The Modernized Petrov's Defense

A Complete Opening Repertoire for Black

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Key to Symbols

- ! a good move
- ? a weak move
- !! an excellent move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesting move
- ?! a dubious move
- □ only move
- N novelty
- C' lead in development
- zugzwang
- = equality
- ∞ unclear position
- $\overline{\bar{\omega}}$ with compensation for the sacrificed material
- ± White stands slightly better
- □ Black stands slightly better
- ± White has a serious advantage
- F Black has a serious advantage
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- \rightarrow with an attack
- ↑ with initiative
- Δ with the idea of
- △ better is
- ≤ worse is
- + check
- # mate

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Introduction

The Petrov Defence (also known as the Petroff or Russian Defense depending on which part of the world you are in) is a fantastic opening. In today's chess, where every line has been extensively developed and analyzed, avoiding many of those openings and systems with the Petrov against 1.e4 is a potentially significant gain for players of the black pieces.

Another important aspect is that it is such an old opening, dating from as far back as the first part of the 19th century. When looking for the earliest possible games I found that some positions that we consider as a tabiya today are of old origin.

To reinforce this point, I will give an example: After 1.e4 e5 2. \triangle f3 \triangle f6 3. \triangle xe5 d6 4. \triangle f3 \triangle xe4 5.d4 d5 6. \triangle d3 \triangle e7 7.0-0 \triangle c6 we reach a position which is a starting point of one of Black's main development plans, and to my great surprise it is Paul Morphy who played it! Obviously, due to the efforts of Alexander Petrov, we can surely add Morphy as the main developer of this system.

In my books, I try to present the material in a friendly and readable way but not at the expense of sacrificing quality. This is the philosophy I followed in my Petrov book as well.

Milos Pavlovic, February 2025

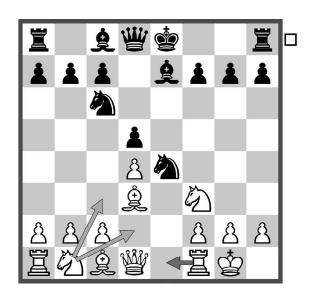
Part I

3. 2xe5 – Classical Tabiya



Various 8th Move Sidelines

1.e4 e5 2. 2 f3 2 f6 3. 2 xe5 d6 4. 2 f3 2 xe4 5.d4 d5 6. 2 d3 2 e7 7.0-0 2 c6



Chapter Guide

Chapter 1 – Various 8th Move Sidelines

1.e4 e5 2.�f3 �f6 3.�xe5 d6 4.�f3 �xe4 5.d4 d5 6.�d3 �e7 7.0-0 �c6

| a) 8. 🖄 bd2 | 11 |
|--|----|
| b) 8. 公c3 | 14 |
| c) 8. 邑e1 臭g4 9.c4 | 18 |
| d) 8. 昌e1 臭g4 9.c3 f5 10. 包bd2 0-0 11 | 22 |
| e) 8. 冨e1 臭g4 9.c3 f5 10. ②bd2 0-0 11. 營b3 ②a5 | 25 |
| f) 8. 基e1 臭g4 9.c3 f5 10. 幻bd2 0-0 11. 營b3 含h8 12. 營xb7 基f6 13. 營b3 基b8 營a4 | 30 |
| g) 8. 볼e1 臭g4 9.c3 f5 10. 心bd2 0-0 11. 營b3 含h8 12. 營xb7 볼f6 13. 營b3 볼b8 營c2 | 36 |

a) 8.4 bd2

1. e4 e5 2. 🖄 f3 🖄 f6



Position after: 2... 4 f6

The Petrov (sometimes Petroff in English, or Russian Defense as it is called in Eastern Europe, but we will stick with Petrov throughout) is one of the most solid openings against 1.e4. It is really for those who prefer to simplify and, as we say, "dry out" positions so that balanced or equal positions can be reached. It is not as popular as the Ruy Lopez, for instance; the reason for that is that today, even with the black pieces, players are not entirely happy to get simplified positions and only play for a draw. Apart from that, we can see that on a high level - such as the Candidates and World Championship matches - it is often employed.

3. ②xe5 d6 4. ②f3 ②xe4 5. d4 d5 6. Ձd3 Ձe7 7. 0-0 ②c6

Our starting position in this classical setup in the Petrov. Surprisingly, this position was seen all the way back in the Paul Morphy and Howard Staunton era. The oldest games connected to a specific player is Morphy in 1858, and Staunton later reached exactly this position! This is fabulous. First, we will examine ideas that at first sight might appear simple to handle, but things are not so easy. Black must be aware of how to handle such continuations.



Position after: 7... 2c6

8. 🖄 bd2

White can develop the knight in a slightly different manner − 7. ②c3 − and we will analyze this move in our next chapter. It has to be said, though, that in both cases the idea is simply faster development − control over the e-file is what White is counting on, while Black is simply looking to exchange pieces to eliminate pressure.

