# Any Body Can
# Learn To Play Guitar

***It's as easy as ABC!***

## This e-Book was created by:

## Kathy Unruh

**http://www.abclearnguitar.com**

Author: Kathy Unruh


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# Table of Contents

Page:



# Introduction

Hi, my name is Kathy Unruh. Thanks for choosing me to be your guitar teacher!

In case you're wondering… I have provided guitar lessons to students of various ages and interests from my home for over 25 years. Toward the end of December in 2003, I decided to **create my own website** and expand my teaching to the internet.

My site went "live" in 2004 and since then it has allowed me to share my knowledge and experience with online guitar students just like you!

This e-book is an updated version of the original, and it now includes links to **online videos!** I created the videos in order to make the learning process even easier for you than it was before.

You may print this e-book (either in part, or in whole) if you would like to study any of the lessons offline when you're away from the computer.

You'll find that each beginning guitar lesson in this e-book is written in a short, easy to follow format; offering a **primary objective** and a **practical application.**

The ***four essential ingredients*** you'll need to develop in order to become a good guitarist are:

- Knowledge
- Coordination
- Experience
- Skill

Try to keep these areas in mind as you're going through this course.

**To access the extra learning resources throughout this e-book, simply hover over the any blue link (toward the right-hand side) until you see a tiny pointing hand. Then just left click with your mouse button.**

If you are a brand new student, I suggest you follow each guitar lesson in sequential order. With a little effort you will begin to develop the coordination skills that are necessary to play the guitar well.

No matter what you may have been told, the path to becoming a good guitarist requires a commitment of your time and effort, and continuing education is the key to your success!

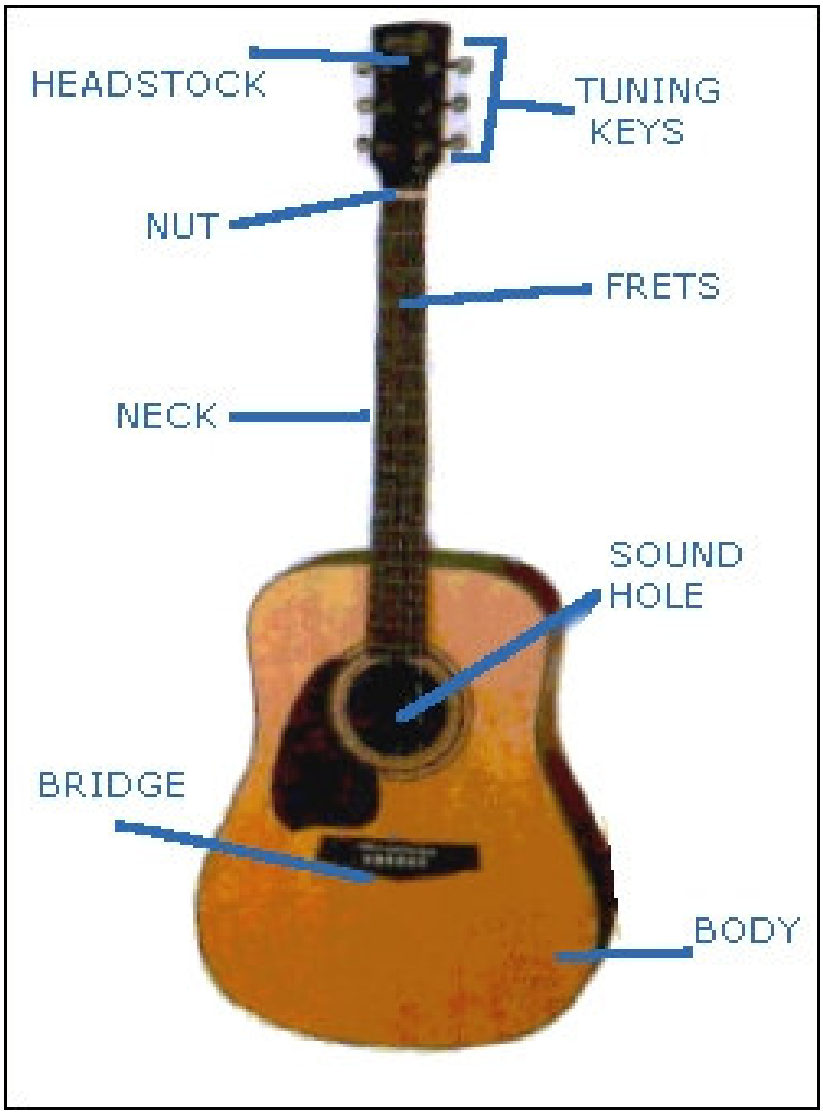
 

# GUITAR ANATOMY

## GETTING STARTED

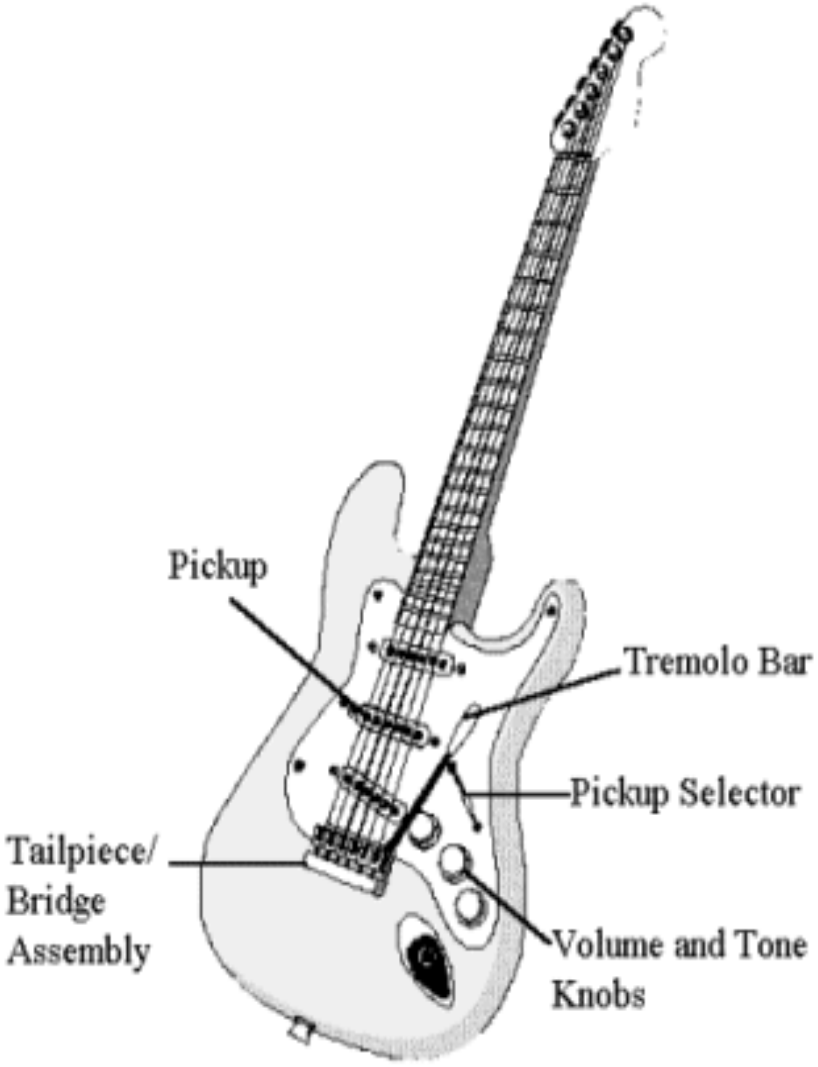
It's helpful to become familiar with the anatomy of a guitar before you begin the lessons. The following graphic identifies the various parts of an acoustic guitar...

### ACOUSTIC GUITAR




Here is another graphic identifying the parts of an electric guitar…

# ELECTRIC GUITAR



# How the Guitar Strings are Identified

Knowing how the **guitar strings** are identified is foundational to everything else you will learn on the guitar. You will find this first lesson to be very easy and straight-forward, but don't overlook its importance! With that said, let's begin!

Did you know that, if you speak English, you already understand something about playing the guitar? That's right! Seven simple letters:

## A B C D E F G

These seven letters make up the **MUSICAL ALPHABET** and with them you will learn:

- **How the Strings are Identified**
- **How the Fretboard Works**
- **How to Read Music**
- **How to Play Chords**

So, you'll want to become very familiar with these seven letters.
Another thing you probably already know is that the basic guitar is equipped with six strings.

They are numbered in order from the highest sounding (first string), down to the lowest sounding (sixth string).

1 = First (high)
2 = Second
3 = Third
4 = Fourth
5 = Fifth
6 = Sixth (low)

Each string is also identified with a letter from the Musical Alphabet:

1 = E
2 = B
3 = G
4 = D
5 = A
6 = E

Below is a simple acrostic which I have my students use to help them memorize the letters associated with each string…

Start from the sixth and move up to the first.

**1**----------**E**ars-------- (high sound)
**2**----------**B**ig----------
**3**----------**G**row----------
**4**----------**D**ogs----------
**5**----------**A**nd----------
**6**----------**E**lephants---------- (low sound)

They are referred to as the **OPEN** tones on the guitar. Click the link below and watch the video for more help…

## Identifying Your Guitar Strings…

**VIDEO:** http://tinyurl.com/StringID-video

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:**

- To memorize the **letters** and **numbers** associated with each string.

**PRACTICE:**

1. Play the **open** tones by starting on the sixth string and moving to the first.

2. Say the acrostic **out loud** as you hear the sound of each tone.

3. Then repeat the process saying just the first letter of each word in the acrostic.

4. After you have memorized the letters associated with each tone in this order, try saying them in **reverse** by starting on the first and moving back to the sixth.

Congratulations, you've just completed your first guitar lesson and now you know why I say that ***it's as easy as ABC!*** The "secret" lies within the Musical Alphabet.

If it seems a little weird at first, don't worry. I have a feeling the fog will disappear as we move along. ☺

Keep a notebook handy just in case you have questions that you want to get help with later on....

# Tuning the Guitar

**Tuning** the guitar will make more sense when you understand how the fretboard works. But, even if you don't have a clue about the fretboard, it is still a very simple process.

The method I'm going to show you today will teach you how to tune your guitar by ear. This is an important area to develop if you wish to become a better musician.

We'll begin by reviewing some of the guitar basics you've already learned…

Remember that the strings are identified like this:

**E A D G B E**
**6 5 4 3 2 1**

These letters represent the natural **open** tones (sound) of each string. They move forward alphabetically and higher in sound as you move up the neck toward the body of the guitar.

Let's look at the **fifth** and **sixth** strings as an example:

| Fret | **0** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | **5** | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th String | **A** | | B | C | | D | | E | F | | G | | A |
| 6th String | E | F | | G | | **A** | | B | C | | D | | E |

Notice that when you arrive on the **fifth fret** of the sixth string you are on the letter **A**. This is the **same tone** as the **open A** on the fifth string**.** When you compare the sound of both tones on each string, they should sound the same.

