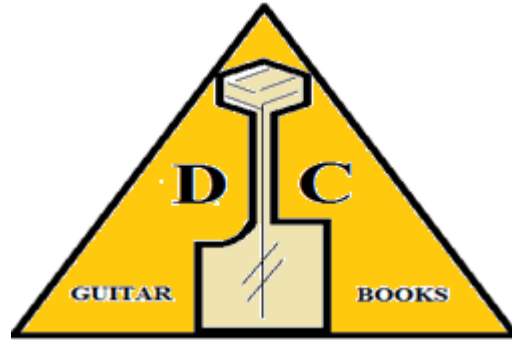


GUITAR TUITION BOOK 1

METHOD FOR BEGINNERS

By Don Cook



PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

BLUES

&

ROCK

GUITAR

THE BLUES PROGRESSION

&

CHORD CHART

THE BLUES & ROCK BOOK

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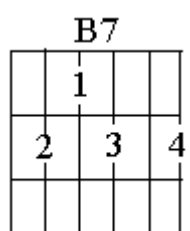
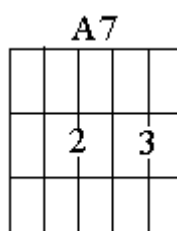
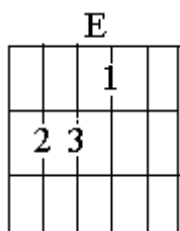
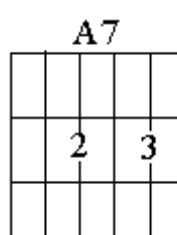
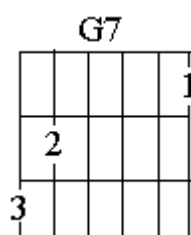
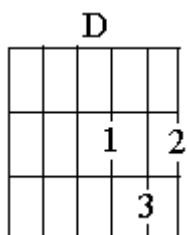
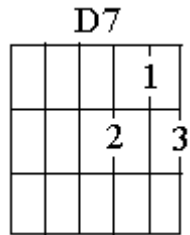
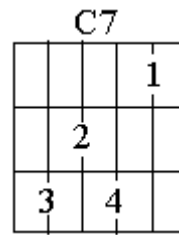
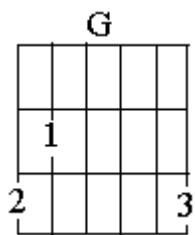
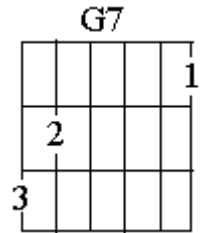
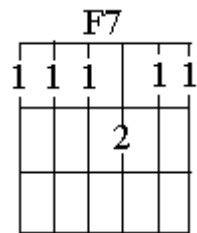
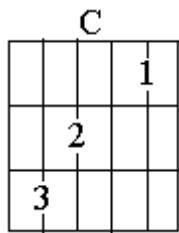
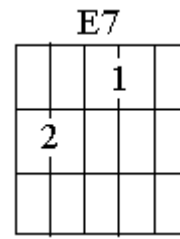
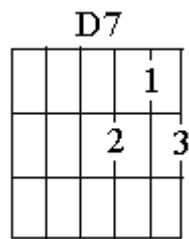
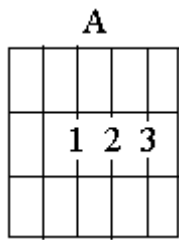
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THE I IV V CHORDS



THE 12 BAR BLUES PROGRESSION

USING THE I, IV, & V CHORDS

From scales we can create chords and the most popular chords used to play the Blues are the I, IV & V chords of the major scale. Below is a chart listing the I, IV, V chords in the most popular keys and how to work them out.

Write above the letters in the scale the number 1 to 8.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		I	IV	V
Scale of C major	<u>C</u>	D	E	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	A	B	C		C	F	G

The numbers 1 4 & 5 fall over the letters C F & G and from this process we can create our three primary major chords in the key of C. To understand more about chord construction students can find information in music theory books on harmony or search the Internet, but for now just commit the chords to memory.

