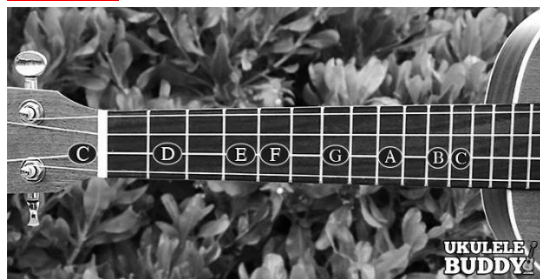


SUMMARY

SCALES:



This pattern of **Whole** steps (2 frets) and **Half** steps (1 fret) is the same for a **SCALE** in any key

C major scale	C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C
D major scale	D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D
E major scale	E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, E
F major scale	F, G, A, Bb, C, D, E, F
G major scale	G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G
A major scale	A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G#, A
B major scale	B, C#, D#, E, F#, G#, A#, B

CHORDS:

MAJOR chord: the first (**ROOT**), third and fifth note – that's' I, iii and V

MINOR chord - flatten note iii in the scale.

Chord	Major	Minor
C	C,E,G	C,Eb,G
Db/C#	Db,F,Ab	Db,E,Ab
D	D,F#,A	D,F,A
Eb/D#	Eb,G,Bb	Eb,Gb,Bb
E	E,G#,B	E,G,B
F	F,A,C	F,Ab,C
Gb/F#	Gb,Bb,Db	Gb,A,Db
G	G,B,D	G,Bb,D
Ab/G#	Ab,C,Eb	Ab,B,Eb
A	A,C#,E	A,C,E
Bb/A#	Bb,D,F	Bb, Db,F
B	B,D#,F#	B,D,F#

12 Bar Blues in the Key of C



12 bar blues is made up of only 3 chords. These are the I (one) chord, IV (four) chord and the V (five chord), often with a flattened 7th.

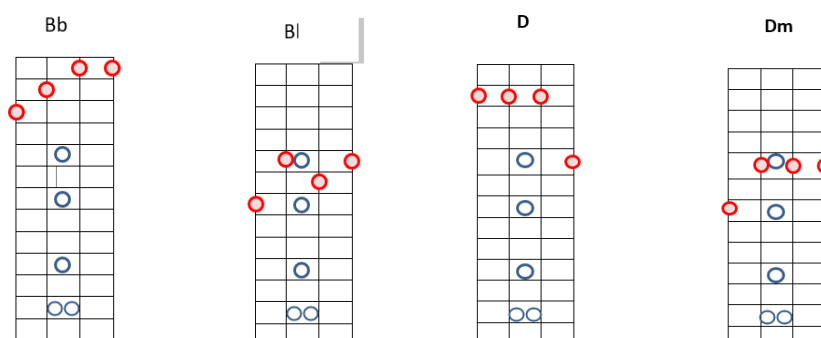
How many ways can you play the chord ?

<https://ozbcoz.com/Songs/>

Pick your song: click on the chord diagrams on the right to see many **different** ways of playing the **SAME** chord.

MOVEABLE CHORDS:

We looked at some “moveable” chord shapes, which let you play the same chord **SHAPE** in different places on the neck, giving you **different chords**. Some of the shapes that you can slide up and down the neck included



Scale degrees: are notes or chords in a scale within a key. They are usually written as Roman numerals. These describe how far a note is from the root note of the scale or how far the chord is from the root / TONIC note in the key. For example, in the Key of C, the root (Tonic) note is a C. So the chord will be a C MAJOR. So the roman numeral (**I**) is a C Major chord.

The F chord is **IV** because F is the fourth note in the C major scale. The G chord is a **V** because G is the fifth note in the C major scale. Jazz standards are often notated as using roman numerals because it enables musicians to easily transpose a tune to different keys.

The tonality (the combination of tones or notes within the chords) of the chords in a key are:

I	Major	Primary chords
ii	Minor	
iii	Minor	
IV	Major	The others are Secondary chords
V	Major	
vi	Minor	
vii	Half-diminished (don't panic on this: cheat by playing a V – no-one will know)	

THE MAGIC CHORDS.

A huge number of hit songs are built on the same FOUR chords: the **MAGIC I, IV, V** and **vi**. Quick reminder: we use Roman Numerals to name chords so we can identify which note of the SCALE they're built on. Chord I is built on the first note of an eight-note scale, and chord V upon the fifth.

Pick a KEY in the outer circle. That gives your root/**TONIC** note and major chord (Roman Numeral **I/FIRST POSITION**).

Go **CLOCKWISE** ↻ to find the **DOMINANT** chord (Roman **V / FIFTH POSITION**) for that key.

ANTICLOCKWISE ↻ gives the **SUBDOMINANT** chord (Roman **IV / FOURTH POSITION**).

The inner circle shows the **RELATIVE MINOR (vi)**