Some things to keep in mind before you begin tuning…

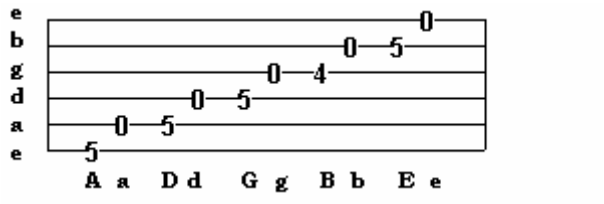
Always ask yourself: Do the strings blend? Are they in unison?

It should sound like you're hearing the same tone twice, even though you're hitting two different strings.

If the tones don't sound the same you will adjust the **OPEN STRING** by either raising or lowering the pitch with the tuning key at the head of the guitar until it matches the fretted string.

It is always safer to **LOWER** the pitch first so that you don't accidentally break a string!




1. Press down and strike the **A** on the sixth string at the ***fifth*** fret.

2. Next, strike the open **A** on the fifth string.

3. Slowly adjust the fifth string until it matches the sound of the fretted **A** on the sixth string.

4. Now move to the fifth sting and again press down at the ***fifth*** fret. This is **D** and should sound the same as the open **D** on the fourth string. Compare and adjust as needed.

5. Move to the fourth string, press down **G** at the ***fifth*** fret. Follow the same procedure and compare with the open **G** on the third string.

6. When you arrive at the third string you must move to the **FOURTH FRET**. This is **B** (third string, fourth fret). Press down and compare with the open **B** on the second string. You're almost done!

7. Move back to the **FIFTH FRET** on the second string. You are now playing **E**. Compare this tone with the open **E** on the first string.

## Tuning the Guitar…

**VIDEO: http://tinyurl.com/Tuning-video**

**LESSON OBJECTIVE**:

- To become familiar with **tuning the guitar** using the method given in this lesson.
- To develop your ability to hear the **correct pitch** of each tone.

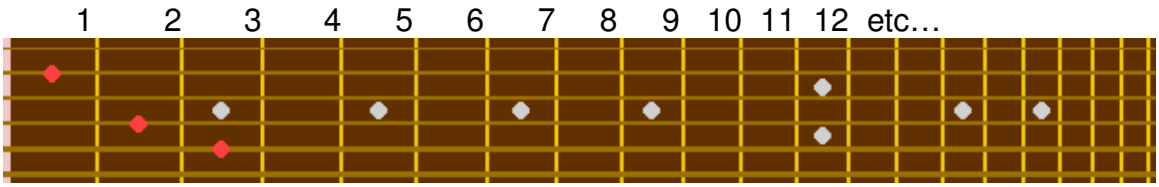
**PRACTICE**:

1. Memorize this tuning sequence.
2. Use it to develop your ear.

# Introducing the Guitar Fretboard

The guitar fretboard is divided by metal strips called frets as seen below:




- The **NUT** is the white plastic strip found at the base of the headstock.
- The space between the NUT and the metal strip is commonly referred to as the **First Fret**. Next is the second fret, then third, etc.
- This pattern continues as you move **UP** the neck toward the **BODY** of the guitar.
- The distance from one fret to the next is a **HALF-STEP**.
- When you start on an **OPEN** tone of any string and move **UP** the neck one fret at a time you will notice the sound of the string getting higher.
- Likewise, when you move **DOWN** the neck toward the **HEAD** of the guitar the sound gets lower.
- It is important for you to realize that you are moving **FORWARD** on the guitar fretboard both numerically and alphabetically as the sound gets higher.
- When you move **BACKWARD** in the same manner the sound gets lower.

Let's look at the fifth string (open A) to see how the tones move. The horizontal line in-between the numbers and letters represents the 5th string:

**Fret =** numbers

| 0 | 1 | **2** | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | A# | **B** | **C** | C# | **D** | D# | **E** | **F** | F# | **G** | G# | **A** |

**Tones =** letters

**← Down** **Up →**

As you can also see from the example above, when you move from the open **A** to the **B** on the **2nd** fret, you must *SKIP ONE FRET* (A#). This distance is referred to as a **WHOLE STEP**.

If you continue up the 5th string you will notice the distance between each letter of the Musical Alphabet is a **WHOLE STEP** EXCEPT:

**B|C and E|F**

In music these tones, **B|C and E|F**, are ***always*** a HALF-STEP apart. All the other letters are a WHOLE STEP apart.

In the previous lesson you learned that the letters of the MUSICAL ALPHABET are:

# A B C D E F G

These letters represent **NATURAL** tones and correspond to the WHITE keys on a piano.


The frets *in-between* the natural tones relate to the BLACK keys on the piano and are known as **SHARPS** (#) or **FLATS** (b).

- Whenever a **NATURAL** tone is **raised** a half-step it becomes a **SHARP** tone.
- Whenever a **NATURAL** tone is **lowered** a half-step it becomes a **FLAT** tone.

If you begin with the OPEN A on the 5th string for example, and move **up** the guitar fretboard to the 1st fret, you have **raised** the A *Natural* to A *Sharp.*

If you begin with B on the 2nd fret and move **down** to the 1st fret you have **lowered** the B *Natural* to B *Flat*.

**Example:**

Fret: --0-|--1st--|2nd|

5th String: --A-|A#-Bb-|-B--|

Now you may be wondering what on earth all this has to do with playing the guitar.

**Naturals, Sharps, and Flats**, are a fundamental part of all music.

Knowing how they apply to the guitar fretboard will enhance your understanding of **scales, chord structure, reading standard notation, and playing lead guitar**.

Assuming that you are right handed, the fingers of your left hand will be used to press the strings down on the guitar fretboard.

Your right hand will be used to strum or pick the strings. The fingers of your left hand are numbered like this:

1 = first finger
2 = second finger
3 = third finger
4 = fourth finger

**COORDINATION SKILLS EXERCISE:**

1. = E:|-0--1--2--3--4----------
2. = B:|----------0--1--2--3--4----------
3. = G:|----------0--1--2--3--4----------
4. = D:|----------(etc)----------
5. = A:|----------
6. = E:|----------

1. Strike the first string with the thumb of your right hand. This is an **OPEN** E which is indicated by the number 0 as shown above.

2. Now place the first finger of your left hand on the first string on the first fret. Press down. Strike the string again with the thumb of your right hand.

3. Next, move to the second fret with your second finger and repeat the process. Continue moving up the first string until you have used all four fingers.

4. After you've reached the fourth fret, move to the second string and repeat the exercise. Practice this on each string.

In musical terms this exercise would be referred to as a **CHROMATIC SCALE**, which is just another way of saying **HALF-STEPS**.

**Important Note:** Most people play the fretboard with their left hand and strum with their right hand. However, if you are a left-handed guitar player, you will need to reverse the instructions given above to coincide with your hands.

Click the blue link to download and print the…

## Coordination Skills Tab: http://tinyurl.com/CrdntnSkllsEx-PDF

## Coordination Skills Exercises…

## VIDEO: http://tinyurl.com/CrdntnSklls-video

These exercises are great for building finger calluses and strength. They will also help develop your muscle-memory skills.

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:**

- To know the difference between **half-steps and whole steps** on the guitar fretboard.
- **Memorize** where half-steps and whole steps occur in the MUSICAL ALPHABET.
- Use the **Coordination Skills** exercises to develop left and right hand finger calluses, muscle memory, and strength.

**PRACTICE:**

1. Play through the Coordination Skills exercises everyday as part of your warm up routine.

2. Start slowly. Go forward and backward.

3. Focus on clarity of tone (sound) with an even tempo (speed).

4. Be sure to keep the first knuckle (the one closest to the nail of each finger) bent. Push directly down on the string, being careful not to bend the string.

5. Your fingernails should be short enough to allow you to push a string down without interfering with any other string.

# How to Read Guitar Tab

Learning how to read **guitar tablature,** commonly known as **tab,** is probably one of quickest and easiest ways to start playing the guitar.

I use guitar **tab** to introduce music fundamentals to my students who haven't yet learned how to read notation. This gives them a starting point and provides a way for me to communicate and write out their lesson plans.

**Here is a simple explanation of how tab works:**
If we take the six strings of a guitar and write them down on paper they will look like this:

E: ---------- > FIRST STRING
B: ---------- > SECOND STRING
G: ---------- > THIRD STRING
D: ---------- > FOURTH STRING
A: ---------- > FIFTH STRING
E: ---------- > SIXTH STRING

*** Numbers placed on a string indicate the FRET you will play.***

0 = OPEN
1 = FIRST FRET
2 = SECOND FRET
3 = THIRD FRET (etc…)

Try playing the following tab exercise:

1. = E:|----------
2. = B:|----------
3. = G:|----------0---2-----
4. = D:|----------0---2---3----------
5. = A:|----0---2---3----------
6. = E:|----------

A B C D E F G A

If you play the exercise correctly you will have the Musical Alphabet, which is also an A Minor Scale:

**A B C D E F G A**

(A Minor Scale)

The Musical Alphabet exercise shown above is written in **first position**, which covers the first four frets. When you are playing notes in **first position** you will

use your **first finger** to play the first fret, **second finger** plays second fret, **third finger** plays third fret, and so on.

When you are playing notes in **first position** your fingers will always correspond with the same number as the fret that you are on.

If you shift your hand up the neck so that your **first finger** is playing the notes on the **second fret** you will be in **second position**. **Your position on the guitar is always determined by your first finger.**

**Tab can also be used to indicate the melody of a song…**

1. = E:|---0----------0--0--0-------
2. = B:|--------3-----1-----3----------
3. = G:|----------
4. = D:|----------
5. = A:|---- ----------
6. = E:|----------

**Lyric:** Mar-y had a lit-tle lamb….

Click the blue link below to download, print and play the tab for two easy songs…

## Easy Tab Songs:
## http://tinyurl.com/EasySongs-PDF

**Easy Tab Songs...**

**VIDEO: http://tinyurl.com/EasyTabSongs-video**

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:**

To understand guitar tab so that you can learn how to play songs.

**PRACTICE:**

1. Play and memorize the A Minor Scale (musical alphabet) shown above.
3. Memorize how to play the two Easy Tab Songs on your guitar.

# The Importance of Rhythm

Many people are born with an innate sense of **rhythm**. Perhaps you are one of them. But, if you're not, there's no need to worry. Music can be taught instead of caught! In fact, you don't need to be able to read music at all in order to play the guitar.

***Music is an intuitive process***
***which precedes the WRITTEN form***

At some point in your life you have probably experienced tapping your foot to a song you were listening to. Without realizing it, you were feeling the rhythm and subconsciously counting the beats!

***You want to DEVELOP the ability to FEEL rhythm intuitively***

As you are doing this you will also find that it's very beneficial to have a basic understanding of the various **note values** associated with music.

Each of the following note symbols has a name related to the number of beats it receives.

