

Guitar III & Guitar IV 1st night Fall 2011

- Music 379 – 380 Guitar III and Guitar IV,
Guitar Ensemble Mus 381 and 665
CAGED Scales
- Frank Markovich
- To contact me – Preferred method is email!!
 - markovich@smccd.edu.com
 - Phone 650-358-6889 mailbox 19246
 - Website for handouts:
<http://www.smccd.edu/accounts/markovich/>
- Class is 7:00 to 10:00PM every Thursday

Lick of the Day

- Did this some years ago. Will revise and do again this term.
- Start with Suzie Q lick on next page.

Licks Of The Day 1

Susie-Q Heard It Through The Grapevine

Chords: E7, Dmin

Fretboard Diagrams:

Susie-Q: 0 3 2 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 3 4

Heard It Through The Grapevine: 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 2 0

Layla - 1st one easy, 2nd med., 3rd diff.

Chords: Dmin, Dmin, Dmin, Bb

7th pos.

Fretboard Diagrams:

0 3 0 3 0 0 3 0

7 10 7 10 7 10 7 8 8 10 9

9 C Dmin Dmin

B \flat C Dmin

10th pos.

10 9 7 7 7 10 7 10 10 3 10 13 10 15 15 13 12 12 13 10 10 10 3 10 13

^9 10 7 7 7 10 7 10 10 3 10 13 10 15 15 13 12 12 13 10 10 10 3 10 13

Heartbreak Hotel

13 A

5th Pos. 1/2 barre the 5th fret.

5 5 5 5 5 8 5 5 5 5 5 8 8 5 5 5 5 5 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

5 5 5 5 5 8 5 5 5 5 5 8 8 5 5 5 5 5 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

CAGED Your Friend Fully updated.

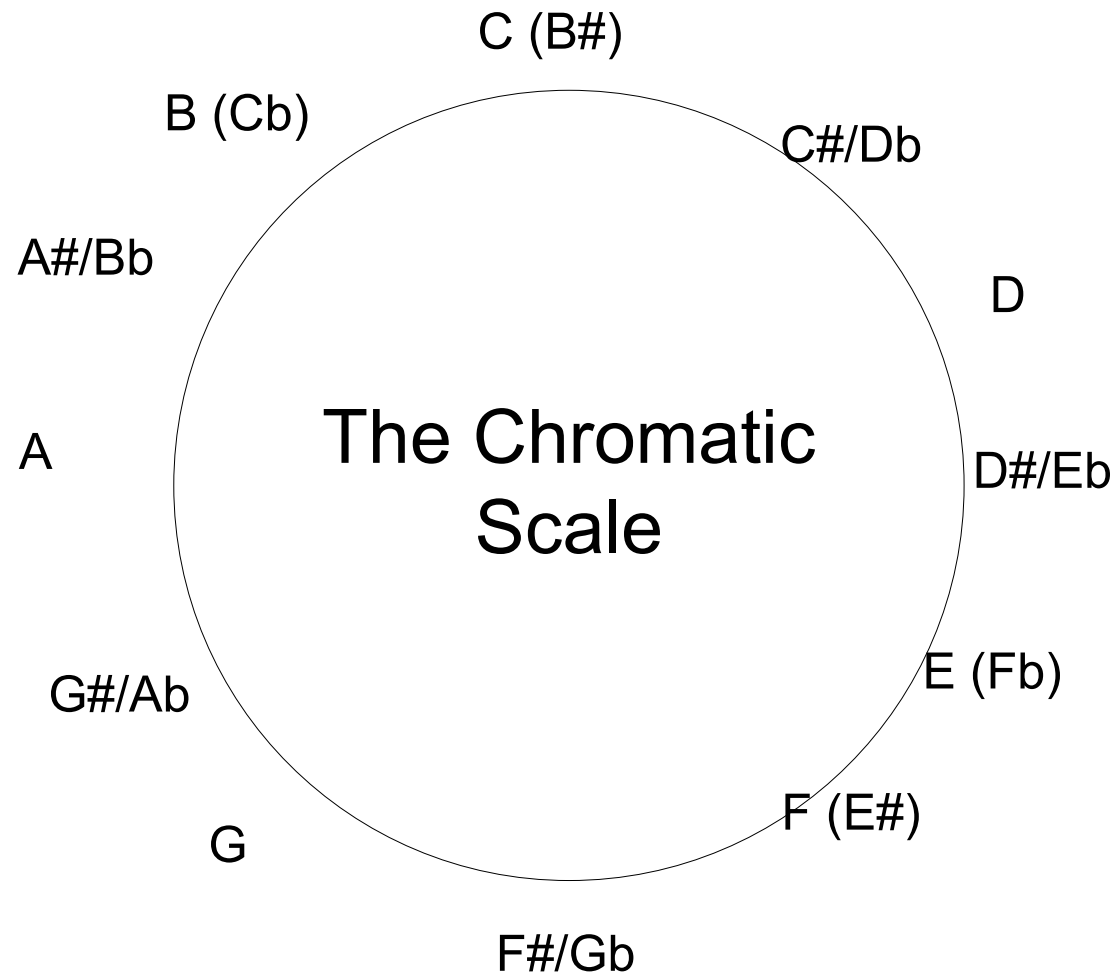
Chord and scale visualization and
patterns for the Guitar.

