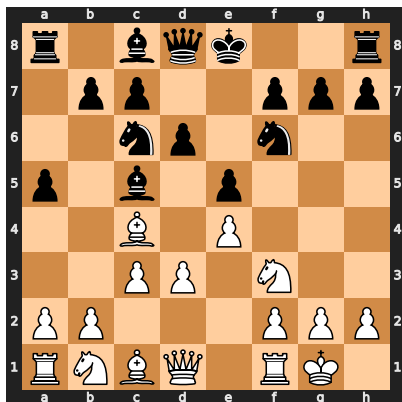
Black 11... d6

Black replies with a similar move d6.



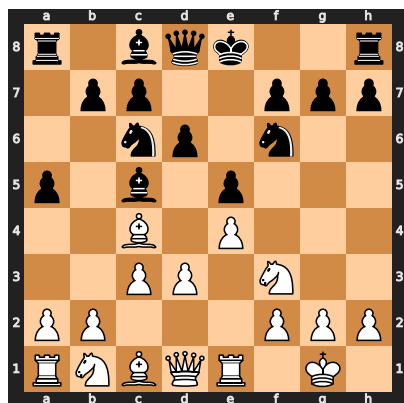
White 12. O-O

White is ready for castling. Note how the castling always precedes the Pawn move in d4 to avoid Black Bishop check after the Pawn exchanges.



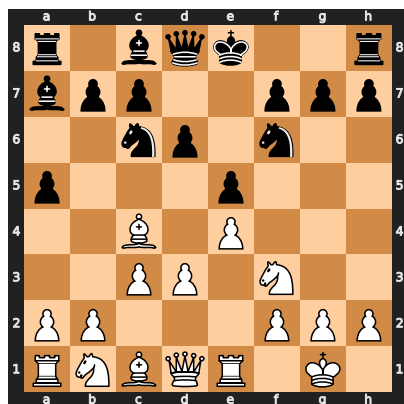
Black 12... a5

Black moves a5 to protect square b4.



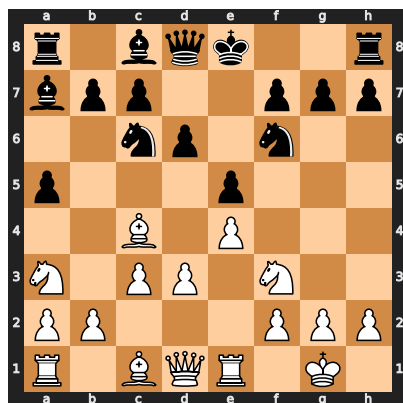
White 13. Re1

White moves Re1 to protect the e4 Pawn that will hang once we move the other Pawn in d4.



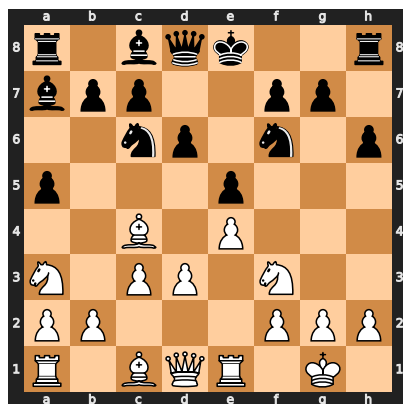
Black 13... Ba7

Black move Ba7 protects the Bishop still keeping control of the diagonal a7-g1.



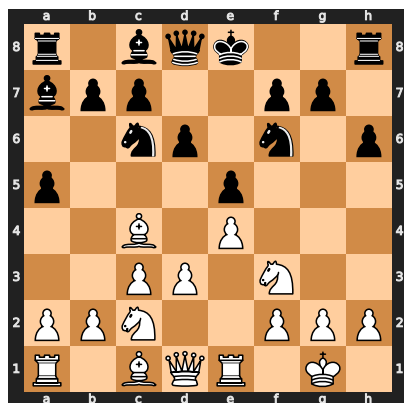
White 14. Na3

White starts developing the Knight Na3 that during the game will move in c2 and e3.



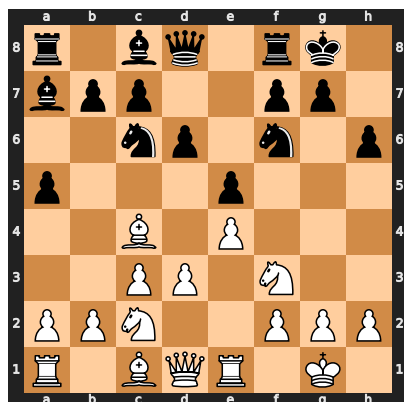
Black 14... h6

Black move h6 to protect the g5 square and avoid possible White Knight attacks.



White 15. Nc2

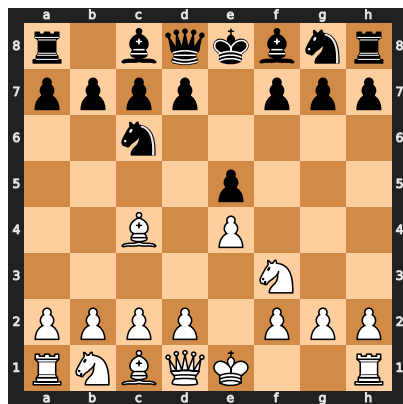
White Knight continues its development with Nc2.