**Note Values:**

**Whole Note** - receives 4 beats.

**Half Note** - receives 2 beats.

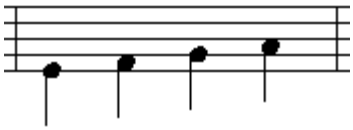
**Quarter Note** - receives 1 beat.

**Eighth Note** - receives 1/2 a beat.

Notes and rests are common symbols used in music. They are placed on five horizontal lines called a **staff.** Two vertical **bar lines** define the space in between which is known as a *measure* …

**|---------measure--------|**



1 2 3 4

I'm using quarter notes in the example above. Each quarter note is counted individually just as if you were counting four coins: 1 2 3 4.

Because we are using four beats to a measure, we can replace the quarter notes with either **two half-notes or one whole note.**

By comparing notes with money we see that a half-note would be similar to a half-dollar and a whole note would be similar to a one dollar bill. In other words…

| Money | Notes |
|---|---|
| **4 quarters = 4 quarters** | **4 quarter notes = 4 quarter beats** |
| **2 half-dollars = 4 quarters** | **2 half-notes = 4 quarter beats** |
| **1 whole dollar bill = 4 quarters** | **1 whole note = 4 quarter beats** |

***It all adds up the same!***

The essence of **rhythm** is being able to count or *feel* the number of beats within a given, or measured, length of time.

Being able to *feel* the beat and keep time is essential to playing songs and riffs correctly. It's also extremely important when playing with other musicians. No one will be that excited about having you in their band if you can't keep a steady **rhythm**!

Today, most guitar music notation is accompanied by tablature. Once you understand how to read tab and count the beats for each note correctly you will be able to use these tools for learning songs, etc.

Unfortunately, tablature often excludes the **notation**. Without the notation you won't have any idea what the timing of the song is supposed to be. It will be almost impossible to play the tab correctly unless you have **heard the music** before, or someone else shows you how it goes.

So I think that the best ***written form*** to use for learning a song on guitar is a **combination of standard notation & tablature**.

On the next page you will find an example of how tablature and notation work together when they are combined.

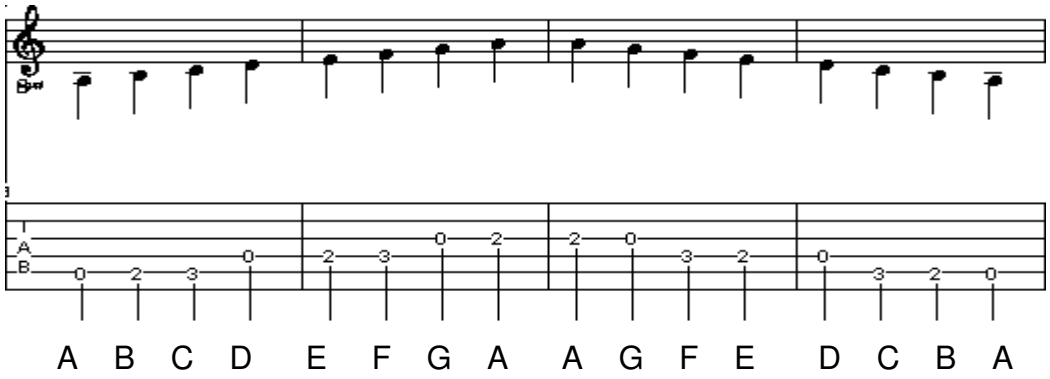
The notes above the tab are written on the five lines of a **musical staff** and indicate the **rhythm**.

There are four quarter notes in each measure, so be sure to count four beats for each measure.

The string and fret position for each note is shown on the six lines of **tablature** just below the musical staff.

**The A Minor Scale** (ascending and descending):



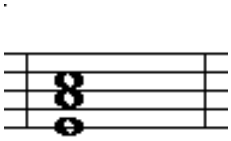

Notice as the **notes go up the staff** you are also ***moving forward*** in the alphabet as well as **higher** in sound.

Likewise, as the notes go down the staff you are moving backward in the alphabet and lower in sound.

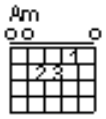
From this scale we can make an **A Minor Chord**. Chords are simply a combination of 3 or more tones (or notes) played simultaneously. ***All chords are built from scales.***

**Am**

Staff >

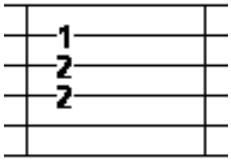


Chord Grid




>

Tab >



The capital letter **A** represents the chord's **NAME**. The small letter **m** next to the **A** indicates that it is a **MINOR CHORD**.

The whole notes on the **staff** indicate that you are to strum the chord once and then **count to four** while *sustaining the sound*.

The numbers on the **chord grid** represent your **fingers**. This tells you where to place your fingers on the guitar neck to play an A minor chord.

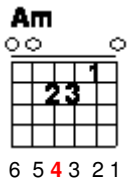
The **tablature** beneath shows the **frets** your fingers should be on.
**Play the A minor scale** again while counting a rhythm of 4 beats per measure.

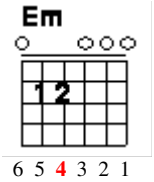
**Strum the A minor chord** and be sure to let the sound continue as you count the 4 beats of a whole note.

***Did you hear the relationship between the scale and the chord?***

Another chord that is easy to play and works nicely with **Am** is **Em**

Notice how the **2nd finger** is on the **fourth string** for each chord…




**EXERCISE:**

1. Strum **Am**.

2. While keeping your 2nd finger down on the fourth string, move to Em and strum the chord.

3. Keep your **2nd finger** down on the fourth string and move back to **Am**. Strum the chord.

**IMPORTANT:**

Keeping your 2nd finger down while practicing this rhythm exercise will help you to remember the chord shapes.

You will also be learning a guitar principle known as "economy of motion". In other words, less is more! You don't want to slow yourself down with unnecessary motion.

Click the blue link to download and print additional exercises you can try…

**Rhythm & Note Values**: **http://tinyurl.com/Rhythm-NV-PDF**

**Rhythm Exercises...**

**VIDEO: http://tinyurl.com/Rhythm-video**

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:**

- To understand **chord grids**, basic **note values** and how to count a common 4 beat **rhythm**.
- To learn how to play the **A minor scale** along with the **Am** and **Em** chords.

**PRACTICE:**

1. Play the A minor scale forward and backward everyday using **whole notes, half-notes and quarter notes.**

2. Memorize how to play the Am and Em chord shapes.

3. Play the Rhythm exercise until you begin to feel comfortable with the timing.

4. Download, print and play the tab melody for Scarborough Fair…

**Scarborough Fair Tab: http://tinyurl.com/ScrbrghFr-tab**

**Scaraborough Fair ...**

**VIDEO: http://tinyurl.com/ScrbrghFr-video**

# SCARBOROUGH FAIR

*(easy version)*

**Time Sig. = ¾ (three strums each chord)*

**Am / Em Am**
1. Are you going to Scarborough Fair?
**Am / Em Am /**
- Parsley, sage, rosemary and thyme
**Am Em Am Em /**
Remember me to the one who lives there
**Am Em / Am /**
She once was a true love of mine

**Am / Em Am**
2. Tell her to make me a cambric shirt
**Am / Em Am /**
- Parsley, sage, rosemary and thyme
**Am Em Am Em /**
Without any seams nor needle work
**Am Em / Am /**
Then she'll be a true love of mine

**Am / Em Am**
3. Tell her to find me an acre of land
**Am / Em Am /**
- Parsley, sage, rosemary and thyme
**Am Em Am Em /**
Between the salt water and the sea strand
**Am Em / Am /**
Then she'll be a true love of mine

**Am / Em Am**
4. Tell her to plough it with sickle of leather
**Am / Em Am /**
- Parsley, sage, rosemary and thyme
**Am Em Am Em /**
And bind it all in a bunch of heather
**Am Em / Am /**
Then she'll be a true love of mine

*** The slanted line / above the verses in means you are to repeat the previous chord.**

# Primary Guitar Chords

It's very important to learn about **Guitar chords** if you want to start playing some of your favorite songs fairly quickly. However, there are lots of them so it can seem a bit overwhelming at first, especially if you don't use a systematic approach!

There are many different shapes and positions that can be used to play just *one* chord on the guitar. Imagine how much time it would take to try and memorize all of them! But don't worry; your chord vocabulary will improve as your knowledge of the fret-board increases.

A good approach, in my opinion, is to gain an understanding of the various **types of guitar chords** and how they are made. This will allow you to focus on the ones that will get you playing right away.

If you build your basic chord *foundation* well, you can add "color" and "texture" **guitar chords** later. I think this approach will help simplify things for you in the long run. So let's dive in…

**There are only three PRIMARY types of Guitar Chords:**

1. **MAJOR**
2. **MINOR**
3. **DOMINANT 7TH**

All other guitar chords are a modification of one of these 3 basic types!

You have already learned two **MINOR** chords…

**Am and Em**

(Minor chords are identified with a lower-case **m**)

The other two chord *types* (Major & Dominant 7th) can use these same letters…

**MAJOR:**

**A and E**

*(Major chords are recognized by their letter name only*)

**DOMINANT SEVENTH:**

**A7 and E7**

(Dominant 7th chords are identified with the number 7)

**Minor chords - *sound sad or dramatic***
**Major chords - *sound positive or happy***

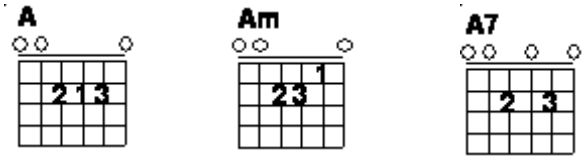
**Dominant 7th chords - *sound like a question*…** *"Does this song end here?"*
The question, *"Does this song end here?"* is the reason why you often see dominant 7th chords near the end of a song. They tend to draw the ear back to the **Tonic** or keynote chord (which is usually the first chord of a song) for resolution, bringing the song to an end.

Carefully listening to the sound of each chord type will help you:

- Develop your musical ear.
- Distinguish between the different ***types*** of guitar chords.

Strum the chords below and ***listen to the difference*** in sound between them…

**Major** **Minor** **Dominant 7th**

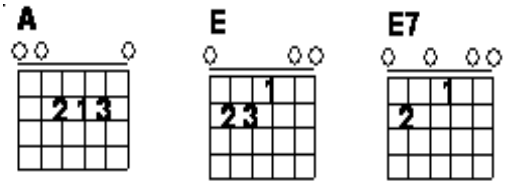



Any **letter from the Musical Alphabet** can be used to make one of these three primary chord types.

We can also combine different types of chords to play songs on the guitar.

- Songs are written around a specific **KEY** and will generally have a Melody that is accompanied by a specific **Chord** sequence.
- The **KEY** is generally determined by which **SCALE** is used to write the Melody.
- The **MELODY** refers to the individual notes that make up a tune. Thus, it can be either sung or played instrumentally.