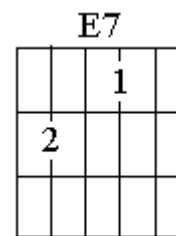
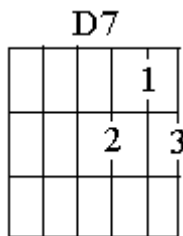
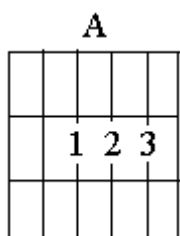
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		I	IV	V
Scale of G major	<u>G</u>	A	B	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	E	F#	G		G	C	D

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		I	IV	V
Scale of D major	<u>D</u>	E	F#	<u>G</u>	<u>A</u>	B	C#	D		D	G	A

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		I	IV	V
Scale of A major	<u>A</u>	B	C#	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	F#	G#	A		A	D	E

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		I	IV	V
Scale of E major	<u>E</u>	F#	G#	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	C#	D#	E		E	A	B

CHORDS IN THE KEY OF A



CONSTRUCTING THE 12 BAR BLUES PROGRESSION

The blues progression is made up of 12 bars of music hence the name 12 Bar Blues. The first four bars of the progression are played using the I chord A. The following progression is in the key of A

A ♯/ A ♯/

Variations can be made by adding the IV chord D7 in bar 2. Dominant 7th chords are also used to play the blues

A D7 A ♯/

CONSTRUCTING THE 12 BAR BLUES PROGRESSION

The next four bars are played using the IV chord D7 for bars 5 and 6 and the I chord A for bars 7 and 8.

Musical notation for bars 5-8. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. Bar 5 is labeled D7, bar 6 is marked with a double slash (//), bar 7 is labeled A, and bar 8 is marked with a double slash (//). The staff shows a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps.

The final four bars are played using the V chord E7 for bar 9 and the IV chord D7 for bar 10. Bars 11 and 12 finish with the I chord A. Variation can also be made in these final four bars. The V E7 chord could be played for bars 9 & 10 leaving out the IV D7 chord.

Musical notation for bars 9-12. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. Bar 9 is labeled E7, bar 10 is labeled (E7) D7, bar 11 is labeled A, and bar 12 is marked with a double slash (//). The staff shows a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps.

The final four bars can also include a turnaround bar using the V chord. The V chord tends to sound unfinished and wants to resolve to the I chord therefore we can use this bar to turn the song around and repeat it. Hence the term turnaround bar.

Musical notation for bars 9-12 including a turnaround bar. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. Bar 9 is labeled E7, bar 10 is labeled D7, bar 11 is labeled A, and bar 12 is labeled Turnaround. The turnaround bar is divided into two parts: 1 E7 and 2 A. The staff shows a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps.

THE COMPLETE 12 BAR BLUES PROGRESSION

Complete musical notation for the 12-bar blues progression. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. Bars 1-4: Bar 1 is labeled A, bar 2 is labeled D7, bar 3 is labeled A, and bar 4 is marked with a double slash (//). Bars 5-8: Bar 5 is labeled D7, bar 6 is marked with a double slash (//), bar 7 is labeled A, and bar 8 is marked with a double slash (//). Bars 9-12: Bar 9 is labeled E7, bar 10 is labeled D7, bar 11 is labeled A, and bar 12 is labeled Turnaround. The turnaround bar is divided into two parts: 1 E7 and 2 A. The staff shows a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps.

Transpose the progression into C G D & E

CHORD RHYTHM PATTERNS

E

E

E

E

THE HAMMER-ON

E

E

E

E

CHORD RHYTHM PATTERNS

A7

A7

A7

A7

THE HAMMER-ON

A7

A7

A7

A7

CHORD RHYTHM PATTERNS

B7

B7

B7

B7