

Guitar III & Guitar IV 3rd 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

Licks Of The Day 1

Susie-Q Heard It Through The Grapevine

1 E7 Dmin

3 2 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 2 0

0 0 3 4

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

5 Dmin Dmin Dmin Bb

7th pos.

0 3 0 3 0 0 7 10 7 10 7 7 8 8 10 9

Suzie Q

Handwritten musical notation for 'Suzie Q' on a grand staff. The notation includes fingerings, articulation marks, and a 'No Pedal' instruction.

Right Hand (RH):

- Measure 1: 3 2 0 0 2 2 0 2 0
- Measure 2: 7 7 5 5 7 7 5 7 5 3 9

Left Hand (LH):

- Measure 1: 0
- Measure 2: 3 (A) B
- Measure 3: 3 7 | 1 3 3 1 3 | 1 B

Articulation and Performance Notes:

- Uppercut (U) under the first two notes of the first RH measure.
- Uppercut (U) under the first two notes of the second RH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the second LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the third LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the fourth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the fifth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the sixth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the seventh LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the eighth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the ninth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the tenth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the eleventh LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the twelfth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the thirteenth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the fourteenth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the fifteenth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the sixteenth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the seventeenth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the eighteenth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the nineteenth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the twentieth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the twenty-first LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the twenty-second LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the twenty-third LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the twenty-fourth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the twenty-fifth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the twenty-sixth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the twenty-seventh LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the twenty-eighth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the twenty-ninth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the thirtieth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the thirty-first LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the thirty-second LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the thirty-third LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the thirty-fourth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the thirty-fifth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the thirty-sixth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the thirty-seventh LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the thirty-eighth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the thirty-ninth LH measure.
- Trill (tr) over the first note of the fortieth LH measure.

Other Notation:

- Key signature: one sharp (F#).
- Time signature: 4/4.
- Tempo: Moderato.
- Performance instruction: No Pedal.

Tonight Heartbreak Hotel

Heartbreak Hotel

A

Ever since my baby left me, I found a new place to dwell.

A7

It's down at the end of lonely street at Heartbreak Hotel.

(Chorus:)

D7

You make me so lonely baby, I get so lonely,

E7

A

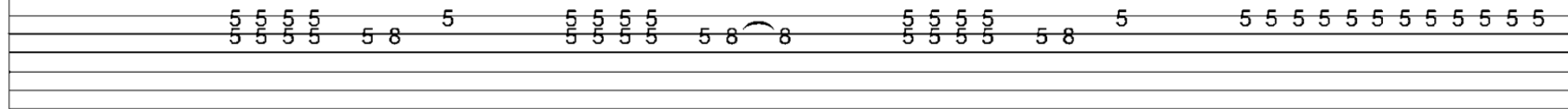
I get so lonely I could die.

2. And although it's always crowded,
you still can find some room.

Where broken hearted lovers do cry away their gloom.

(repeat chorus)

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



This is in 5th position. 1/2 barre the 1st 2 strings. This is totally in the blues scale.

Heartbreak Hotel

A

Ever since my baby left me, I found a new place to dwell.

A7

It's down at the end of lonely street at Heartbreak Hotel.

(Chorus:)

D7

You make me so lonely baby, I get so lonely,

E7

A

I get so lonely I could die.

2. And although it's always crowded,
you still can find some room.
Where broken hearted lovers do cry away their gloom.

(repeat chorus)

3. Well, the Bell hop's tears keep flowin',
and the desk clerk's dressed in black.
Well they been so long on lonely street
They ain't ever gonna look back.

(repeat chorus)

4. Hey now, if your baby leaves you,
and you got a tale to tell.
Just take a walk down lonely street to Heartbreak Hotel.

(repeat chorus and fade)

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

The Caged system of Scale Movement

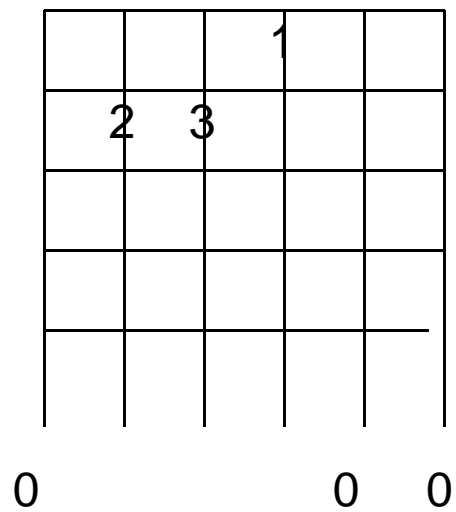
To understand this system it is important to know where all of the notes are on the guitar fingerboard. If you don't already know where all of the notes are then you must first learn how to find all of the notes, particularly the notes on the 6th and 5th strings. When you know the 6th string notes than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

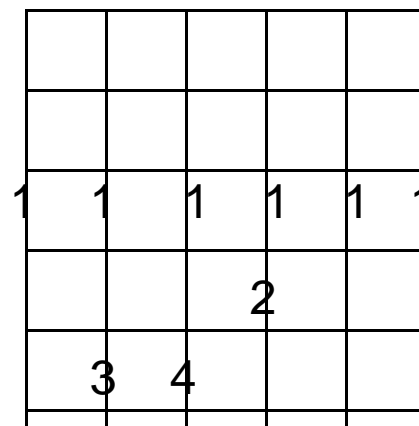
C Major Scale A Major Scale G Major Scale E Major Scale D Major Scale

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

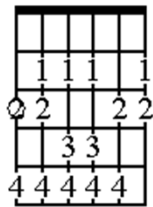
E Major



E Form (G Major Chord)



E Form Major Scales



G Major

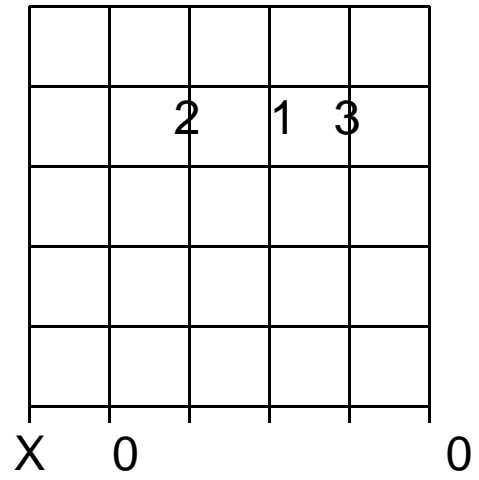
E form of the Major Scale,
the G major scale in 2nd position

C Major Scale

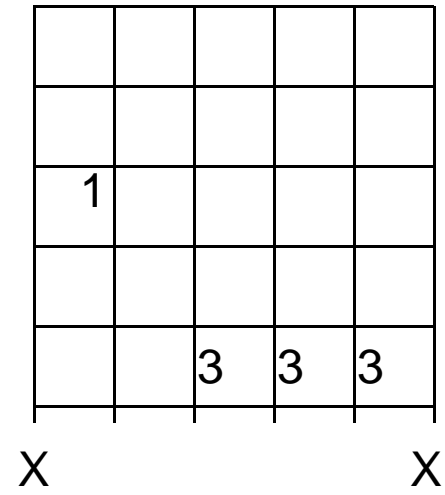
Left Hand Fingering unless noted otherwise

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

A Major



A Form (C Major)



Intro To Surfin' USA

G - hold chord
Down entire time

5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 | 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 |

1 2 3 + 4 + | 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + |

3rd fingers
1/2 barre

E form

E

1 2, 3 4,

↑ release
1st or 2nd string

= sharp
b = flat

Fret	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name	F	F# Gb	G	G# Ab	A	A# Bb	B	C	C# Db	D	D# Eb	E

F F G G# A A# B C C# D D# E

F G

1: 1 1 3 :||

G

2

3

x

E and A form of Major Scale

Handwritten guitar diagrams and notes illustrating the E and A forms of the Major Scale.