Here is a simple chord sequence in the Key of A…




1. Strum A
2. Slide your 1st finger along the string, moving to the first fret, then strum E
3. Lift your 3rd finger and strum E7

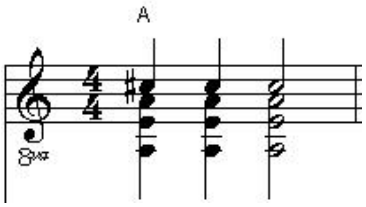
 

Notice that the **first** finger is on the same string for **all three** guitar chords**.** Practice using **"economy of motion"** by leaving your **first** finger down as you move from chord to chord.

The chords A, E and E7 can be used to play the song **Yellow Submarine**…

The song is written in 4/4 time which means each chord will receive 4 beats.

Here is a simple 4/4 strum pattern:




**Count:** 1 2 3 (4)
**Strum:** / / / (no strum)

Let your third strum continue to sound for the entire two beats of the half-note. Count: 3 (4).

**Yellow Submarine…**

**VIDEO: http://tinyurl.com/YllwSbmrn-video**

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:**

To become familiar with the 3 different types of primary guitar chords introduced in this lesson

To learn how to distinguish the sound of a Major, Minor & Dominant 7th chord

**PRACTICE:**

1. Play the **chord sequence** given in this lesson until you can transition smoothly from one chord to the next without losing the beat.

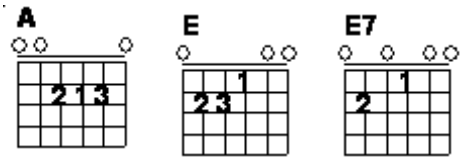
2. Keep your second finger down on the string when you change chords.

# YELLOW SUBMARINE

*By The Beatles*

**Count:** 1 2 3 ( 4)
**Strum:** / / / (no strum)




## Verse:

**A** / / **A** / /
In the town where I was born
**E** / / **E7** / /
Lived a man who sailed to sea
**A** / / **A** / /
And he told us of his life
**E** / / **E7** / /
In the land of submarines

**A** / / **A** / /
So we sailed up to the sun
**E** / / **E7** / /
Until we found the sea of green
**A** / / **A** / /
And we lived beneath the waves
**E** / / **E7** / /
In our yellow submarine

## Chorus:

**A** / /
We all live in a
**E** / /
Yellow submarine
**E7** / /
Yellow submarine
**A** / /
Yellow submarine

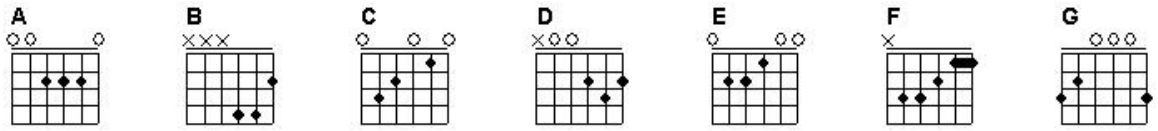
(Repeat chorus)

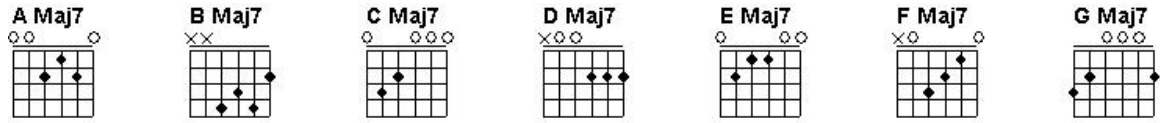
# BASIC CHORDS

http://www.abclearnguitar.com/

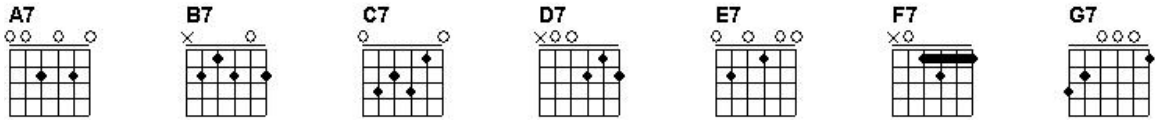
Major Chords:



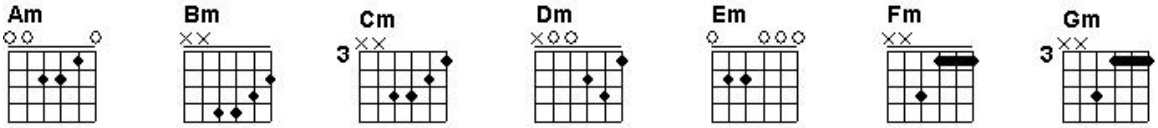

Major 7 Chords:



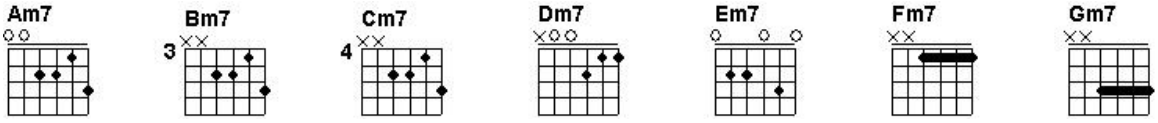

Dominant 7 Chords:



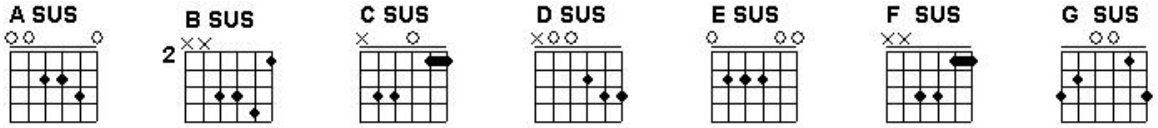

Minor Chords:



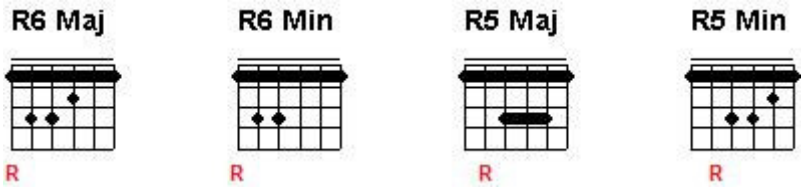

Minor 7 Chords:




Suspended Chords:




The Four Basic Barre Chord Shapes:



# Guitar Scales

**Guitar scales** are important "tools" musicians use to understand **chords, increase speed, develop a good ear, play licks and riffs, transpose keys, improvise, and play lead guitar.**

As you can see, scales are pretty important and they can help you gain a better understanding of your instrument!

Learning and practicing **guitar scales** will not only build your confidence, it will also help you to unravel many of the mysteries often associated with playing the guitar.

Do you remember the saying "**knowledge is power**"?

Well, **Guitar scales** are the key to unleashing some of that power!

There are many different types of **guitar scales**, but this lesson will focus on the **C Major Scale**, which is foundational to an understanding of music in general.

Like the A Minor Scale in the previous lesson, **C Major** uses **NATURAL** notes (tones). The difference being that you will now start on the letter **C** (instead of A) and move up alphabetically until you again reach the letter **C**.

But before you begin, let me explain a few more things about **guitar scales** and how they work.

There are 8 degrees (or tones) in a Major Scale:

## The C Major Scale

**C D E F G A B C**
**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**

The 1st degree and the 8th degree are both given the letter name **C**.

The 8th degree of a scale is called an **OCTAVE**, which simply means eight.

The 1st degree is called the **ROOT** or **TONIC** and it establishes the **Key Note** (name) of the scale.

The **distance** from one tone to the next is called an **INTERVAL**.

The major scale **always follows a consistent pattern of whole steps and half-steps** between the tones.

Here is the pattern of a Major Scale:

**C w D w E 1/2 F w G w A w B 1/2 C**

You can see this pattern clearly on the guitar when you play the scale up the neck on one string. Use your **first finger** to play the **C MAJOR SCALE** on the 2nd string by following the tablature below.

```
C  D  E  F  G  A  B  C
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
v  v  v  v  v  v  v  v
```

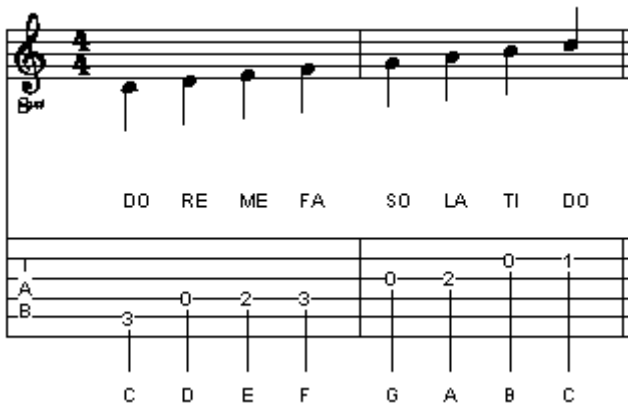
```
E|-----------------------------------------
B|--1----3----5---6---8--10--12--13----
G|-----------------------------------------
D|-----------------------------------------
A|-----------------------------------------
E|-----------------------------------------
```

Notice the series of **WHOLE STEPS AND HALF-STEPS** as you move up the neck toward the 13th fret. If you play it correctly you will hear the familiar sound:

**Do Re Me Fa So La Ti Do**
**C D E F G A B C**

Remember to use just your first finger as you move along the string up to the 13th fret.

Now play the scale in **FIRST POSITION**:

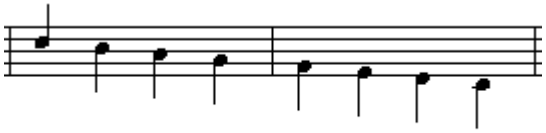


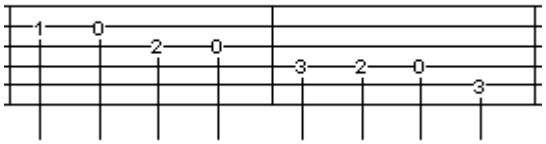

Remember that "first position" means you will only play notes within the first 4 frets of the guitar. Begin at the **ROOT** and ascend to the **OCTAVE**, moving

across the strings. It will be harder to see the whole steps and half-steps, but it's still very easy to do.

Try it in reverse. Starting at the Octave, go down the scale until you reach the Root.






## C Major Scale…

**VIDEO:** http://tinyurl.com/CmajScale-video

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:**

- Understand how to build a Major Scale.
- Memorize the name of each tone used in a C Major Scale.
- Memorize the Major Scale pattern of whole steps and half-steps.

**PRACTICE**:

1. Play the C Major Scale *ascending* from the **fifth string** to the **first**.

2. Play the C Major Scale *descending* from the **first string** to the **fifth**.

3. Play the A Minor and C Major scales **frequently** in order to learn where all the natural notes in first position are located on your guitar. **"Play it and Say it!"**

# Learn to Play Every Major Scale

In this lesson we will focus on learning every **major scale** in first position on the guitar. Playing scales will help you firmly establish your "map" of the fretboard and reinforce your musical foundation and muscle memory.