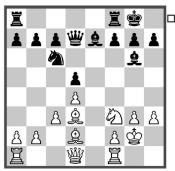
8... 🖄 xd2 9. 🚊 xd2 🚊 g4 10. c3 0-0 11. h3 💄 h5 12. g3



Position after: 12. g3

A modern idea; the king is coming to g2, and the idea is later to put the queen on c2.

12... yd7 13. g2 gg6



Position after: 13... \(\mathbb{g}\)g6

14. 💄 f4

White has options here:

A) 14. 營c2 皇xd3 15. 營xd3 a6 16. 国ae1 国ae8 17. 皇f4 f6 18. h4 皇d6 Black achieved equality. ½ – ½ (18) Popovic, D (2494) – Sychev, K (2532) Bajina Basta 2024. **B)** 14. ②e1 ②d6 15. ৺g4 This is the idea; White is hoping to generate pressure in the endgame. 15... ৺xg4 16. hxg4



Position after: 16. hxg4

16... 基ae8! [16... 基fe8 17. 单xg6 hxg6 18. 公d3 f6 19. g5 全f7 20. 基h1 White has some pressure here. ½ — ½ (37) Caruana, F (2810) — Dominguez Perez, L (2713) Dortmund 2016] 17. 单xg6 hxg6 18. 公d3 公d8!?



Position after: 18... 🖒 d8!?

This is the point — only with the a8-rook on e8 can Black play this manoeuvre. 19. g5 ②e6 20. 罩h1 f6 21. gxf6 gxf6 22. 罩h2 g5 23. 罩ah1 ②g7 Black is doing OK.

 營e2 As in the Vidit — Abasov game below, Black is doing OK. ½-½ (21) Müller, G (2576) — Vinchev, S (2511) ICCF 2022] 15... h6 16. 營d3 g5 17. 皇e5 富f7 18. 墨ae1 冨af8 19. 冨e3 a6 20. 營e2



Position after: 20. We2

20... $\[\]$ 521. b4 $\[\]$ 5f7 22. a4 $\[\]$ a7 23. g4 $\[\]$ c8 24. a5 $\[\]$ d6 25. $\[\]$ e1 $\[\]$ d8 26. $\[\]$ f1 $\[\]$ e7 27. $\[\]$ d3 $\[\]$ d7 28. $\[\]$ g1 $\[\]$ c6 29. $\[\]$ g2 $\[\]$ e7 This was played in the Candidates and it seems that Black, with a waiting strategy, has managed to balance the game. $\[\]$ 4 (31) Vidit, S (2727) – Abasov, N (2632) Toronto 2024.

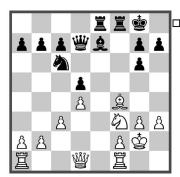
14... **\(\bar{\B}\)** ae8 15. **\(\bar{\B}\)** xg6

White can still wait: 15. 볼e1 臭xd3 16. 營xd3 公d8 17. h4 h6 18. 볼e5 c6 19. 볼ae1 臭f6 20. 볼5e3 볼xe3



Position after: 20... 罩xe3

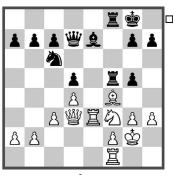
15... fxg6



Position after: 15... fxg6

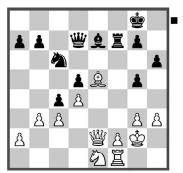
It is essential to react in this way otherwise White has a possible h4-h5 plan, which can create disturbance.

16. 營d3 當f5 17. 當ae1 嘼ef8 18. 嘼e3 g5



Position after: 18... g5

19. 奧e5 h6 20. 營e2 罩5f7 21. ②e1 ②a5 22. b3 c5 23. 罩f3 ②c6 24. 罩xf7 罩xf7 25. ②d3 c4 26. ②e1



Position after: 26. 2e1

26... b5

Black is fine. He used a similar strategy as in a few other games I gave. $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ (26) Volokitin, A (2667) – Gelfand, B (2658) Ajka HUN 2024.

b) 8.42c3

1. e4 e5 2. ②f3 ②f6 3. ②xe5 d6 4. ②f3 ②xe4 5. d4 d5 6. Ձd3 Ձe7 7. 0-0 ②c6 8. ②c3



Position after: 8. 42c3

Position after: 9... \(\mathbb{g} g4

10. **월**b1

White has a couple of ideas here:



Position after: 11. &f4

This is another important approach that has become popular in recent years: White will eliminate the knight on e4 and prepare the stage for central play in which will try to be faster with his plans along the e-file.

8... **②**xc3 9. bxc3 **≜**g4



Position after: 20... \did d6

21. 曾g4 星e8 22. 星xe8+ 臭xe8 23. ②f5 曾d7 24. ②h6+ 曾g7 25. 曾f4 曾d6 Black doesn't have serious problems creating a balanced game. ½ – ½ (35) Degerhammar, R (2502) – Matyukhin, S (2509) ICCF 2016.