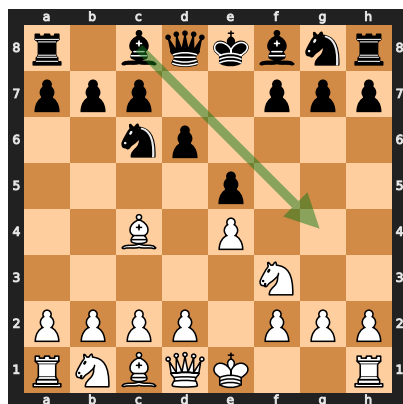
Black 15... O-O

Finally, Black is ready for the castle. The Opening phase is completed and the Game enters the Middle Game.

13 Légal's Mate

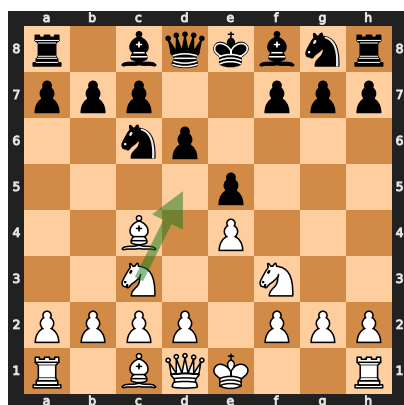


The Légal Trap or Blackburne Trap (also known as Légal Pseudo-Sacrifice and Légal Mate) is a chess opening trap, characterized by a queen sacrifice followed by a checkmate with minor pieces if Black accepts the sacrifice. The trap has the name of the French player Sire de Légal (1702–1792). Joseph Henry Blackburne (1841–1924), a British master and one of the world's top five players in the latter part of the 19th century, set the trap on many occasions. White can play this trap when Black plays d6 instead of the typical Giuoco Piano, Two Knights Defense, or Hungarian Defense.



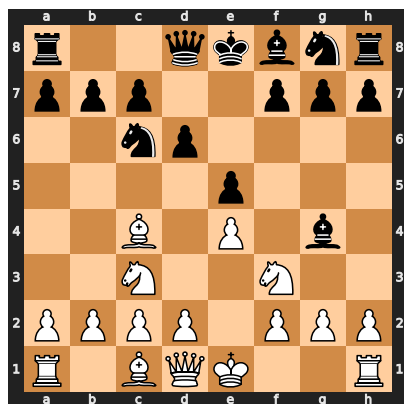
Black 1... d6

Black plays d6 to open the diagonal c8-h3 to the Bishop. White replies with Nc3. Play Nc3.



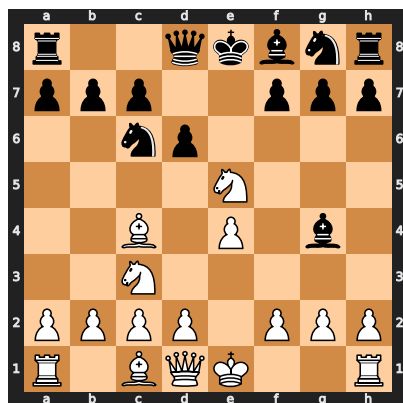
White 2. Nc3

Knight in c3 defends the square d5.



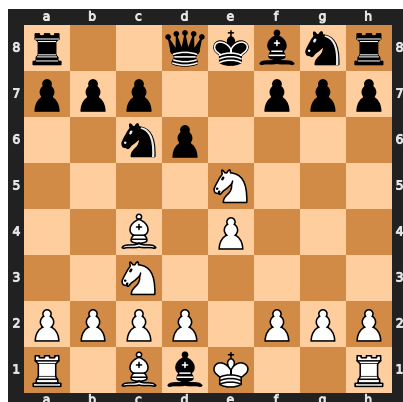
Black 2... Bg4

Black moves Bg4 to pin the Knight to the Queen.



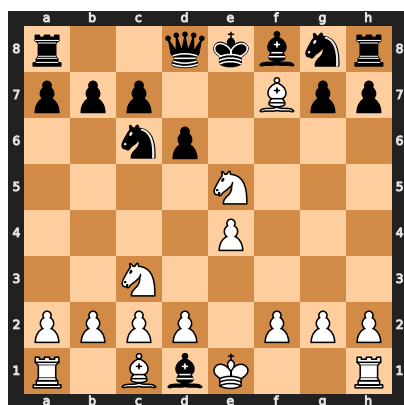
White 3. Nxe5

White simulates a blunder moving Nxe5 and sacrificing the Queen.



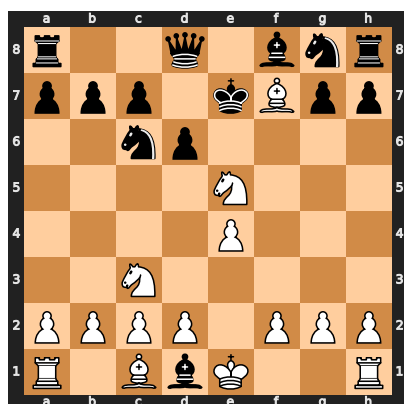
Black 3... Bxd1

Black, at this point, will rush to capture the Queen.



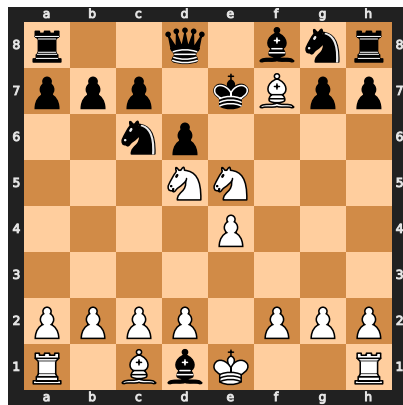
White 4. Bxf7+

The White trap is ready to start with Bxf7+.



Black 4... Ke7

The Black, at this point, will rush to capture the Queen.



White 5. Nd5#

White checkmate with Nd5#.