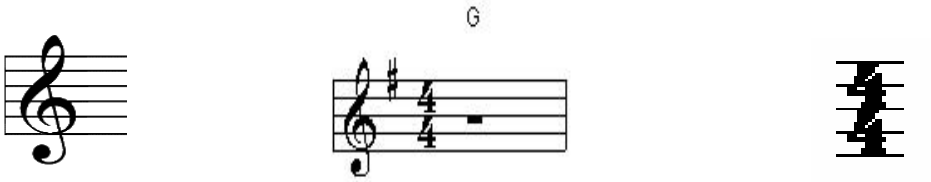
There are seven scales which use sharps [#] and seven which use flats [b].

The scales move progressively in order of sharps or flats. This simply means that the first **major scale** will have zero sharps (or flats) the second will have one sharp, the third will have two sharps and so on. The **C major scale is the only one which has neither sharps nor flats**, therefore it is first.

Before we begin you should know how to recognize some common music symbols.

The guitar is a treble instrument, meaning it has a relatively high sound compared to a cello, which is a bass (low) instrument. Therefore, guitar music is written on a staff using a **Treble Clef**…

**Treble Clef** **Key Signature** **Time Signature**




The number of sharps or flats which a scale has is written on the staff following the **Treble Clef**. This is referred to as the **Key Signature**.

Notice how the middle graphic shows the **#** symbol sitting on the top line of the staff. This top line of the staff identifies the tone **F**.

So, the **#** symbol is identifying the Key of G because this key has only one sharp, which happens to be an **F**

**G Major Scale:** **G** w **A** w **B** ½ **C** w **D** w **E** w **F#** ½ **G**

Following the Key Signature is the **Time Signature**, which resembles a math fraction…

The top number tells you **how many beats are in a measure.**

The bottom number tells you **the type of note** (quarter, half, whole, etc.) which receives the beat.

The Time Signature: 4/4 = count **four** **quarter beats** per measure.

The Time Signature: 3/4 = Count **three** **quarter beats** per measure.

I've put the 12 major scales in tab format to accommodate those who don't read music. To access them, just click the **blue** **PDF** link below.

As you are practicing, be aware of the fret you are on, the name of the note and the finger you are using.

A good guiding principle to use when practicing any scale is: **"Play it & Say it"**

Saying the notes out loud as you play the scales will help you associate them with their position on the fretboard. This will also help you memorize the notes on the guitar neck.

When you play a major scale correctly you will ALWAYS hear the familiar sound of: **DO RE ME FA SO LA TI DO**

Download, print and play all **12 Major Scales** in first position...

**12 Major Scales**: **http://tinyurl.com/MajScales1pos-PDF**

**12 Major Scales...**

**VIDEO: http://tinyurl.com/MajScales1pos-Video**

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:**

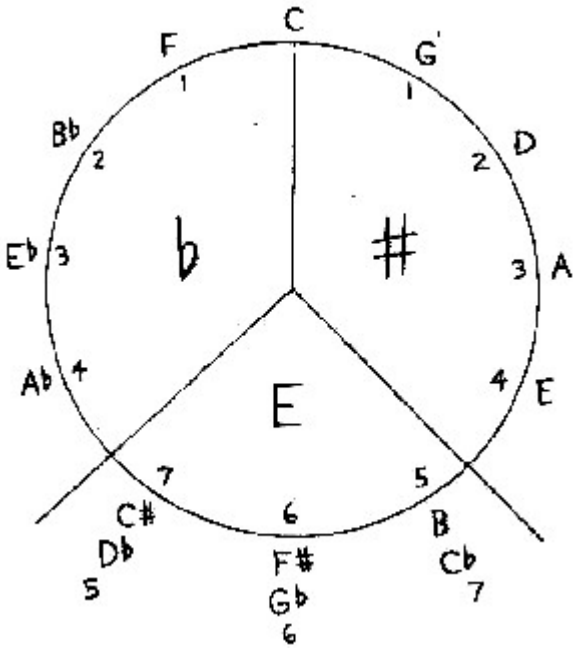
- To become familiar with playing all 12 major scales in first position
- To increase finger dexterity and speed
- To understand basic music symbols

**PRACTICE:**

1. Play through all the scales, starting with C major.
2. Memorize the fingering for each scale so that you can identify and play them without looking at the tab.

# The Twelve Keys of Music

Circle of Fifths




|----------Enharmonic Keys----------|

- Notice that there are 7 keys that use sharps (#) and 7 keys that use flats (b).
- It would seem that 7 sharp keys + 7 flat keys would = 14 keys.
- And if we were to add the key of C to the mix, the total number of keys should = 15 total keys.

How do we get 12 keys? Answer… The Enharmonic keys are counted as one key because they sound exactly the same and are played exactly the same; the only difference is that they are ***notated*** differently. So, if you start at C and count each key around the Circle of Fifths you will have a total of 12 keys!

**Compare the fingering and notes of these two enharmonic keys when played from the 2nd fret:**

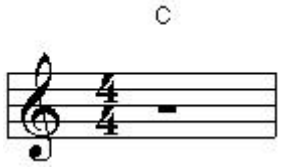
**Key of B: B C# D# E F# G# A# B**
**Fingering - 2 4 1 2 4 1 3 4**
**http://www.abclearnguitar.com/B-Major-Scale.html**

**Key of Cb: Cb Db Eb Fb Gb Ab Bb Cb**
**Fingering - 2 4 1 2 4 1 3 4**
**http://www.abclearnguitar.com/C-Flat-Major-Scale.html**

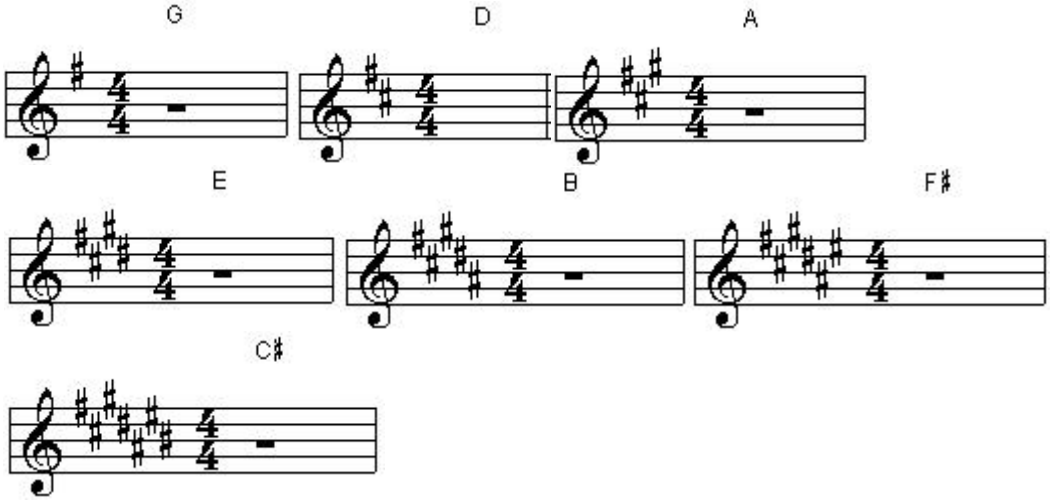
 

# THE KEY SIGNATURES

The key of C has 0 sharps/ 0 flats:

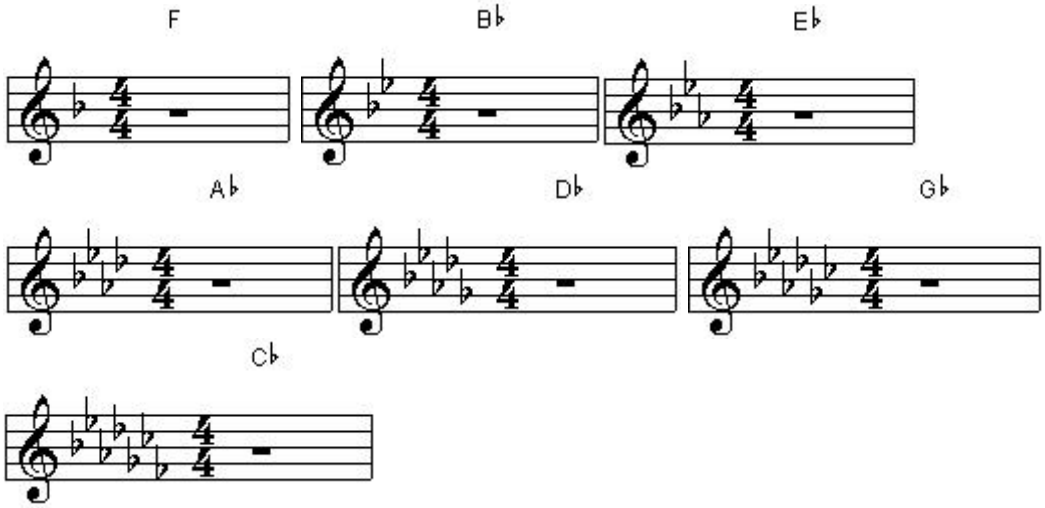



These 7 keys use sharps:




If you begin at C and move to the right around the Circle of Fifths, you'll notice that each new key adds a new sharp. Notice how the same thing occurs with the flat keys if you begin at C and move to the left.

These 7 keys use flats:



# Using A Metronome

To some of you, the thought of using a metronome may conjure up old memories of past piano lessons. If the experience was an unpleasant one you may have developed some negative ideas as a result.

Perhaps I can help dispel any misconceptions you might have by explaining how a metronome can be used to benefit your guitar playing.

Now, for those of you who have no idea what I'm talking about, a metronome is a handy tool that musicians use for clicking exact intervals of time within a given piece of music

As a guitar player, one of your highest priorities should be learning how to count time correctly.

I think a metronome is probably one of the more important **guitar accessories** to have because they can work wonders in helping you to develop a consistent rhythmic feel.

They can be used to practice simple exercises (such as scales, licks, chords and rhythm) or help you to master a more complicated piece of guitar music, whether it be classical, jazz, rock or whatever.

Metronomes come in a wide variety of types and sizes, everything from large wind-up, pendulum swinging metronomes to small, pocket-size digital ones with lights that blink on each beat.

The tempo can be adjusted to suit any relative speed that is suggested for a particular composition or exercise.

If you have never used a metronome before I would suggest that you start off by setting the tempo at a slower speed than may be indicated on the piece of music you're playing. Using a slower tempo will give you time to map out the fingering on the guitar and get used to recognizing the down beat.

Be patient with yourself.

I use the **Korg TM40** because I like that it is both a guitar tuner and a metronome. It's extremely accurate and if you have either an electric or an acoustic/electric guitar you can plug it in to eliminate all background noises. This feature is really convenient for tuning-up on stage or outside, etc.