G in E Form C in A Form

E7

E7 in the C

E7 A7 C7 B7

E Form 5 8 7

3rds in G

3rds 6 Major

Scales

1. Learn the G & C scales (E form & A form)
2. Play up the neck
3. Try the intervals

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

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

4. start in different scale degrees Lydian

And descending

2 2 2 3 4 5 7 6 5 8 7 9

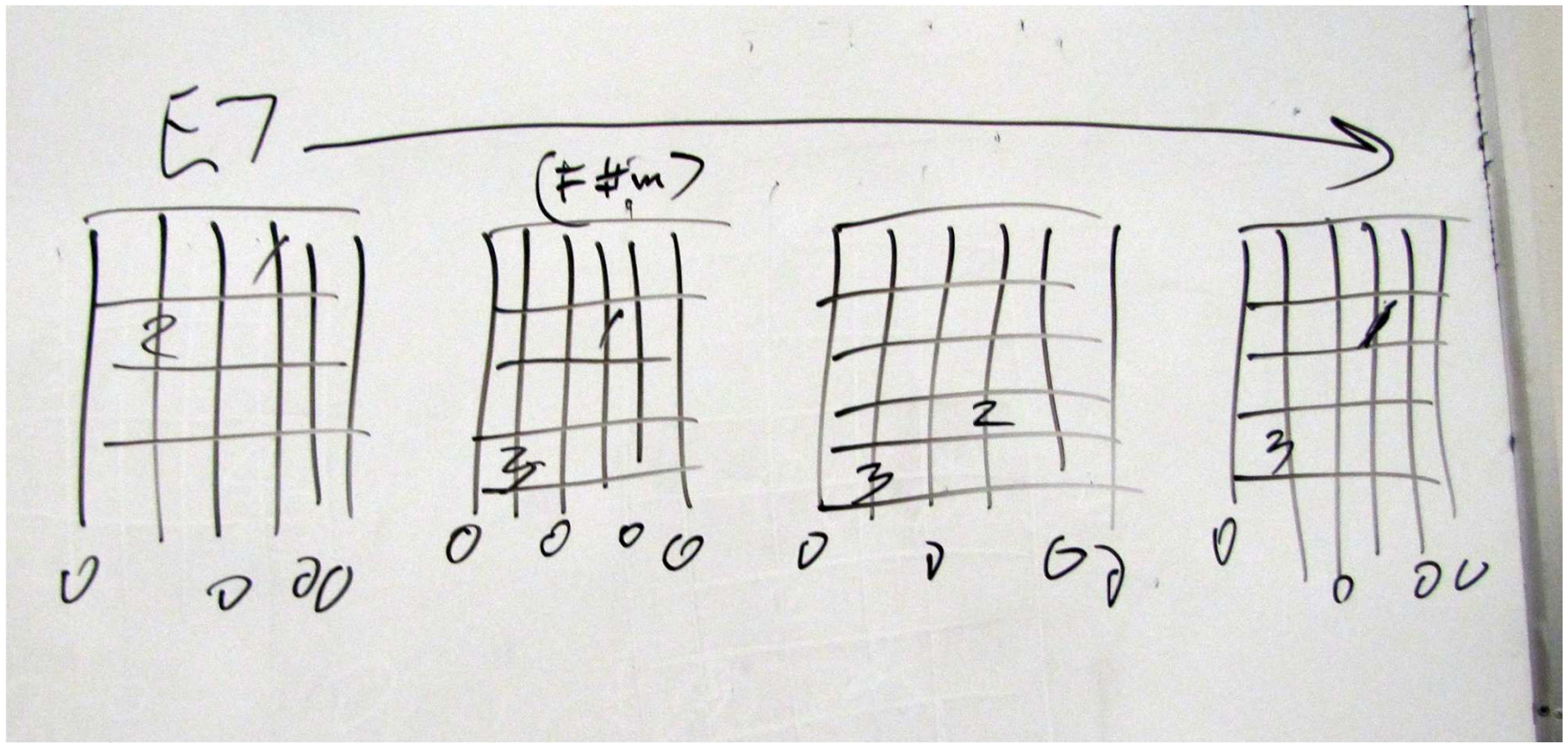
3 5 2 3 5 2 3

A G A G

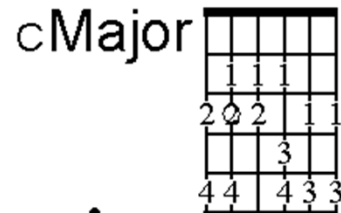
E A C# D B G G A B C# D E (F#)

1 2 3 4

Fun Blues Riff



A Form of the Major Scale



The A form, C Major Scale In 2nd Position

C Major Scale

C Major Scale

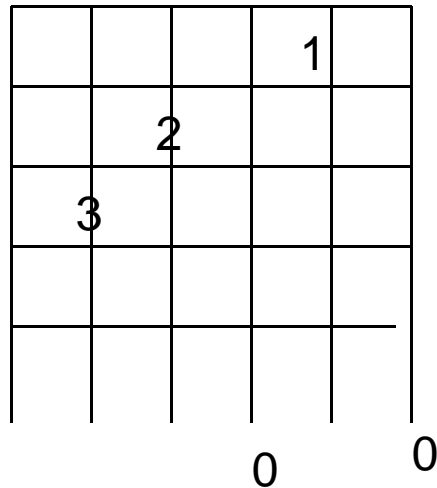
Left Hand Fingering unless noted otherwise

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

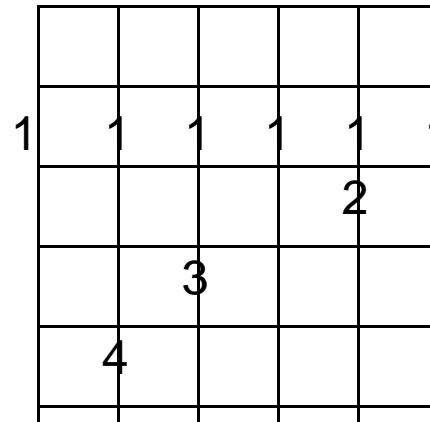
4th fret = 3rd finger, 5th fret = 4th finger

Look how this looks like an A Major type chord.

C Major Chord



C Moveable Chord (D Major)

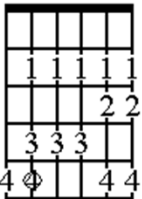


Use this as a visual basis for the chords and the scales.
It is one method that can excel you learning of the scales.

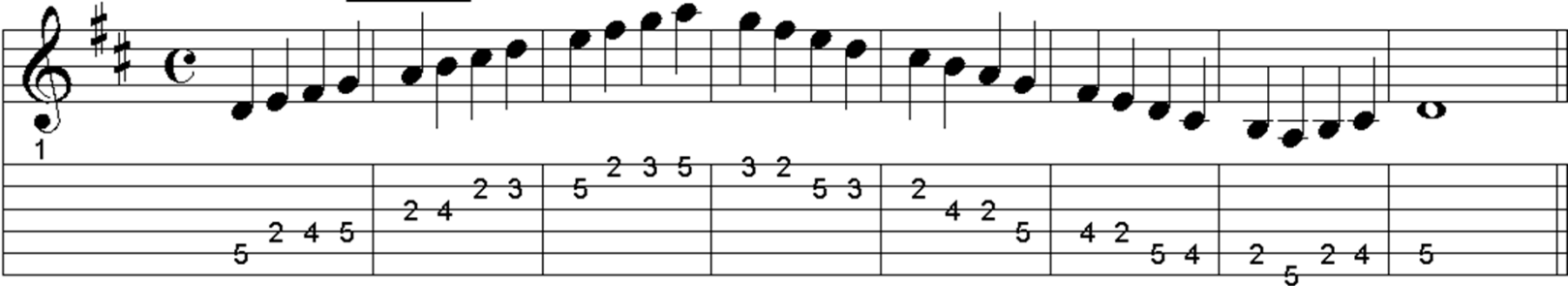
Notice how the notes in the chord are all in the following Major scale. In fact, 3 of the 7 notes in a major scale are in the chord. Try to visualize that on all of the chords and Scales. It will also help you with doing chord extensions.

C Form of the Major Scale

D Major



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



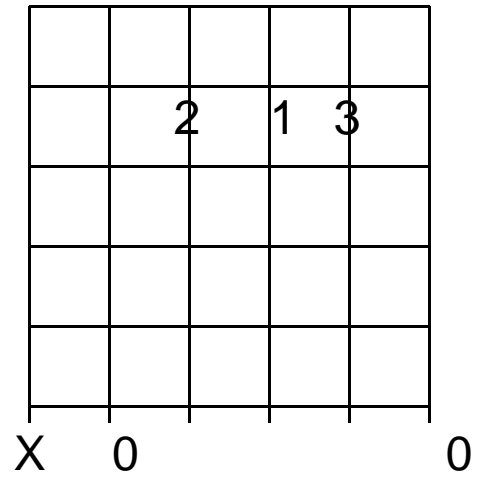
Left Hand Fingering unless noted otherwise

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

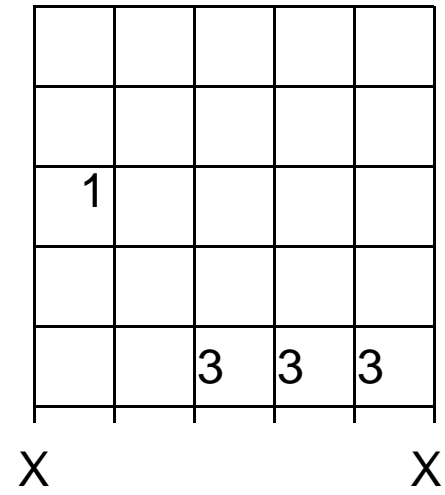
4th fret = 3rd finger, 5th fret = 4th finger

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.

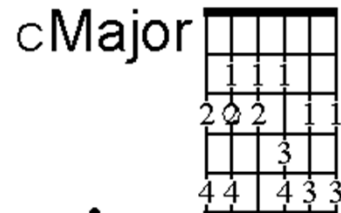
A Major



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.

Stand By Me

Various ways.




Song originally in A but to start we will do it in G

- This is an example of taking a song that is hard to do in one key and moving it to another key.
- For Guitar II, III and IV this may not apply for changing keys.