Review some theory

- Some basic music theory is needed.
- Start with scales.
- Most theory starts with major scales.
- Back up a bit.
- A major scale is built up of whole steps (2 frets or 2 places on the chromatic scale) and $\frac{1}{2}$ steps (1 fret or 1 place on the chromatic scale).

Chromatic Scale

- You must memorize this.
- A $\frac{1}{2}$ step is from one note to the next. Whole step is 2 notes



Pattern

- Scales are always alphabetical. Sharps and flats are added to make the pattern.
- So take a C major scale, start on C and go all the way to C again. If you need to sharp or flat something to keep the alphabet going that is fine.
- Background – a $\frac{1}{2}$ step is 1 fret and a whole step is $2 - \frac{1}{2}$ steps or 2 frets on the guitar.
- For a major scale the pattern is as follows – whole, whole, $\frac{1}{2}$, whole, whole, whole, $\frac{1}{2}$

How To Construct Major Scales

All major scales have a **typical structure**. Let's have a look at the C major scale to find out more about that structure:

C D E F G A B C

I added a C at the end of the scale. This C is one octave higher (12 half tones) compared to the first C. Now we are going to have a look at the intervals between the notes of the C major scale. An interval is the distance between 2 notes.

- C-D: D is 2 half steps higher than C
- D-E: 2 half steps
- E-F: 1 half step
- F-G: 2 half steps
- G-A: 2 half steps
- A-B: 2 half steps
- B-C: 1 half step

So, every note in the C major scale is 2 notes higher than the previous note, except the F and the C (this is important, remember these two notes):

C D E F G A B C

--

2 2 1 2 2 2 1

We can use this as a scale formula:

Major Scale Formula: 2 2 1 2 2 2 1

And we can use this formula to construct other major scales. Let us find the **major scale of D**:

- The first note is of course: D
- The formula tells us that the second note is 2 half steps further: E
- The next note also needs to be 2 half steps further.
- We remember from before that F is only 1 half step further than E.
- To make the F 2 half steps further, we have to add a sharp (#).
- A sharp adds 1 half tone to a note, so when we write F#, it means one half step further than F.

- To summarize: the 3rd note of the D major scale: F#
- The formula tells us that note 4 can only be 1 half step further then the 3rd. G is 2 half steps further than F, but only 1 half step further than F#, so G is the 4th note of the D major scale.
- Note 5 is 2 half steps further: A
- Note 6 is 2 half steps further: B
- Note 7 needs to be 2 half steps further, but C is only 1 half step further than B, that's why we need to add a sharp: C#
- The next note in the scale is the same note as the first, but one octave higher and is one half step further then C#: D

OK you do some work now

- Write out the following major scales: A, E, Bb, and Ab.
- When you have finished pair up with someone and check each others work.

The “CAGED” System of Scales and Chords

- With this you can learn all of the chords and scales commonly used on the guitar and how to connect one scale or chord to the next form.
- This concept is used by many guitarists in many styles. While it isn't a shortcut it is a method whereby you can relate one form to the next be it chords or scales.
- With some knowledge this can be built upon to encompass more advanced chords, scales etc.
- Once mastered you will have the ability to see chords and scales not only across the fingerboard but up and down the fingerboard. The power of this is such that it can apply to almost anything. Arpeggios as an example just fall out of scales. Extensions can be second nature.
- The amount of work is less than you would spend learning these scales and chords in other methods!