A3) 11... 皇h5 12. 豐e2 皇d6 13. 皇xd6 豐xd6 14. 豐e3 皇g6 15. 公h4 皇xd3 16. cxd3 豐d7 17. 豐f3 g6 18. g3 昌ae8 19. 公g2 公e7 20. 公e3 曾g7 21. 昌e2 c6 22. 昌ae1 h5 23. 豐f4



Position after: 23. Wf4

23... 夕g8 24. 今g2 基e6 25. h3 学d8 26. g4 学h4 Black had equalized and later won the game. 0-1 (83) Ivic, V (2510) — Mamedov, N (2615) Konya TUR 2019.

B) 10. h3 兔h5 11. 冨b1 冨b8 12. 兔f5 0-0 13. 營d3 兔g6



Position after: 13... \$ g6

14. **Qxg6** [14. **Qf4 Qd6** 15. **Qxg6** hxg6 16. **Qxd6 Wxd6** 17. **Zfe1** b6 18. **We3 Wd7** 19. **Wf4 Zfe8** 20. h4 f6!



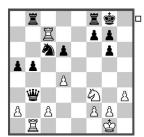
Position after: 20... f6!

Black has achieved good play. 0-1 (49) Kotronias, V (2518) — Mamedov, N (2602) Nakhchivan AZE 2018] 14... hxg6 15. c4 🖒 a5 16. cxd5 🖐 xd5 17. 🗸 e1 &d6 18. &a3 b5 19. &xd6 cxd6



Position after: 19... cxd6

20. 볼e7 This position is popular among correspondence players. Here we have: 20... ②c6 [20... ②c4 21. 볼xa7± 1-0 (61) Csjernyik, J (2456) — Jandek, S (2500) ICCF 2013] 21. 基c7 a5 22. 學b3 學xb3



Position after: 22... 響xb3

23. cxb3 [23. axb3 當fc8 24. 當d7 公b4与; 23. 當xb3 公b4 24. 當a7 當a8 25. 當xa8 26. 當b2 當c8与 23... 當fc8 24. 當d7 公b4 25. 當b2 [It is overoptimistic for White to try: 25. 公g5公xa2平] 25... 當d8 26. 甚xd8+ 甚xd8 27. a3 公d5 Overall we can say that Black is able to control the game, in the

sense of reaching equal chances, without many difficulties. $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ (38) Pasko, P (2541) – Hall, R (2598) ICCF 2017.

10... \Bar b8 11. \Bar e1 0-0



Position after: 11... 0-0

12. h3

The alternative is the logical idea to place the bishop on f4 immediately...

12. 皇f4 皇d6 Probably best is to deal with this strong bishop on f4... [12... a6 13. a4 堂h8 14. 豐e2 皇d6 15. 豐e3 豐d7 16. 皇xd6 豐xd6 17. ②e5



Position after: 17. 2e5

17... \triangle xe5 18. dxe5 and White has some initiative. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ (34)

Huschenbeth, N (2600) — Laurusas, T (2573) Walbrzych POL 2024] **13**. **Qxd6 Wxd6**



Position after: 13... Wxd6



Position after: 19... \$\div g7\$



Position after: 15. Wxf5

Now, from two examples, we can see how the game might continue for both sides:

15... 💄 d6

15... b5 16. 皇f4 g6 17. 營d3 a6 18. 볼e2 皇d6 19. 營d2 皇xf4 20. 營xf4 查g7 21. 볼be1 營d6 Black had achieved counterplay and later won: 0-1 (48) Quesada Perez, Y (2631) — Dominguez Perez, L (2732) Matanzas 2016.

16. **2g5** f6 17. **2d2 2h8** 18. c4 dxc4 19. **2e4 2e7** 20. **3b5** a6 21. **3xc4**



Position after: 21. Wxc4

This gives Black adequate play. $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ (42) Perry, D (2503) – Dunlop, G (2536) ICCF 2019.

c) 8.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e1 \(\partial\gamma\)g4 9.c4

1. e4 e5 2. ②f3 ②f6 3. ②xe5 d6 4. ②f3 ②xe4 5. d4 d5 6. 皇d3 皇e7 7. 0-0 ②c6 8. 冨e1



Position after: 8. \(\bar{\bar{\B}} e1 \)

Together with 8.c4 (which we will see in later chapters) this is the main idea, creating pressure on a knight on e4.

8... ≜g4

This is an old and, in my opinion, critical reaction; it is essential material for any book on the Petrov.

9. c4

We will also later examine the more popular and probably more critical 9.c3.

9. ②xe4 dxe4 10. 冨xe4 ②xf3 11. 營xf3 ②xd4 12. 營d1 ②e6= This is the main

point that gives Black an easy game.

9... �∫f6



Position after: 9... 4 f6

10. 🖾 c3



Position after: 11... Wxd5

12. Yxd5 [12. Yh3 Yxd4 13. Qc3 Qg4 14. Zf1 h5 The idea is queenside castling; Black is fine. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ (14) Bellahcene, B (2499) – Debray, C (2367)