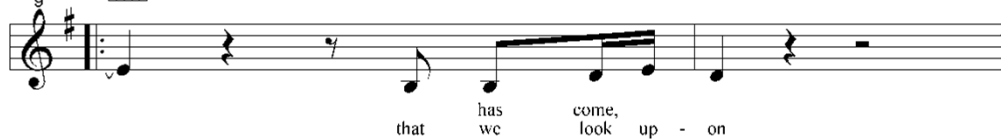
Stand By Me



Ben E King, Jerry Leiber
and Mike Stoller




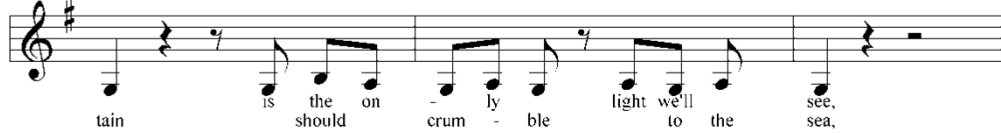
1  

4   

7  
When the night

9  
that has we come, look up - on

11  
and the land is dark, and the moon
should tum - ble and fall, or the moun -

13    
tain is the on - crum - ble light we'll see,
should on - crum - ble light to the sea,

16

no, I won't be a - fraid, Oh, I
I won't cry, I won't cry, No, I

Em

C

19

won't won't be a - fraid, just as long as you stand
shed a dear, just as long as you stand

D7

G

22

stand by me So, dar - lin', dar - lin'

G

Em

25

stand by me oh, stand by

C

D7

28

me. Oh, stand stand by me

G

31

stand by me if the sky

Stand By Me Ben J. King, Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller

no, I won't be a - fraid, Oh, I
I won't cry, I won't cry, No, I

When the night

that has come, up - on

and the land is and dark, fall, and or the moon moun -

tain is should on - crum - ble light will to the sea,

1961

won't be a - fraid, just as long as you stand
won't shed a - tear, dear,

stand by me. So, dar - lin', dar - lin'

stand by me oh, stand by

me. Oh, stand stand by me

stand by me if the sky

Here it is as a whole

Now in the key of A

- This is the original key.
- What makes this work so well is a great bass line.
- We will start with the bass line.

Stand by Me - Bass line

A F#m

Guitar

(12) (& 3) 4 & (12) (& 3) 4 & (12) (& 3) 4 Rhythm continues

Guitar

T
A
B

0 0 0 4 0 0 0 4 2 2 0 2 2

D E7 A

Gtr.

5 D E7 A Start of vocal but bass line continues

When the night

Gtr.

0 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 2 4

Go to book page 263

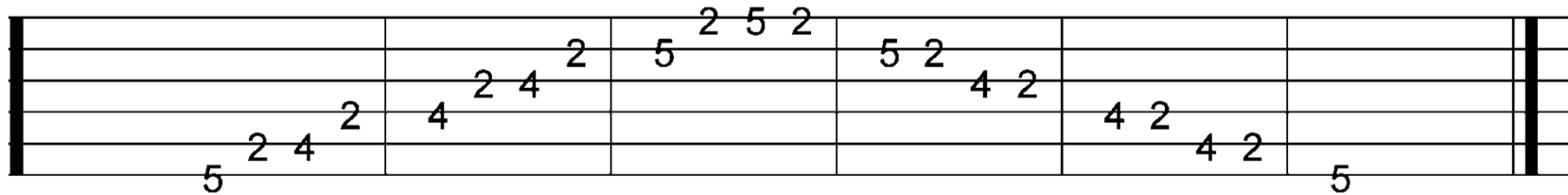
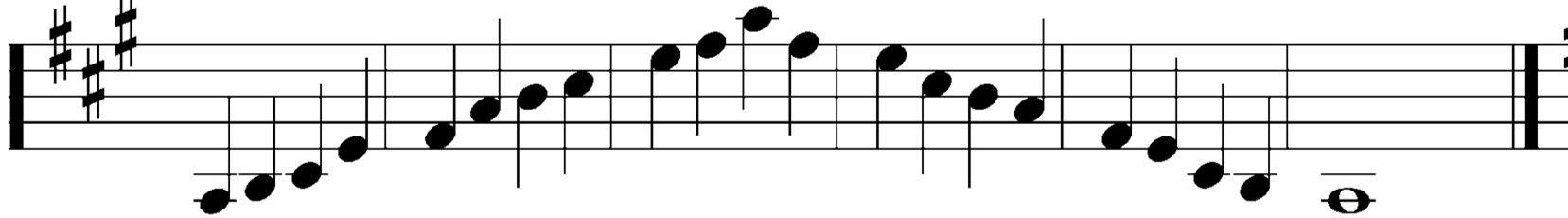
- We will play this from the book.
- Once we get it down we can work on solo stuff.
- This song is totally in the key of A. You can just play the A major scale but if you think about the chord tones you will sound much better.
- Another approach is to use the A pentatonic for the A and F#m chords. Then chord tones for the D and E7 chords. That will sound very consonant.
- Lastly you could change pentatonic scales and the chords change. Hard part to that is making it flow.

A major scale in 2nd position.
 This is the G form of A Major.
 The Major pentatonic scale
 is within this. The formula is
 1,2,3,5,6 for the minor pentatonic
 scale.

A Major Scale

Take your time with this. Spend some time just playing it over and over again. You can use it to solo in this piece.

A Major



Here is the A Major pentatonic. It uses the same notes as F#m (relative minor scale but starts on different notes).

D major pentatonic scale (C form)

The image displays the D major pentatonic scale in C form. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The scale is written as a single melodic line. The bottom staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with six strings and five frets. The notes of the scale are indicated by numbers 1-5 on the strings, showing the fret positions for each note.

Treble Clef Staff: The scale is written in D major (one sharp). The notes are: D4 (open), E4 (1st fret), F#4 (2nd fret), G4 (3rd fret), A4 (4th fret), B4 (5th fret), C5 (open), B4 (5th fret), A4 (4th fret), G4 (3rd fret), F#4 (2nd fret), E4 (1st fret), D4 (open).

Guitar Fretboard Diagram: The fretboard shows the following fret positions for the notes of the scale:

- String 6: 5 (D4)
- String 5: 2 (E4)
- String 4: 4 (F#4)
- String 3: 2 (G4)
- String 2: 4 (A4)
- String 1: 5 (B4)

The diagram is divided into five measures, each containing two fret positions for a string. The fret positions are: 5, 2, 4, 2, 4, 3, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 3, 4, 2, 4, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5.

E Major Pentatonic scale in the D form.

E Major

25

0 2 4 2 4 2 4 1 4 2 5 2 4 2 5 2 4 1 4 2 4 2 0

Use same fingering as the Major Scales

For Solo

- A number of options:
 - Chords as in song with the form.
 - Just playing the I VI IV V chords (A, F#m, D and E7)
- Take your time and use space. If electric guitar use some compression and even some distortion but remember this is a slow song or ballad not a fast rocker!!

Route 66

Classic standard in Blues, Rock
and Jazz

Basic 12 bar blues form

- Originally in F
- Will start it in A.
- You should be able to play this in any key.
- We will do some backup riffs for this in class

Route 66

[Composer]

Guitar

A D7 A7 D7

If you ever plan to motor west — Trav-el My way take the

Guitar

TAB

10 10 10 10 10 10 9 9 10 10 9 10 10 10 9

Gtr.

A Bm7 E7 A

high way that's the best — get your kicks on rout — sis-ty six —

Gtr.

10 10 10 9 10 10 10 9 10 9 12 9 10

Gtr.

E7 A D7 A7 D7

It winds — from chi-ca-go to La — more — than two — thousand

Gtr.

10 10 10 10 10 10 9 9 10 10 9 10 10 10

Gtr.

A7 Bm7 E7 A

miles all the way — Get your kicks on route — six-ty six —

Gtr.

10 10 9 10 10 10 9 10 9 12 9 10

2/24

E7 A7 D7 Route 66 D7

Gtr.

now you go hro sainto eand joplin missour i and Olda-homacity imight - yprectyou'llscc Amar

Gtr.

30

a7 Bm7 E7 A7 A#dim

Gtr.

illo GalupNew Mex-i-co Flagstaff Arizona Don't forget Winnona Kingman Barstow

Gtr.

36

Bm7 E7 A7 D7 A7 D7

Gtr.

San Bernardin-o Won't you Get him to this fine ly tip When you make that

Gtr.

42

A7 Bm7 E7 A7 D7 A

Gtr.

Califonia trip get your kicks on route sixty six

Gtr.

Solo Work

- Start with just the blues scale in A.
- Then do blues scales as the chords change, an A blues scale on A, a D blues scale on D, on the Bm7 and E7 use an E blues scale.
- Then scales related to chords.
 - For A (A7) an A mixolydian.
 - For D7 a D mixolydian
 - For E7 an E mixolydian scale

Now in F both low and high

- Again solo similar to A but now in F.
- Learn the chords two ways.

Route 66

[Composer]

F B^b7 F7 B^b7

Guitar

If you ev-re plan to mo-tor west Trav-el My way take the

Guitar

T
A
B

3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3

F Gm7 C7 F

Gtr.

high way that's the best get your kicks on rout sis-ty six

Gtr.

3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 1 2 3 3

C7 F B^b7 F7 B^b7

Gtr.

It winds from chi-ca-go to L a more than two thousand

Gtr.

3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3

F7 Gm7 C7 F


Gtr.

miles all the way Get your kicks on route six-ty six

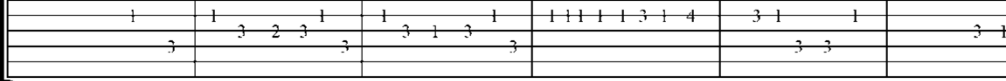
Gtr.

3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 1 2 3 3


2/34 C7 F7 Bb7 Route 667 Bb7

Gtr. 