Basic Concept

- The basic concept is that there are 5 chord forms. From these everything else is derived. It also applies to the scales related to those 5 chord forms.
- The patterns will repeat themselves up the neck in the same order.
- It applies to chords, scales, arpeggios, riffs, etc.

The next 2 pages are more of an overview and work sheets

The Caged system of Scale Movement

To understand this system it is important to know where all of the notes are on the guitar fingerboard. If you don't already know where all of the notes are then you must first learn how to find all of the notes, particularly the notes on the 6th and 5th strings. When you know the 6th string notes than you will also know the 1st string notes as they are the same letter names.

Start with learning the 5 major scale forms in 2nd position. They are the C form, the A, form, the G form, the E form and the D form. Shown below are these five forms in 2nd postion.

C Major Scale A Major Scale G Major Scale E Major Scale D Major Scale

● = Root of chord or scale
● = Notes before root when playing scale

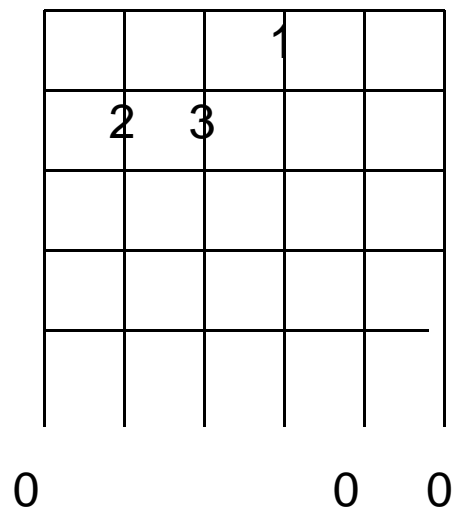
Each of the forms is moveable and the form is referred to by the name of the scale you would play with that form in 2nd position. Take the C Major form as an example, it is a 5th string root, so when played in 2nd position it is a C major scale with the C major form. In the 4th position the note played as a root is the 5th fret of the 5th string (one higher than the position). That would make the scale a D major scale (D is the note on the 5th fret of the 5th string), and it would be the C major form. This idea of form is key to the understanding of this concept. Take the G major form. In the second position the G major form is at the 2nd fret and the starting note is the 3rd fret of the 6th string (the G note), therefore the scale is the G major scale, G major form. If you moved that scale up the fingerboard two frets it would be the A major scale, with the G major form. It would be A major since the 6th string 5th fret is an A. Try this with all of the scales. Fill in the following:

G form at the 7th fret, is a _____ major scale G form at the 9th fret is a _____ major scale.
G form at the 11th fret is a _____ major scale. A form at the 5th fret is a _____ major scale.
A form at the 7th fret, is a _____ major scale A form at the 9th fret is a _____ major scale.
A form at the 11th fret is a _____ major scale. C form at the 5th fret is a _____ major scale.
C form at the 7th fret, is a _____ major scale C form at the 9th fret is a _____ major scale.
C form at the 11th fret is a _____ major scale. D form at the 5th fret is a _____ major scale.

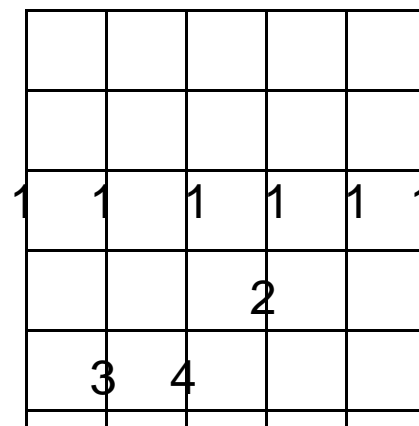
You could do this with all of the forms. Now let's use CAGED to find the order of major scales up the fingerboard. To start let's use the C major form.

C major form would be in 2nd position for a C major scale.
A major form would be in 5th position for a C major scale.
G major form would be in 7th position for a C major scale.
E major form would be in 10th position for a C major scale.
D major form would be in 12th position for a C major scale.