With consistent practice you will begin to feel comfortable using a metronome, and it won't be long before you'll notice a definite improvement in your playing too.

After all... it's just a matter of time! ☺

**LESSON OBJECIVE:**

- To learn how to use a **metronome** and improve your rhythmic feel

**PRACTICE:**

1. Try playing an exercise, or song, from this e-Book with a metronome
2. Set the click on the quarter beat (down beat) of the music so that it counts the correct number of beats per measure
3. Start with a slow tempo (60-65)
4. After you can play smoothly at this tempo, increase the speed slightly
5. Continue on in this manner until you can play at a speed that seems appropriate for the exercise or song

## KORG TM40


zZounds

**You can find guitar accessories and more at…**

**http://www.abclearnguitar.com/gift-ideas.html**

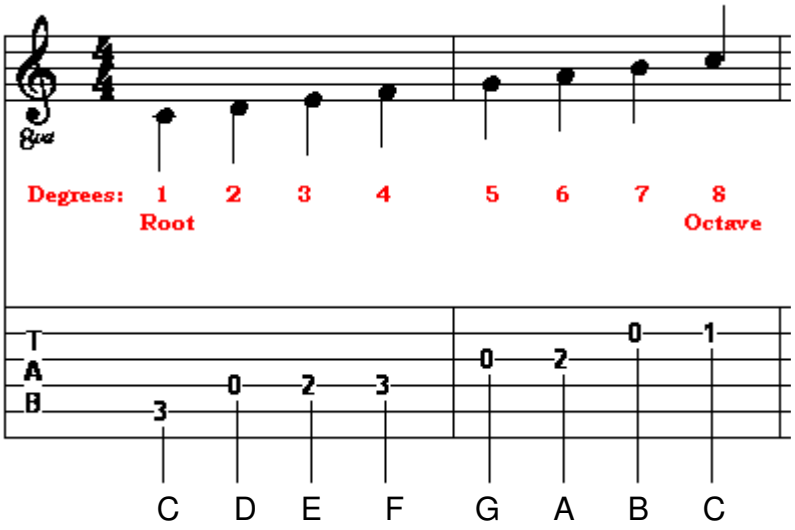
# Common Chord Progressions

**Chord progressions** should be easier to learn now that you have a basic understanding of the major scales…

**LETS REVIEW ONCE MORE -**

- There are 8 degrees in a scale.
- Each degree moves alphabetically from the **Root** (1st degree) to the **Octave** (8th degree).
- An Octave is a musical term which simply means eight. The Octave has the same letter name as the Root.
- Every degree of the major scale can be used to create a chord.
- Each guitar chord created from a particular scale has a unique relationship to the Key.
- The letters associated with each degree of the C Major Scale are:

**C D E F G A B C**
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



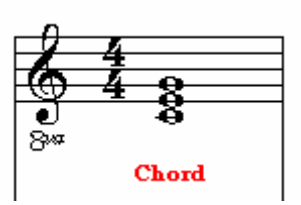

The letters of a scale (ex: C D E F G A B C) can be used to represent either **notes or chords**.

Because of this, the numbers**: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8** are used to represent each individual note, or **degree** of the scale.

## A note is a single tone


The Roman Numerals**: I II III IV V VI VII VIII** are use to represent each **chord** related to the scale.

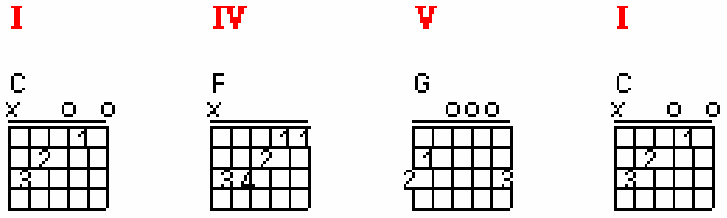
A chord is comprised of **3 or more tones** played simultaneously




The chords will correspond with, and have the same **letter name** as, the degrees of the major scale with which they are associated.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chord: | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII |
| Letter Name: | C | D | E | F | G | A | B | C |
| Degree: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

A common **chord progression** from the C Major Scale is:




Notice that the **I chord** (C) shown above has the same **letter** name as the **1st degree** of the C major scale, the **IV chord** has the same **letter** name as the **4th degree** and the **V chord** has the same **letter** name as the **5th degree**.

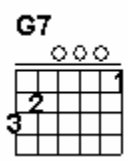
This is called a **I IV V chord progression**.

The progression ends by returning again to the **I chord**.

**I IV V chord progressions** are commonly used for blues, rock, folk, blue-grass, jazz and other popular genres.

The V chord (G) is commonly played as a dominant 7th in order to create more tension or pull back toward the I chord (C).




This would slightly alter the **chord progression** given above to:

| I | IV | V7 | I |
|---|---|---|---|
| C | F | G7 | C |

In other words, the G7 chord can be used as a substitute for the G Major chord and vice-versa.

Now, if you are new to the guitar, this **chord progression** might be a little hard to play in the Key of C. In that case, we can simply **transpose** it into another Key!

For example, the next Key in order of sharps is **G**. The scale degrees are:

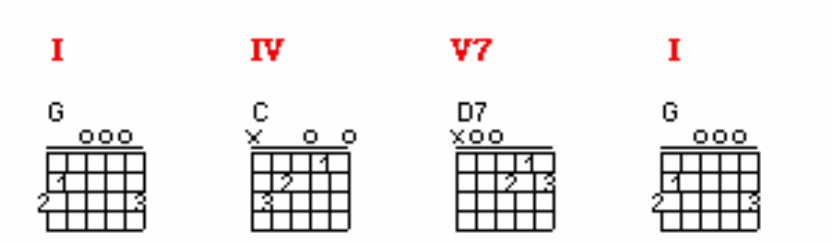
**G A B C D E F# G**
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

So, a I IV V I chord progression for the Key of G is: G C D G

If we convert the V chord to a dominant 7th chord we have:

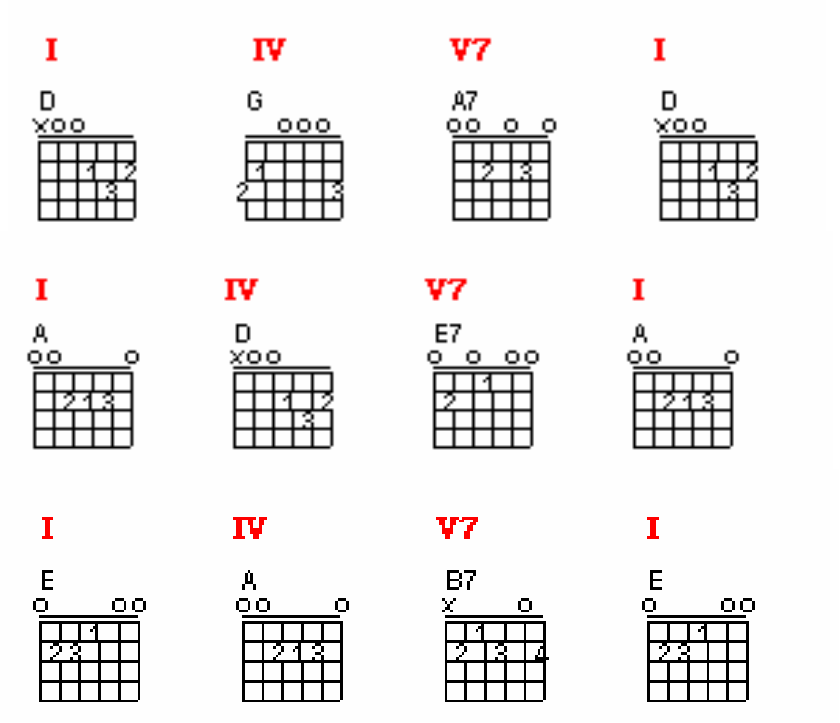
| I | IV | V7 | I |
|---|---|---|---|
| G | C | D7 | G |

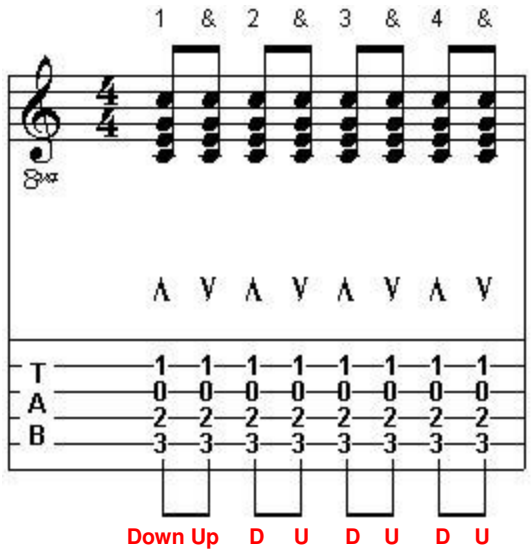



Notice how each chord gets its name from the specific degree of the scale that it is derived from.

Here are the remaining **I IV V7 I chord progressions** for the Keys of **D, A**, and **E**. This completes the first five Keys (in order of sharps).




Here is a simple strum pattern you can use to play them...




**Remember**- Two eighth notes = one quarter beat.

The **Numbers** are downbeats (strum down), the **&**'s upbeats (strum up).

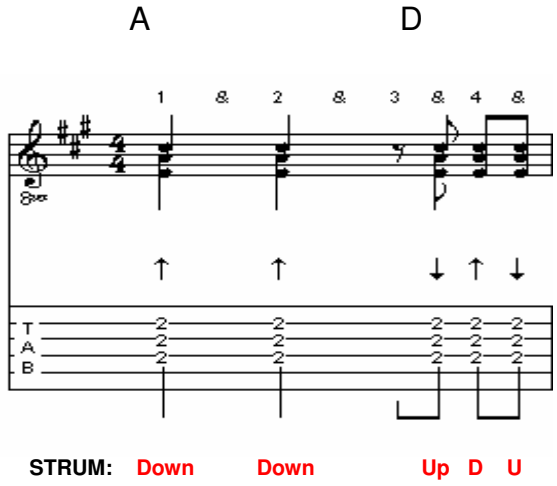
Since a **quarter note** has a value of one beat, an **eighth note** has a value of only 1/2 a beat.

That means you will have twice as many eighth notes when counting a 4/4 rhythm.

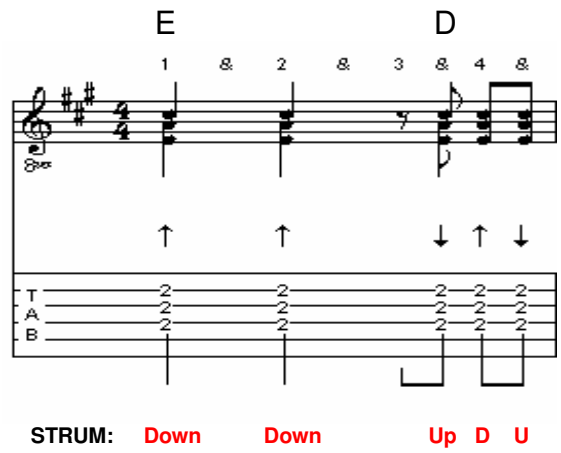
Therefore, eighth notes are counted: **1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &** (as shown above notation.)