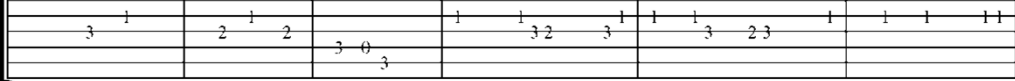
now you gethrosaintoayand joplinmissour iand Oka-homacityisnight - ypretyou'llsee Amar

Gtr. 

30 f7 Gm7 C7 F7 F#dim

Gtr. 

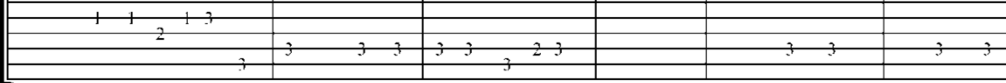
illo Ga lupNew Mex-i-co Flagstaff Arizona Don't forget Winnona KingmanBarstow

Gtr. 

36 Gm7 C7 F7 Bb7 F7 Bb7

Gtr. 

San Bernardin-o Won't you Get him to this fine-ly tip When you make that

Gtr. 

42 F7 Gm7 C7 F7 Bb7 F

Gtr. 

California trip get your kicks on route sixty six

Gtr. 

Route 66

[Composer]

Guitar

F B^b7 F7 B^b7

If you ev-re plan to mo-tor west Trav-el My way take the

Guitar

T 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6 5 6 6 6 5

A

B

Gtr.

6 F Gm7 C7 F

high way that's the best get your kicks on rout sis-ty six

Gtr.

6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 5 8 5 6 5 6

Gtr.

12 C7 F B^b7 F7 B^b7

It winds from chi-ca-go to L a more than two thousand

Gtr.

6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6 5 6 6 6

Gtr.


18 F7 Gm7 C7 F

miles all the way Get your kicks on route six-ty six

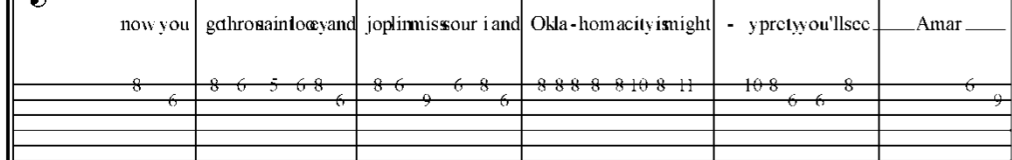
Gtr.

6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 5 8 5 6 5 6


2/24 C7 F7 Bb7 Route 66 Bb7

Gtr. 

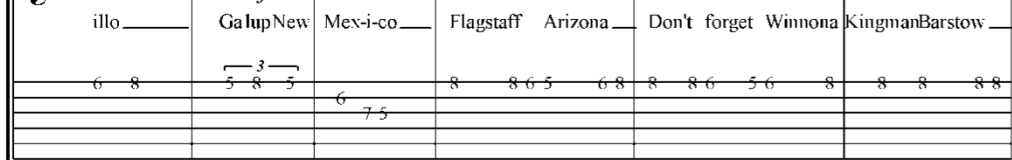
now you g'd hrosainto ayand jopl in missour i and Okla-homacity is night - y prct you'll see Amar

Gtr. 


30 f7 Gm7 C7 F7 F#dim

Gtr. 

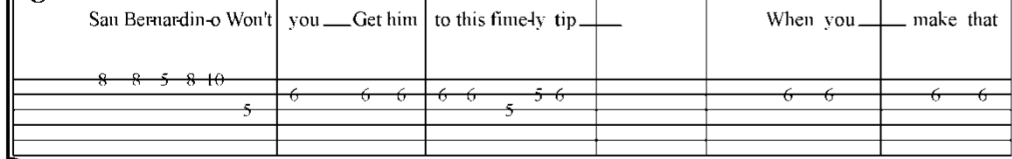
illo Gal up New Mex-i-co Flagstaff Arizona Don't forget Winnona Kingman Barstow

Gtr. 


36 Gm7 C7 F7 Bb7 F7 Bb7

Gtr. 

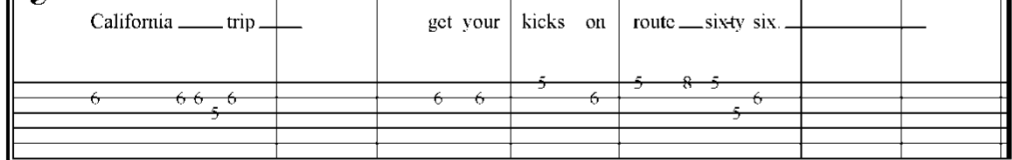
San Bernardin-o Won't you Get him to this fine-ly tip When you make that

Gtr. 

42 F7 Gm7 C7 F7 Bb7 F

Gtr. 

California trip get your kicks on route sixty six.

Gtr. 

Learn this in all keys

- Learn to play this in all keys
- Try to solo in all keys
- Try creating riffs in all keys

On Broadway

Notes of melody in the chord!

Begin with just the chords

- First learn them in 1st position then we will move them up.
- Not difficult but make sure that you have them memorized.

On Broadway

A G A G A G A G

4/4 ||: They say the neon | lights are bright on | Broadway |

A G A G A G A G D C

They say there's always | magic in the | Air | | But when your walk-in

D C D C D E7 A G

down the street | and you ain't had e | nough to eat | the glitter rubs right

A G A G A G

Off and you're no | where | :||

They say the women treat you fine on Broadway.

But lookin' at them just gives me the blues.

Cause how ya gonna make some time

When all you got is one thin dime.

And one thin dime won't even shine your shoes.

They say that I won't last too long on Broadway

I'll catch a Greyhound bus for home they say.

But they're dead wrong, I know they are.

Cause I can play this here guitar.

And I won't quit till I'm a star on Broadway.

On Broadway

A G A G A G A G
4/4 ||: They say the neon | lights are bright on | Broadway |

A G A G A G A G D C
They say there's always | magic in the | Air | | But when your walk-in

D C D C D E7 A G
down the street | and you ain't had e | nough to eat | the glitter rubs right

A G A G A G
Off and you're no | where | :||

They say the women treat you fine on Broadway.
But lookin' at them just gives me the blues.
Cause how ya gonna make some time
When all you got is one thin dime.
And one thin dime won't even shine your shoes.

They say that I won't last too long on Broadway
I'll catch a Greyhound bus for home they say.
But they're dead wrong, I know they are.
Cause I can play this here guitar.
And I won't quit till I'm a star on Broadway.

Notes:

1. The melody is almost totally in the chords – remember – the chord rules – anyway to play this use the chords as the basis. To start hold the A chord down and play the 4th string to the 2nd string – that is the first 2 notes of the melody.
2. Next step is to try finding the melody in each chord as you go along. It may take some time. The timing of the chords is such that it is like the Charleston, for example, the A is 1 ½ beats and the G is 2 ½ beats. Sometimes that A will come in slightly early.
3. The original key is E and we will move it there later.
4. For the G if you are playing the melody just play the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th strings open.
5. Have people play in groups where one plays the melody and the 2nd person the chords.

Chord Rhythm Basic

Chord Pattern:

4/4/ ||: A G : ||

Count (1&2) (&34)

This is like a Charleston rhythm.

Basic pattern like Drifters did.

Use Capo in other positions

- OK, now the CAGED or Capo for other positions:

1 st	5 th	7 th
A	E	D
G	D	C
D	A	G
C	G	F
E7	B7	A7

Learn the chords in each position

- Work in groups to do parts in different positions.
- Even try to do the melody in different positions once you have learned it in 1st position.

On Broadway Guitar Backup

A G/A A G/A

Guitar

Guitar

T
A
B

D C/D D C/D

Gtr.

Gtr.

For A to G do the 1st 2 measures. For D to C the 2nd 2 measures. This is the rhythmic pattern used in the George Benson recording.

Now that you have the chords

- Next add in the melody.
- It isn't that hard. Take it one note at a time.
- Holding an A chord down play the 4th string for the first note, the 2nd string for the 2nd note and the 3rd string for the 3rd note. Now change to a G/A and find the next melody note. Continue one note at a time.
- Write it out in traditional notes or in tablature.

On Broadway

Chords like Benson

[Composer]

Guitar

Guitar

TAB

5 6

5 5 3 3 5 5 3 3 5 5 3 3 5 5 3 3 5 5 3 3 5 5 3 3

Gtr.

Gtr.

5

2 2 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 2 0 0

A G A G A G F D F D F D

Melody – all in or close to chord.

A G A G A G A G A G

Gtr.

Gtr.

A G A G A G D C D C D C

Gtr.

Gtr.

D E♭ E A G A G A G A G

Gtr.

Gtr.

Then we will transpose it to E

- This is the original key of this song. Take your time and just image your index finger as the head nut.
- In fact you may find that the 2nd part moved up works even better! You can keep one fingering for all of them.

Here it is in the original key. Use chords on the following page

On Broadway Guitar Backup In E

E D/E E D/E

Guitar

Guitar

T
A
B

A G/A A G/A

Gtr.

Gtr.

For A to G do the 1st 2 measures. For D to C the 2nd 2 measures. This is the rhythmic pattern used in the George Benson recording.