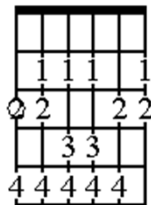
E Major



E Form (G Major Chord)



E Form Major Scales



G Major

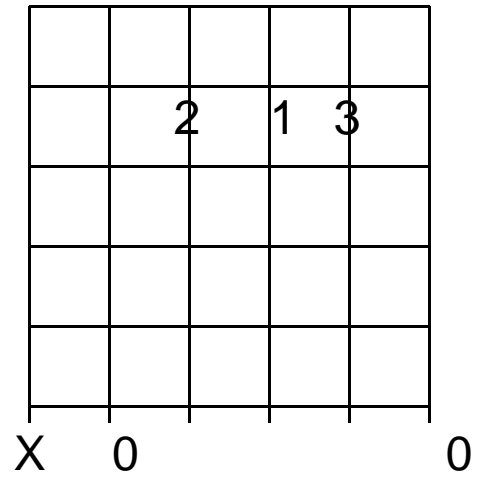
E form of the Major Scale,
the G major scale in 2nd position

C Major Scale

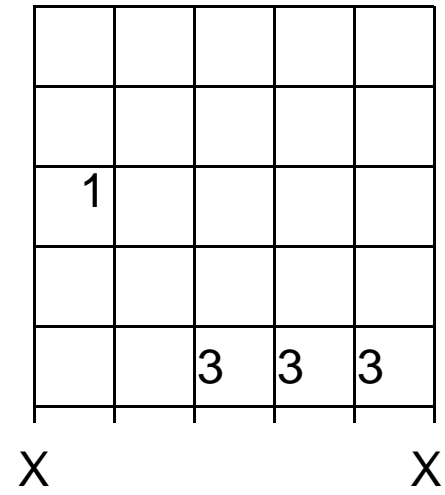
Left Hand Fingering unless noted otherwise

2nd fret = 1st finger, 3rd fret = 2nd finger

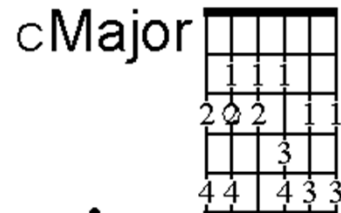
A Major



A Form (C Major)



A Form of the Major Scale



The A form, C Major Scale In 2nd Position

C Major Scale

C Major Scale

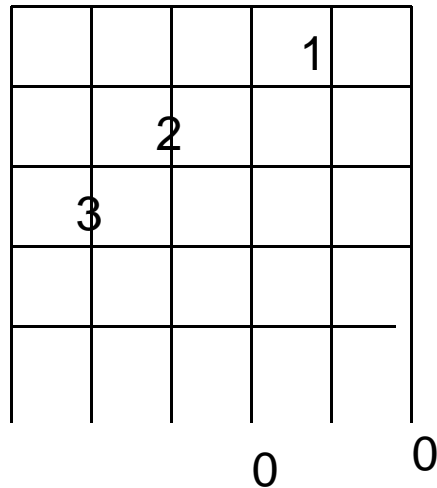
Left Hand Fingering unless noted otherwise

2nd fret = 1st finger, 3rd fret = 2nd finger

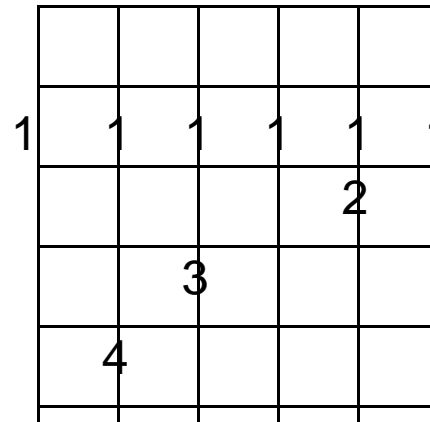
4th fret = 3rd finger, 5th fret = 4th finger

Look how this looks like an A Major type chord.

C Major Chord



C Moveable Chord (D Major)

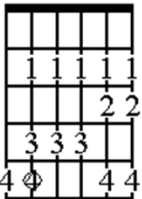


Use this as a visual basis for the chords and the scales.
It is one method that can excel you learning of the scales.