The rock and roll classic **"Wild Thing"** sold over 1 million copies and went gold. It uses a I, IV, V chord progression in the Key of **A**.

Here is a simplified strum pattern you can use to play the song…






The arrows are pointing in the direction of the first string which is **DOWN,** but it is shown as an **Up** arrow when written: ↑ = a down strum

Play along with me…

## Wild Thing - Strumming Pattern…

**VIDEO:** http://tinyurl.com/WldThngStrm-Video

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:**

- To become familiar with using I IV V chord progressions in various keys.

**PRACTICE:**

1. Play the I IV V7 I chords in each key shown in this lesson. Start with the Key of **A** as it is the easiest.

2. Once you feel comfortable with the chords in the Key of **A** try the same chord progression in the Key of **D**.

3. Continue on in this way until you are able to play the **I IV V7 I** chord progressions in all five Keys (C,G,D,A,E) given in this lesson.

4. Learn how to play **Wild Thing** by the Troggs. Play it on your guitar for one of your friends, or perhaps just let someone listen as you practice. ☺

# TRANSPOSING CHORDS

Below is a chart which identifies every primary chord of the twelve major keys.

| I MAJOR | II MINOR | III MINOR | IV MAJOR | V MAJOR | VI MINOR | VII DIMINISHED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **C** | Dm | Em | F | G | Am | B dim |
| **G** | Am | Bm | C | D | Em | F# dim |
| **D** | Em | F# m | G | A | Bm | C# dim |
| **A** | Bm | C# m | D | E | F# m | G# dim |
| **E** | F# m | G# m | A | B | C# m | D# dim |
| **B** | C# m | D# m | E | F# | G# m | A# dim |
| **F#** | G# m | A# m | B | C# | D# m | E# dim |
| **C#** | D# m | E# m | F# | G# | A# m | B# dim |
| **F** | Gm | Am | Bb | C | Dm | E dim |
| **Bb** | Cm | Dm | Eb | F | Gm | A dim |
| **Eb** | Fm | Gm | Ab | Bb | Cm | D dim |
| **Ab** | Bbm | Cm | Db | Eb | Fm | G dim |
| **Db** | Ebm | Fm | Gb | Ab | Bbm | C dim |
| **Gb** | Abm | Bbm | Cb | Db | Ebm | F dim |
| **Cb** | Dbm | Ebm | Fb | Gb | Abm | Bb dim |

The name of each **Key** is identified by the first (**red**) chord on the left at the beginning of each row.

The **Roman Numerals** at the top of the chart represent the ***position*** of each chord in its related key.

Underneath the Roman Numerals you will find the ***type*** of chord to use in that column.

**Chord Types by Column:**

- The first column down are **MAJOR** chords
- The second column down are **MINOR** chords
- The third column down are **MINOR** chords
- The fourth column down are **MAJOR** chords
- The fifth column down are **MAJOR** chords
- The sixth column down are **MINOR** chords
- The seventh column down are **DIMINISHED** chords

**NOTE:** The chords in fifth column down (V **MAJOR**) may be played as either a **Major or Dominant 7th** chord (G or G7, etc).

**Example:**

A **I, IV, V** chord progression in the key of C is: C F G (or G7)

**Transposed** from the key of **C** to the key of **G** the chords are: **G C D** (or D7)

Download, print and play several **Chord Progressions** in the **Key of C…**

## Chord Progressions: http://tinyurl.com/ChrdPrgs-C-PDF

## Chord Progressions…

## VIDEO: http://tinyurl.com/ChrdPrgs-C-video

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:**

- To Learn How to Transpose Chords From One Key to Another

**PRACTICE:**

1. Create a **I, VI, IV, V, I** chord progression in the **Key of C**

2. Play the chord progression - beginning and ending on the **I chord** (C major)

3. Transpose the **I, VI, IV, V, I** progression from the **Key of C** to the **Key of G**

4. Play a **I, VI, IV, V, I** chord progression in the **Key of G**

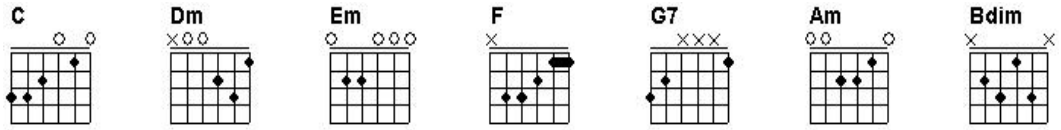
5. Continue using the chart in this manner, as you are new learning chords, until you are able to play through all twelve keys. Expand the exercise by trying different chord progressions.

# CHORD CHART BY KEY

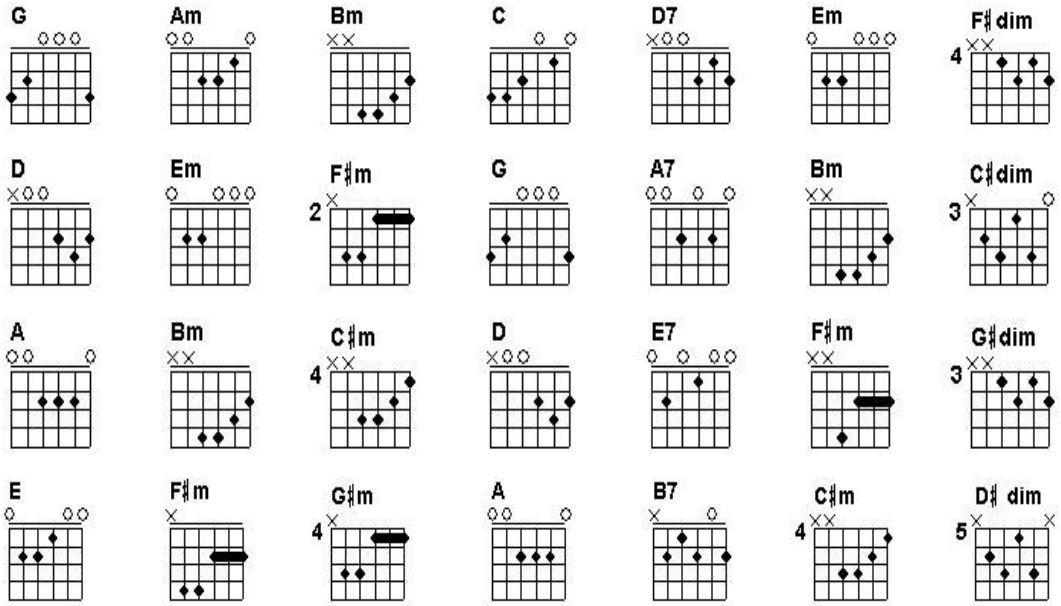
http://www.abclearnguitar.com

| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | Dm | Em | F | G7 | Am | Bdim |



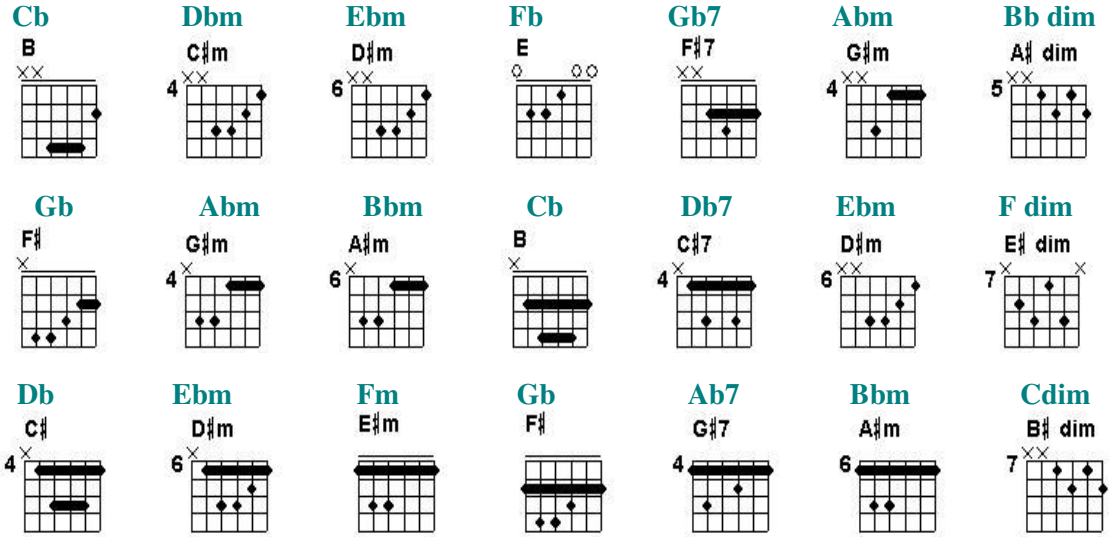
Sharp Keys:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G | Am | Bm | C | D7 | Em | F♯dim |
| D | Em | F♯m | G | A7 | Bm | C♯dim |
| A | Bm | C♯m | D | E7 | F♯m | G♯dim |
| E | F♯m | G♯m | A | B7 | C♯m | D♯ dim |

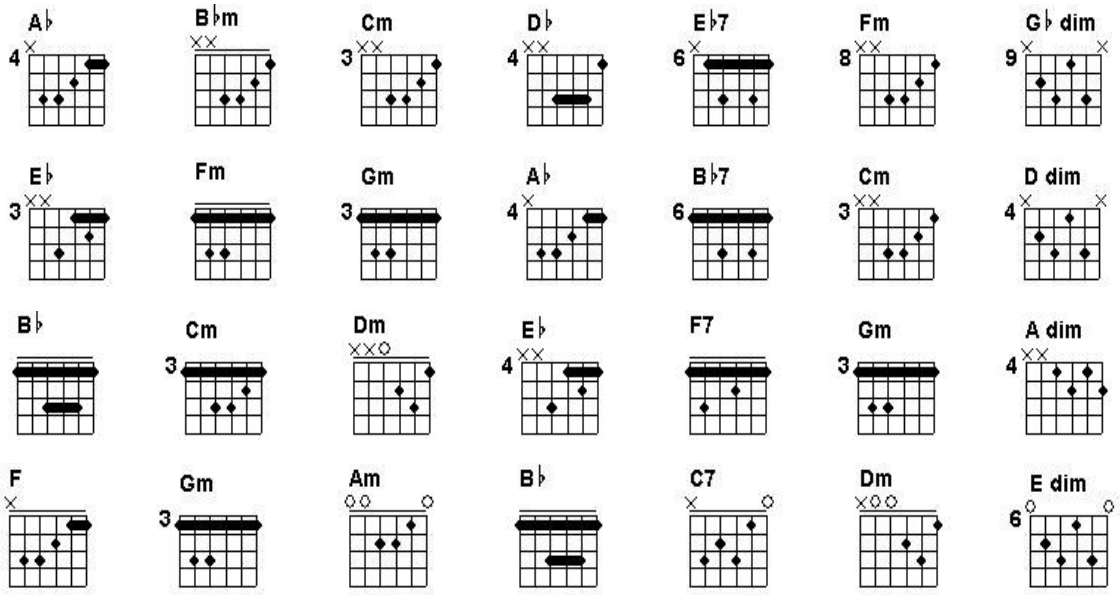


Enharmonic Keys:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cb | Dbm | Ebm | Fb | Gb7 | Abm | Bb dim |
| Gb | Abm | Bbm | Cb | Db7 | Ebm | F dim |
| Db | Ebm | Fm | Gb | Ab7 | Bbm | Cdim |



Flat Keys:




**Notes:**

This chart shows the seven basic chords that are in each Key.