On Broadway

E D E D E D E D
 4/4 |: They say the neon | lights are bright on | Broadway |

E D E D E D E D A G
 They say there's always | magic in the | Air | | But when your walk-in

A G A G A B7 E D
 down the street | and you ain't had e | nough to eat | the glitter rubs right

E D E D E D
 Off and you're no | where | :||

E	D/E	A
G/A	B7	

This should be muted

They say the women treat you fine on Broadway.
 But lookin' at them just gives me the blues.
 Cause how ya gonna make some time
 When all you got is one thin dime.
 And one thin dime won't even shine your shoes.

They say that I won't last too long on Broadway
 I'll catch a Greyhound bus for home they say.
 But they're dead wrong, I know they are.
 Cause I can play this here guitar.
 And I won't quit till I'm a star on Broadway.

Melody in E. See how it just moves up!

5

E D E D E D E D E D

Gtr.

Gtr.

10

E D E D E D A G A G A G

Gtr.

Gtr.

16

A B \flat B E D E D E D E D

Gtr.

Gtr.

Same as Tequila!!

- Everyone must learn this in the 1st position. Chords and melody.
- I would like the more advanced the whole piece in E.
- If you are playing this as just an intermediate, put your capo at the 7th fret and you will be playing it the same as the advanced students.

Lodi

Original key is Bb we will start it in
G.

Start with the Chords

- We will first do this in the key of G.
- Play Rhythm 1 2&3&4&. Accent beats 2 and 4.

LODI
CCR

G

Just about a year ago

C

G

I set out on the road

G/F#

Em

Seekin' my fame and fortune

C

D

And lookin' for a pot of gold

G

Em

Things got bad, and things got worse

C

G

I guess you know the tune

D

C

G

Oh, Lord, stuck in Lodi again

G
 Just about a year ago
 C G
 I set out on the road
 G/F# Em
 Seekin' my fame and fortune
 C D
 And lookin' for a pot of gold
 G Em
 Things got bad, and things got worse
 C G
 I guess you know the tune
 D C G
 Oh, Lord, stuck in Lodi again

I rode in on a Greyhound,
 I'll be walkin' out if I go
 I was just passin' through
 Must be seven months or more
 Ran out of time and money
 Looks like they took my friends
 Oh, Lord, stuck in Lodi again

The man from the magazine
 Said I was on my way
 Somewhere I lost connection
 Ran out of songs to play
 I came into town on a one-night stand
 Looks like my plans fell through
 Oh, Lord, stuck in Lodi again

If I only had a dollar
 For every song I've sung
 And every time I've had to play
 While people sat there drunk
 You know I'd catch the next train
 Back to where I live
 Oh, Lord, stuck in Lodi again

Here is with all the verses.

At this point modulate up a whole step to the key of
 A major. G = A, C = D, Em = F#m, D = E

Intro

- Like many other songs this is mainly an example of 3rds.
- Compare this to Brown Eyed Girl – very similar.
- Also similar to Rhiannon.
- 3rds are figured as if you went up a scale every other note. For example, A to C is a third, B to D is a third, C to E is a third etc.
- There are 2 guitar parts to this. Divide it up.

Lodi Guitar Part

[Composer]

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

T
A
B

T
A
B

G D C G

Measure	Chord	Guitar 1 TAB	Guitar 2 TAB
1	G	0 0 1 1 3 3 3 0	0 0 0 0 5 5 5 0
2	D	1 1 1 0 0 0	0 0
3	C	2 2 2 0 0 0	0 0 0 2 0 2 0
4	G	0 0 0 0	2 0

Now some of the other parts

- I will label what they are.

5

C G G C

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

C

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

First fill in verse. Where words are
Oh Lord stuck in Lodi again

This next section is an interlude.

Lodi Guitar Part

2/10 G C G G

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Cool break.

Interlude ends here. This is actually repeated.

16 A D A A

Gtr. 1

Now in the key of A at the end

16

A D A

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

2 2 3 3 5 5 5 2 3 3 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3

2 2 2 2 7 7 7 2 2 4 2 4 2 2 4 4 2 2 2

16

A D A

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Detailed description: This system contains measures 16 through 20. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 16 is marked with chord 'A'. Measure 17 is marked with chord 'D'. Measure 18 is marked with chord 'A'. The notation includes treble clefs for both guitar parts, notes, and guitar-specific notation such as chords and fret numbers. The guitar 1 part has a double bar line at the end of measure 18.

21

A E7

Ɖodi Guitar Part

D 3

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Detailed description: This system contains measures 21 through 23. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 21 is marked with chord 'A'. Measure 22 is marked with chord 'E7'. Measure 23 is marked with chord 'D'. The notation includes treble clefs for both guitar parts, notes, and guitar-specific notation such as chords and fret numbers. The guitar 1 part has a double bar line at the end of measure 23. The text 'Ɖodi Guitar Part' is written above the staff in measure 22.

A E7 Dodi Guitar Part D 3

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Last hook in A.
Like part in G
before.

A

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Now in Bb the original Key.

Bb

Just about a year ago

Eb

Bb

I set out on the road,

Bb

Bb/A

Gm

seekin' my fame and fortune,

Eb

F

lookin' for a pot of gold.

Bb

Bb/A

Gm

Bb/F

Things got bad and things got worse,

Eb

Bb

I guess you will know the tune -

F

Eb

(2) Bb

Oh Lord, stuck in Lodi again.

Bb
 Just about a year ago
 Eb Bb
 I set out on the road,
 Bb Bb/A Gm
 seekin' my fame and fortune,
 Eb F
 lookin' for a pot of gold.
 Bb Bb/A Gm Bb/F
 Things got bad and things got worse,
 Eb Bb
 I guess you will know the tune -

F Eb (2) Bb
 Oh Lord, stuck in Lodi again.

Rode in on the Greyhound,
 I'll be walkin' out if I go.
 I was just passin' through,
 must be seven months or more.
 Ran out of time and money,
 looks like they took my friends -

Oh Lord, stuck in Lodi again.

The man from the magazine
 said I was on my way.
 Somewhere I lost connections,
 ran out of songs to play.
 I came into town, a one night stand,
 looks like my plans fell through -

Oh Lord, stuck in Lodi again.

F F C C G G C

C
 If I only had a dollar
 F C
 for every song I've sung
 C C/H Am C/G
 and every time I've had to play
 F G
 while people sat there drunk,
 C C/H Am C/G
 you know I'd catch the next train
 F C
 back to where I've lived -
 C G F (3) C
 Oh Lord, stuck in Lodi again.

This has the modulation in it.

[Composer]

Chords: B^b, F, E^b, B^b

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 1 TAB

Guitar 2 TAB

Detailed description: This system shows the first four measures of a guitar piece in Bb major. The top two staves are standard musical notation for Guitar 1 and Guitar 2. Guitar 1 plays a series of chords: Bb (measures 1-2), F (measure 3), Eb (measure 4), and Bb (measure 5). The bottom two staves show the corresponding guitar tablature for each instrument. The key signature has two flats (Bb major).

Same ideas but now in Bb
the original key.
Modulating up to the key
of C major.

Chords: E^b, B^b, B^b, E^b

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Gtr. 1 TAB

Gtr. 2 TAB

Detailed description: This system shows measures 5-8. The top two staves are standard musical notation for Gtr. 1 and Gtr. 2. Gtr. 1 plays a series of chords: Eb (measures 5-6), Bb (measures 7-8), Bb (measures 9-10), and Eb (measures 11-12). The bottom two staves show the corresponding guitar tablature. The key signature has two flats (Bb major).

2
10

B^b F Lodi Guitar Part G C

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

15

C F C

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

C G7 F Eodi Guitar Part F C 3

21

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Gtr. 1

Gtr. 2

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a guitar part, labeled 'Eodi Guitar Part'. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system contains two staves, Gtr. 1 and Gtr. 2, both in treble clef. Above the staves are chord symbols: C, G7, F, F, C. Measure 21 starts with a '21' above the first staff. The first measure of the first system contains a sequence of chords: C, G7, F, F, C. The second measure of the first system contains a sequence of chords: F, C. The second system contains two staves, Gtr. 1 and Gtr. 2, with guitar-specific notation. The first measure of the second system contains the following fingerings and fret numbers: Gtr. 1: 1 3 3 3 0 / 3 5 5 5 1; Gtr. 2: 0 1 1 1 0. The second measure of the second system contains: Gtr. 1: 6 6 8 6 6 5 / 7 7 9 7 5 5; Gtr. 2: 5 5 5 5 7. The third system contains two staves, Gtr. 1 and Gtr. 2, with guitar-specific notation. The first measure of the third system contains: Gtr. 1: 7 5 7 7 8 7 5 5 / 7 5 7 5 7 5; Gtr. 2: 5 5 5 5 7. The fourth system contains two staves, Gtr. 1 and Gtr. 2, with guitar-specific notation. The first measure of the fourth system contains: Gtr. 1: 7 5 7 7 8 7 5 5 / 7 5 7 5 7 5; Gtr. 2: 5 5 5 5 7. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line, with a repeat sign at the end of the first measure.

Work on it in groups

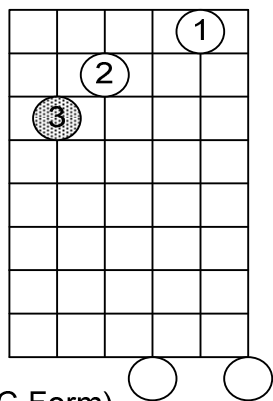
- Each person pick a part.
- 2 guitars – when not playing leads play chords – decide on who will play in each position!
- Add in a bass. For now just do the root and the passing note G F# E when the chords go g to Em.
- A Third guitar is need just to play the rhythm part all the way through.
- A 4th and or 5th person can do percussion. Or even piano.