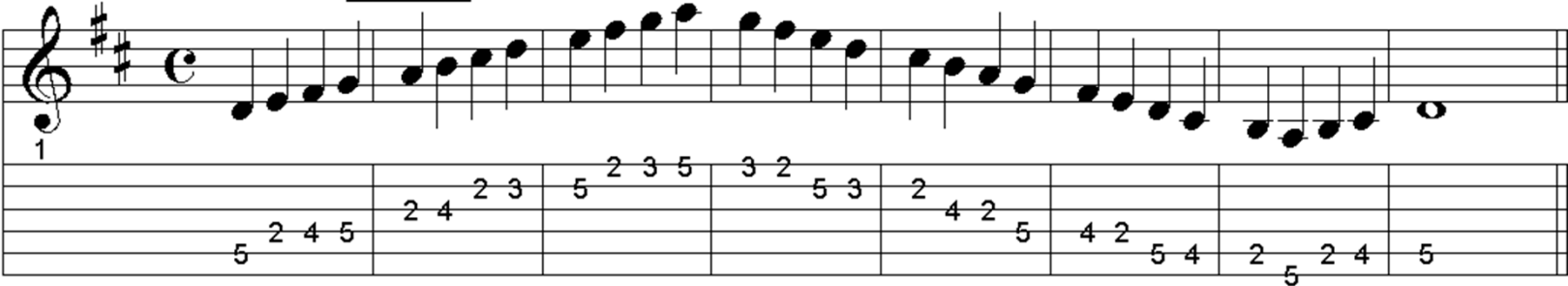
Notice how the notes in the chord are all in the following Major scale. In fact, 3 of the 7 notes in a major scale are in the chord. Try to visualize that on all of the chords and Scales. It will also help you with doing chord extensions.

C Form of the Major Scale

D Major



C form of the Major Scale
In 2nd Position (D major)



1

5 2 4 5 2 4 2 3 5 2 3 5 3 2 5 3 2 4 2 5 4 2 5 4 2 5 2 4 5

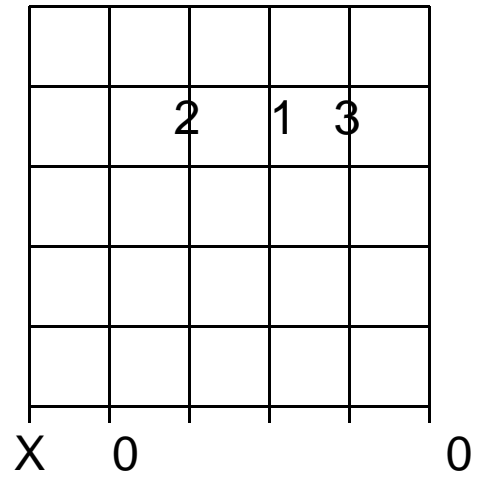
Left Hand Fingering unless noted otherwise

2nd fret = 1st finger, 3rd fret = 2nd finger

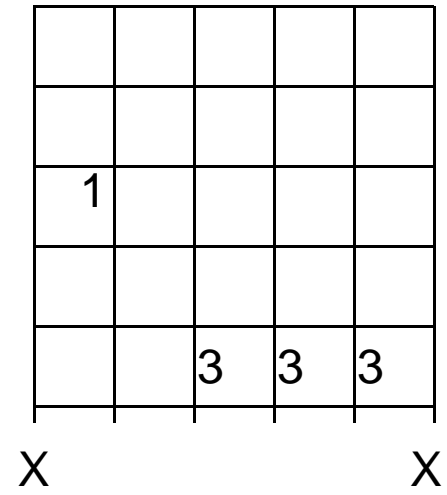
4th fret = 3rd finger, 5th fret = 4th finger

You can also play this by going all the way down to the 6th string 2nd fret – that would fully cover the position. The pattern above is More of the standard way to play the scale.

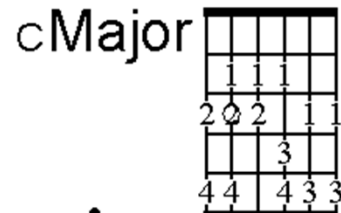
A Major



A Form (C Major)



A Form of the Major Scale



The A form, C Major Scale In 2nd Position

C Major Scale

C Major Scale

Left Hand Fingering unless noted otherwise

2nd fret = 1st finger, 3rd fret = 2nd finger

4th fret = 3rd finger, 5th fret = 4th finger

Look how this looks like an A Major type chord.

Some simple songs for fun

- Want to break up just scales and chords.
- May do hooks with some of them.
- We won't do all of these but I will pick a couple from them.