The name of the Key is the same as the first chord in a specific row.

Playing all the chords in a row from left to right produces a chord scale…

**Do Re Me Fa So La Ti Do**

Always begin and end a chord scale with the very first chord in the row.

If you begin at the Key of C and play through to the Key of F, you will have gone around the **Circle of Fifths**.

The Roman Numerals at the top of the page identify the **position** of the chord in the Key. They are used to identify various chord progressions, such as…

I - V - I
I – IV – V - I
I – VI – IV – V – I
II – V – I – VI – II – V - I

You'll notice there are several different ways to play a chord. The basic shapes presented relate primarily to the Root of the chord being in the **fifth** or **sixth** strings; with some exceptions.

The Enharmonic Key of Db/C# shows the full **Barre** shape for each chord.

# USING A CAPO

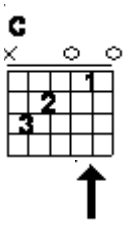
It's really quick and easy to transpose guitar chords into a new Key with a capo.

These nifty little gadgets allow you to change keys WITHOUT changing the chord shapes themselves.

Capos are especially handy if you've learned a right hand fingering for a guitar piece and need to change the key. Normally, you would have to rewrite all the fingering. But just add a capo and presto- you're in a new key WITHOUT changing any of the fingering.

Capos are really easy to use, but you should be able to identify the Key Note (Root) in order to know which chord you're actually playing.

For example, when you play the C major chord, the Key Note is C. It is located on the second string at the first fret. It is also located on the fifth string at the third fret.

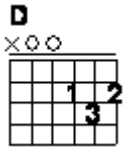



**Key Note**

Your first finger is on this note [C] when you play the C major chord.

If you put a capo on at the **first fret** and play the **same chord shape**, you will then have a **C# major** chord. If you move the capo up to the **second fret** and play the **same chord shape** again, you will have a **D major** chord, and so on.

Let's try the same experiment once more using the **D major** chord shape …




Which finger is playing the **Key Note D** in this chord shape? Did you pick your third finger? Congratulations- You got it right!

What note is your third finger on when you play the **D major** chord shape with the capo at the third fret?

If you said **F** then you are right again!

When you have your capo on at the third fret and play the **D major** chord shape you are really playing an **F major** chord!

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:**

- To understand how to change keys by using a capo

**PRACTICE:**

1. Have a friend strum the **F major** chord shape at the first fret.
2. Put your capo on at the third fret and strum the (F major) chord using the **D major** chord shape.
3. Even though the chord with the capo on the third fret sounds higher, it is still an F major chord and blends nicely with the F major chord that your friend is playing at the first fret.
4. Put a capo on at the second fret and play a song with the chord shapes you already know.
5. Try to identify what the true chords are and what key you are actually playing in when the capo is on the second fret.

# Schubb Capo

**You can find capos, strings, picks, and other guitar accessories at:**

**http://www.abclearnguitar.com/gift-ideas.html**

# Blues You Can Use!

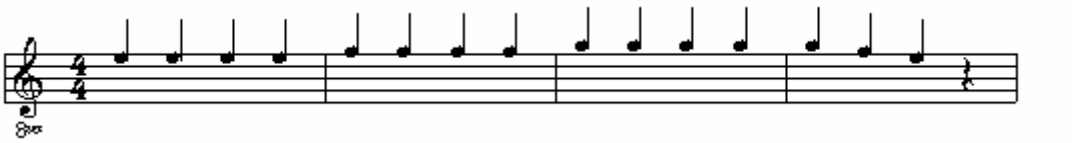
Many hundreds of songs have been written using an easy format known as the **12-Bar Blues**.

Chuck Berry, Jimi Hendrix, Janice Joplin, Eric Clapton, B.B. King, Elvis Presley, and The Beatles, are only a few of the famous names that have used this structure to create hit songs. So, it's not something to be taken lightly!

If you have any desire at all to play rock n' roll, or lead guitar, then you definitely should gain an appreciation for, and an understanding of, the **12-bar blues**.

But what does that mean exactly? It's really quite simple...

The term **"12-Bar"** is referring to the number of **measures** in a particular song or chord sequence.



| Measure |

In music, a measure (or bar) is the space between two vertical (bar) lines on a staff. Note values (beats) are *measured* to create a specific rhythm which is then indicated by a **Time Signature** such as 4/4 or 3/4, etc.

**The 12-bar Blues is a chord progression comprised of 12 measures**.

The cool thing is that this 12 bar chord sequence (I, IV, V) is virtually always the same, with only a few minor variations occasionally.

It also has a familiar sound which helps make it easy to learn. The simple structure provides a great format for practicing chords, licks, and riffs too; not to mention bass and lead guitar runs.

**TIPS for playing the 12 Bar Blues chord progression are given in the practice section of this lesson**

- Each measure equals 1 bar.
- Play through the entire 12 bar progression.
- Return to the beginning and play the chord progression again.
- After the 12th measure strum the E chord and count to four to end.

**Remember:**

The arrows indicate the strum pattern and are pointing in the direction that your strumming hand will move across the strings.

DOWN= ↑ UP= ↓

Click the blue link to download, print and play a **12 Bar Blues Rhythm**…

**http://tinyurl.com/12BrBlsRhthm-PDF**

**12 Bar Blues Rhythm...**

**VIDEO: http://tinyurl.com/12BrBlsRhthm-video**

**LESSON OBJECTIVE**:

- To become familiar with a basic 12-bar blues chord progression.

**PRACTICE:**

1. Play the basic **12-bar blues** chord progression in the Key of E
2. Focus on making smooth chord transitions and keeping a steady rhythm.
3. Play the 12 Bar Blues format in different keys using the chords shown below:

**I IV V**
A D E7
D G A7
G C D7
C F G7

3. Use the **Root** of the chord (name of chord) as your **bass** note.

Example:

- On the chord **A,** play the open **A** (5TH string) as your bass note before strumming the chord.
- On the chord **D,** play the open **D** (4TH string) as your bass note.
- On **E7**, play open **E** (6th string) as your bass note. Do this with each chord in the progression.

# Easy Blues

In this guitar lesson you will learn how to play an **Easy Blues Bass** line in the **Key of E**.

It's important to use first position fingering at this stage, since it will help to reinforce your awareness of the fretboard. You will find this bass run to be a great exercise too, since all your fingers will be involved.

Try to keep your arm relaxed and relatively straight from your elbow through to your wrist. This may be a little difficult when trying to reach for the lower strings, but ***do not*** hyper-extend your wrist as this will create undue stress.

When the wrist is stressed over a prolonged period of time it can lead to carpal tunnel syndrome. This is a very common injury of musicians and can be quite disabling.

So, be careful when practicing this guitar lesson, not to overdue it. If your hand begins to feel tired, take a break! You need to give yourself time to develop strength and coordination skills when you are new to playing the guitar.

The **Easy Blues Bass** line is intended to compliment the basic **12 Bar Blues Rhythm** from the previous lesson.

Find a friend who plays the guitar so that one of you can play the rhythm while the other one plays the bass line.

Be sure to alternate with each other so that *you* can practice both parts. ☺

If you can't find a guitar playing buddy then perhaps you can record the rhythm part and then practice playing the **Easy Blues Bass** line along with it.

You will notice these symbols **> >** above the notation. They are called **accent marks**.

An accent mark slightly emphasizes the duration of a beat.

In the **Easy Blues Bass** tab the emphasis is on the first down beat of the first eighth note.

You should strike the eighth notes that fall on the **numbered** part of the count a little stronger and the eighth notes that fall on the **&'s** a little lighter.

**Accent Mark**: > > > >
**Count**: **1** & **2** & **3** & **4** &

Click the blue link to download, print play an **Easy Blues Bass Line...**

**http://tinyurl.com/E-BluesBass-PDF**

**Easy Blues Bass...**

**VIDEO: http://tinyurl.com/E-BluesBass-video**

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:**

- To develop finger **coordination**, **strength** and **"feel"** through using a typical **blues bass line** for guitar.

**PRACTICE:**

1. Start slowly.
2. Focus on getting a clean sound and a smooth rhythmic feel.
3. Get together with a guitar friend and practice playing the Easy Blues Bass tab while they play the 12-bar Blues Rhythm given in the previous lesson.

**Extra Practice Material:**

Learn how to play a commonly used Blues Pentatonic Scale Pattern.
Download, print and play this **Bluesy Turnaround** tab exercise…

**http://tinyurl.com/BlsyTrnd-PDF**

**Bluesy Turnaround...**

**VIDEO: http://tinyurl.com/BlsyTrnd-video**

# Moving On From Here

Congratulations! You've successfully completed all the beginner guitar lessons in this e-Book and now have a solid foundation that you can build upon for years to come.

However, you don't want to stop here. It's very important to take the information that you've learned and continue to move forward.

Here are some excellent resources to help you in the days ahead…

1. **Music Books for Guitar Players** – scroll through a selection of music books centered on learning songs, styles and various techniques for acoustic or electric guitar: http://www.abclearnguitar.com/guitar-books.html
2. **Guitar Tab** – find guitar tab to your favorite song so you can learn how to play it the right way:http://www.abclearnguitar.com/guitar-tablature.html
3. **Guitar Methods** – learn how to play jazz, rock, blues, metal, country or fingerstyle guitar using video and other online resources. http://www.abclearnguitar.com/guitar-lesson-resources.html
4. **Guitar Equipment & Accessories** – learn how to pick the right guitar, or find needed accessories such as strings, capos, guitar cases, amps and more: http://www.abclearnguitar.com/guitars.html

These excellent instructional tools and resources will enable you to keep growing as a musician, so I encourage you to take full advantage of them!

Try to utilize every opportunity and resource you can to increase your knowledge and understanding of the guitar; including- friends, books, teachers, videos, CDs, DVDs, magazines, and of course, the internet.

Listen to lots of music; especially guitar music. ☺ Expose yourself to different styles and go to some "guitar" concerts whenever you can.

Above all…. *keep it fun and enjoy the music along the way!*

All the best to your guitar playing success-

Kathy Unruh

http://www.abclearnguitar.com