The 5 chords (starting with major chords)

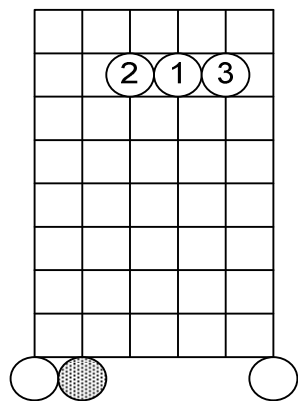
Below are the 5 forms that everything is build off of. You must know all 5 of these 1st position chords to move on. Make sure that you have these down so you don't even think about them. The rest of what is coming up is derived from these 5 forms! We start with major but dominant and minor are just modifications (small modifications) to this!

Caged Chords - Shadowed Notes are the Roots

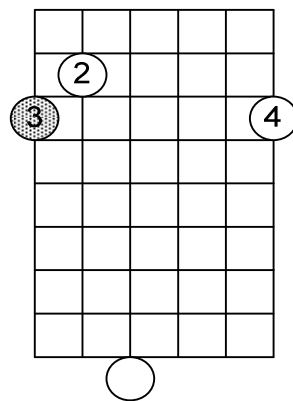
C Form (C Chord)



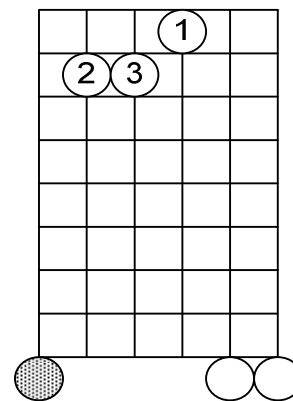
A Form (A Chord)



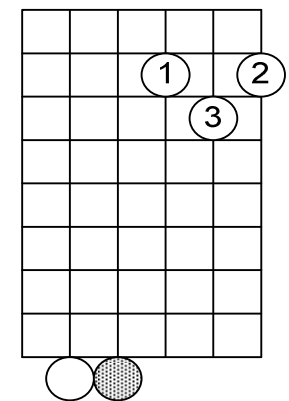
G Form (G Chord)



E Form (E Chord)



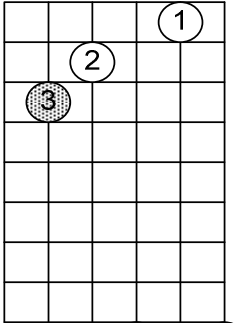
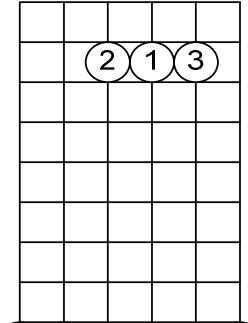
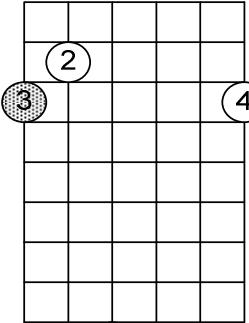
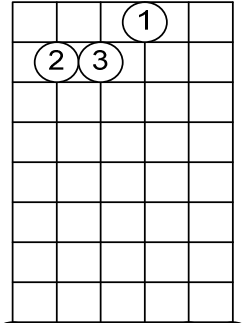
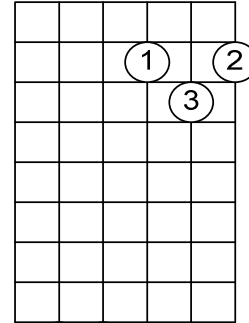
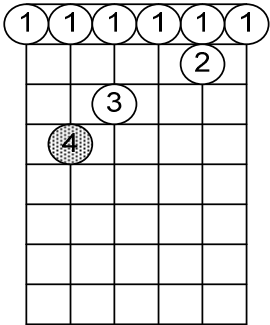
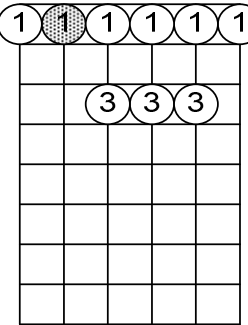
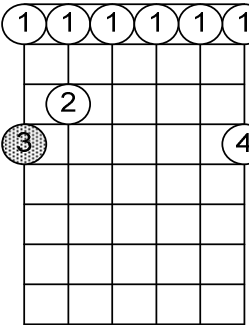
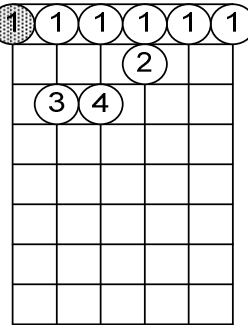
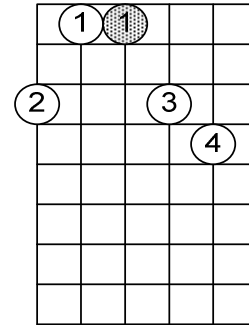
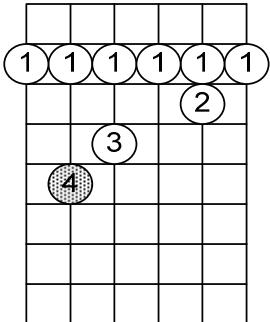
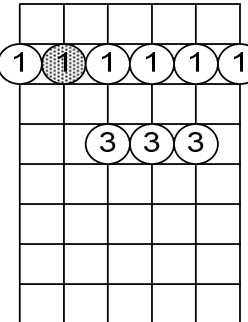
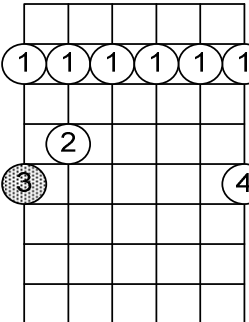
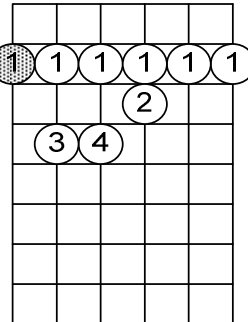
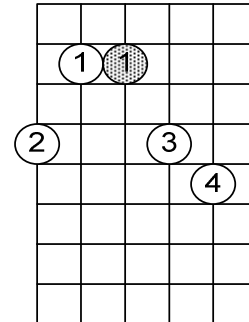
D Form (D Chord)



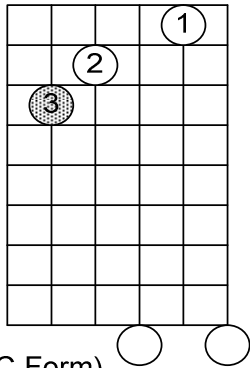
C# (C Form)

Notice how we can barre this and move it up one fret. One word of warning is that when you do this you won't always play all of the notes in the chord. Try these below as a start.

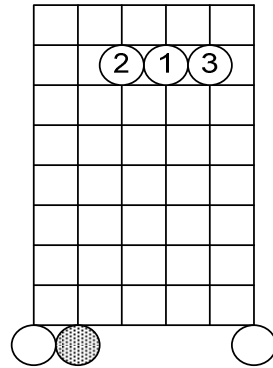
Caged Chords - Shadowed Notes are the Roots

C Form (C Chord)	A Form (A Chord)	G Form (G Chord)	E Form (E Chord)	D Form (D Chord)
				
C# (C Form)	Bb (A Form)	Ab (G Form)	F (E Form)	Eb (D Form)
				
D (C Form)	B (A Form)	A (G Form)	F# (E Form)	E (D Form)
				

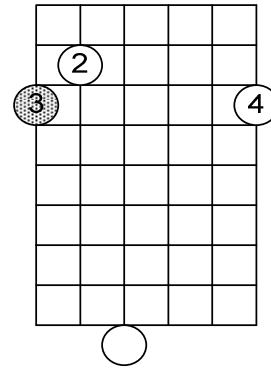
C Form (C Chord)



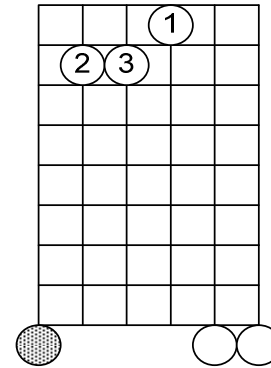
A Form (A Chord)



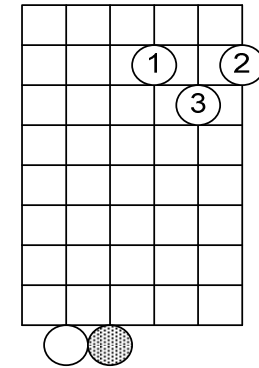
G Form (G Chord)



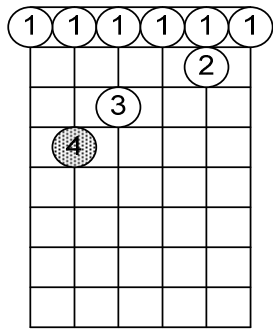
E Form (E Chord)



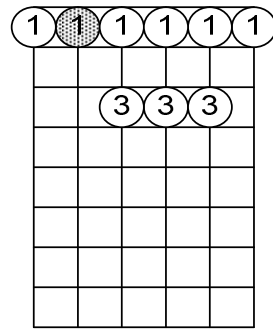
D Form (D Chord)



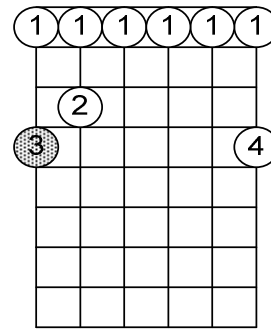
C# (C Form)



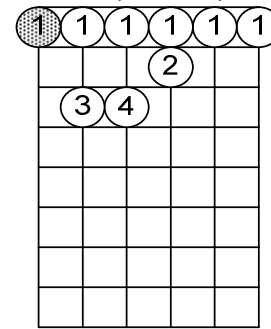
Bb (A Form)



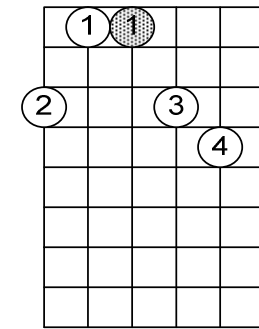
Ab (G Form)



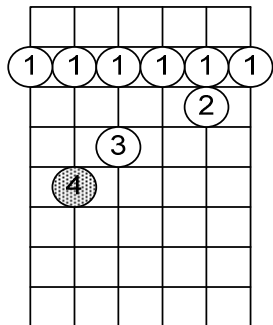
F (E Form)



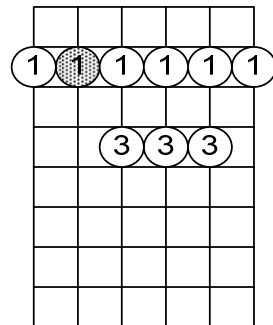
Eb (D Form)



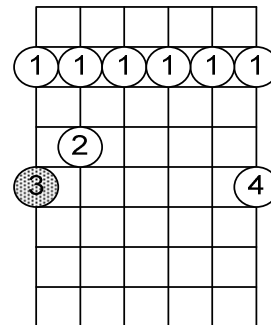
D (C Form)



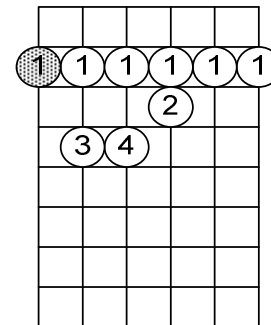
B (A Form)



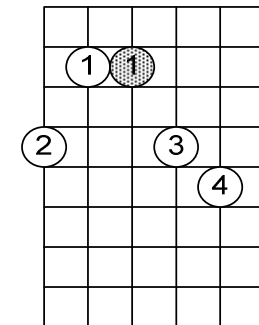
A (G Form)



F# (E Form)



E (D Form)

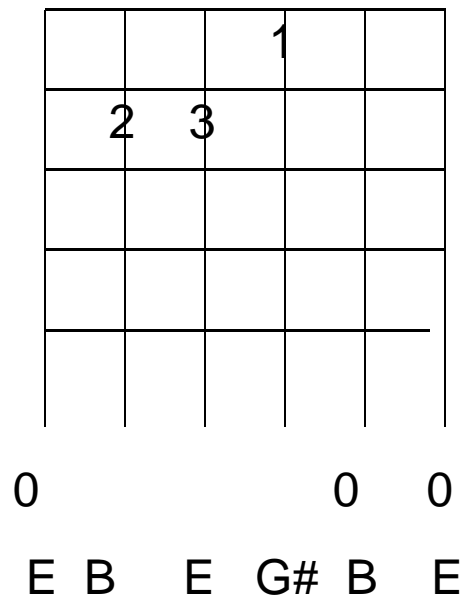


For the “C” form only $\frac{1}{2}$ barre it – barre from the 1st to the 3rd string and don’t play the 6th string. For the G form only play the inside 4 strings – don’t play the 1st or 6th string. For the D form, it is best to move the 1st string pitch down 2 octaves to the 6th string and don’t play the 1st string.

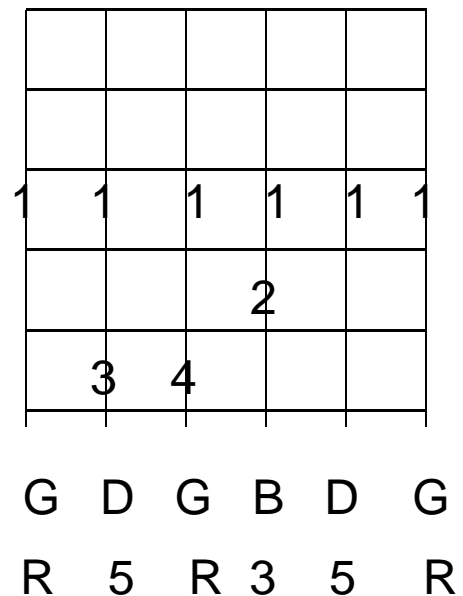
Let's look at some of these individually.

The first form that most players use is the E form. Here is a diagram showing the E form and then played at the 3rd fret it will be an 'E' form but a G major chord. The root can be on the 1st, 4th or 6th string in this example as that is where the 'G's are located. Be able to play this form at any fret up to the 9th fret. This is the most used of the forms and the easiest of the forms for most players. Just as an example the G is at the 3rd fret on both the 1st and 6th strings. That is the root. Below each note on the G is written the scale degree R = Root, 3 = 3rd, and 5 = 5th of the chord

E Major



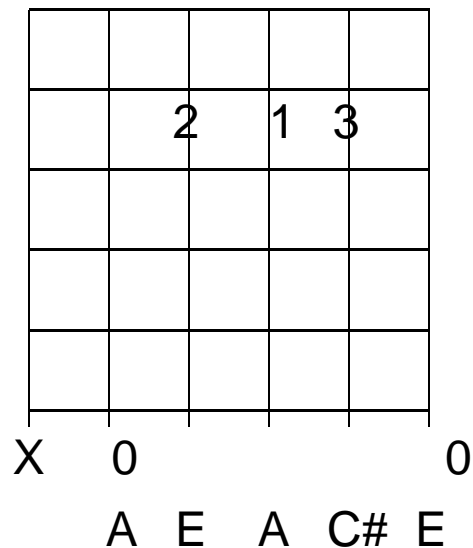
E Form (G Major Chord)



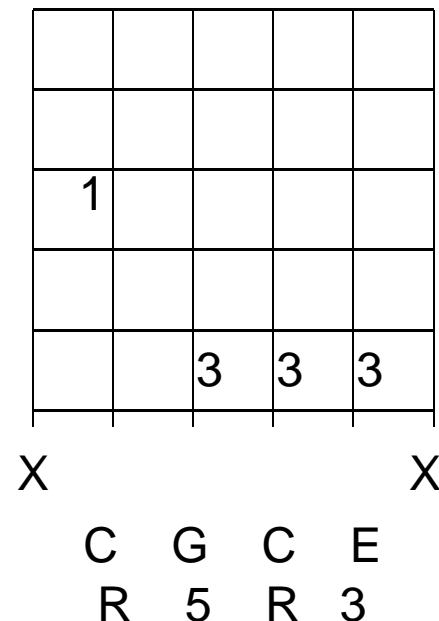
The A form is the next most used form.

Note that with this form you don't do a full barre chord for the major form. Below is a C major in the A form. The root can be either the 5th string or the 3rd string. This form has to be learned also. Become familiar with this and the E form and how they relate to each other. In many ways they are similar. The order of notes is the same for the 4 lowest notes (root, 5th of chord, root, 3rd of chord). Listen to how they sound similar.

A Major



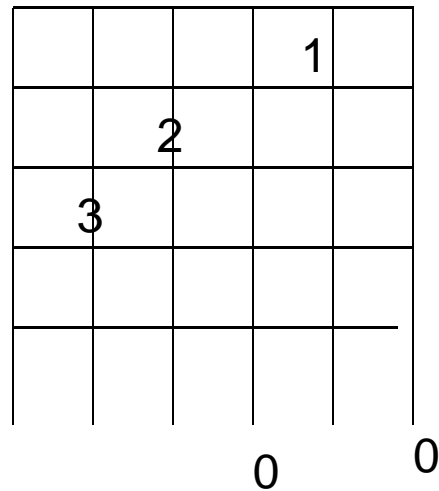
A Form (C Major)



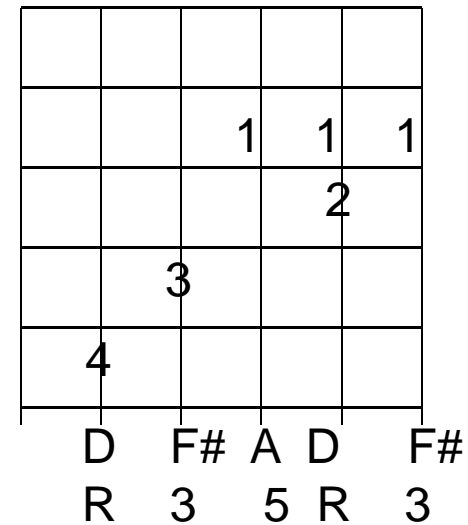
The C form.

For this form try it without a full barre as shown below. This is the voicing used in Tequila by the champs. This one is very good as a starting point for some jazz chords.

C Major Chord



C Moveable Chord (D Major)



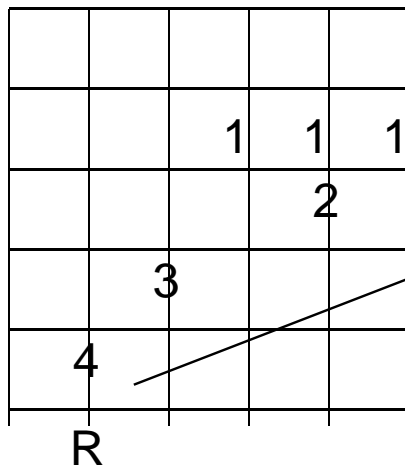
Use this as a visual basis for the chords and the scales. It is one method that can excel you learning of the scales.

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.

Now going up the neck in one key.

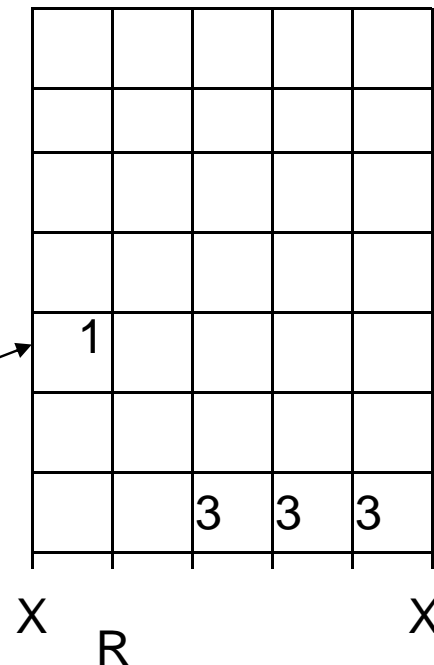
- Here is where the power really comes in. Say we have a C form of the D chord from the previous slide.
- The next form of D will be the A form at the 5th fret.
- The A form always follows the C form. Look closely at that relationship!

C Moveable Chord (D Major)



Note the common tone!

A Moveable Chord (D Major Chord)



Some Observations

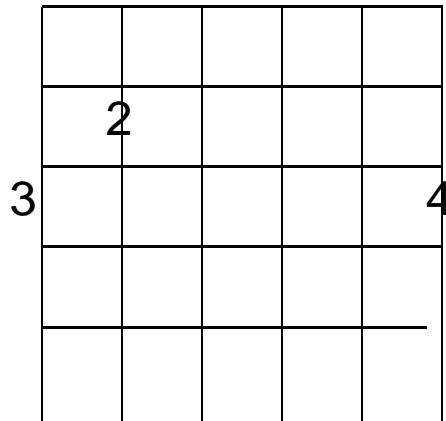
- There are 3 frets between these 2 forms. This will hold true in every instance!
- The order of notes changes slightly which gives the 2 forms slightly different coloring.
- You can go either way, that is either up or back.
- Each form has a use and should be learned. Some players limit themselves to only two or three forms. Not only does that mean lots of position shifting it also limits the melodic ability when adding in the scales or doing a chord melody.

The G form

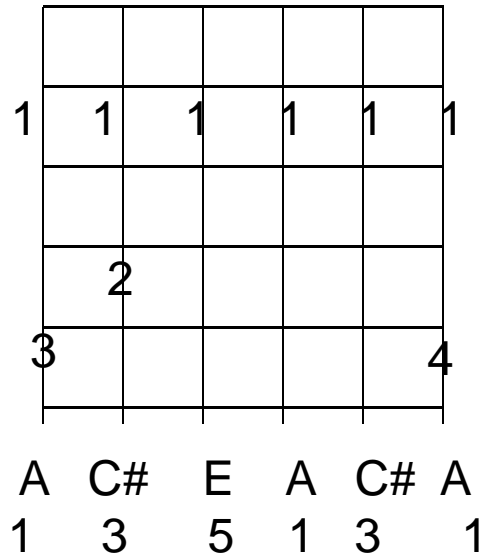
This form is usually played without playing the 1st and 6th strings. Below is an example of the concept with the 1st and 6th strings in the 3rd diagram muted. Some bands such as the Doobie Brothers used this form as a basis for cool chord riffs.

At this point notice that the root moves around by which voicing you are playing. Note that 1 = root. From here on 1 will refer to root rather than writing R.

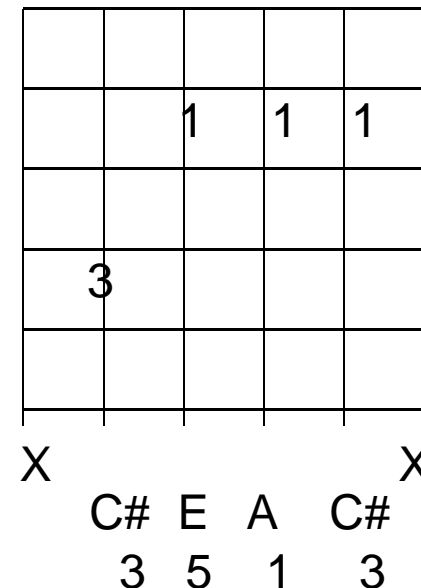
G Major



G Form (A Major Chord)



G Form (A Major Chord)



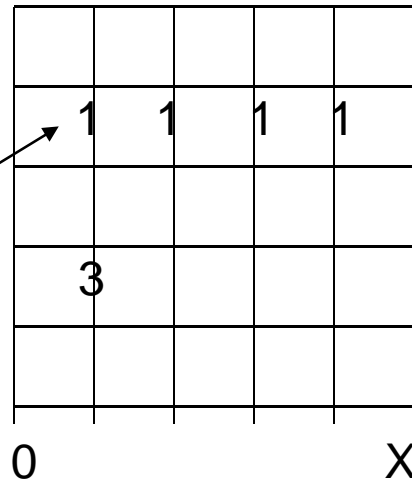
Application fun

- Take this moveable form up to the 7th fret and play it with the 6th string open.
- Barre across the first 5 strings and hammer on with the 3rd finger from the 7th to 9th fret. This is the starting chord riff to Listen to the Music.

Start of Listen to the Music

G Form (E Major Chord)

Start here and
Hammer the 3rd
Finger to the 9th
Fret. Keep the
6th string open!
Don't hit the
1st string



7th fret

One of the points of this is that all of this is very practical! It isn't pie in the sky theory stuff but nuts and bolts.

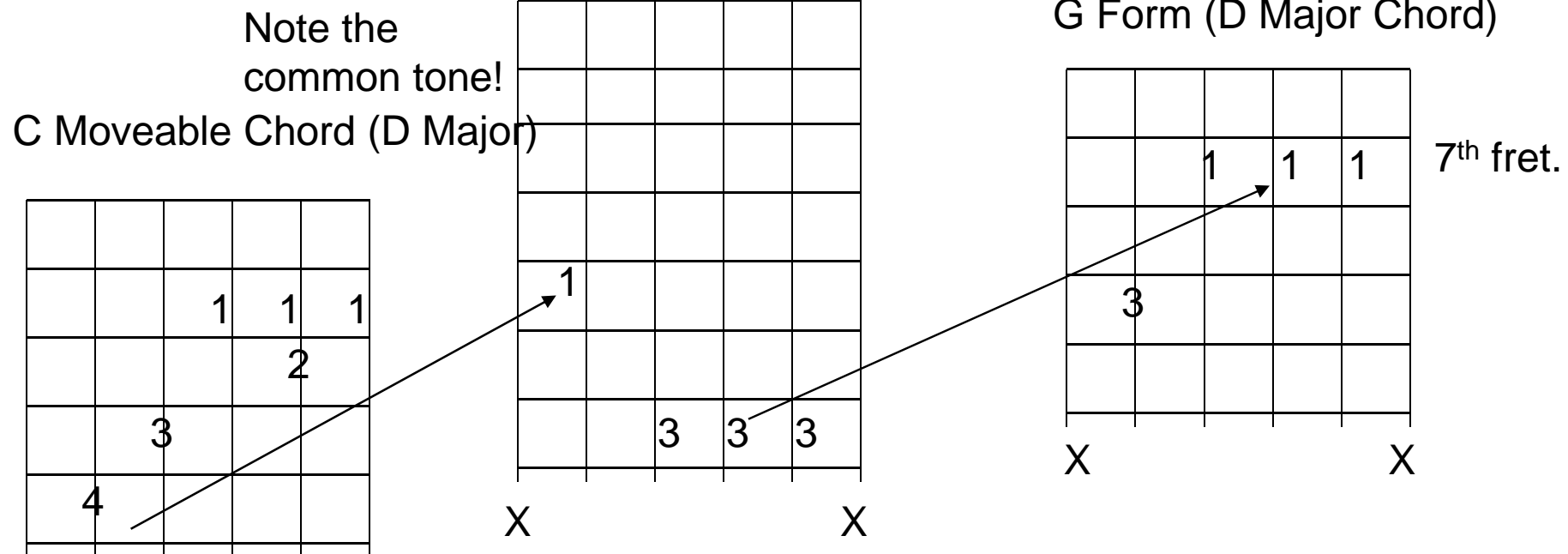
I really wish that my early teachers had taught me this. I believe they knew it but knew it intuitively as that is how I learned it. Then I had a lesson with Joe Pass the famous Jazz guitarist and he mentioned CAGED. I didn't take it seriously at the time but now I know how important that lesson really was. If there was a secret to playing this is it!

Now going up the neck in one key.

- Now we have 3 forms of the D chord moving up the neck.
- The C form of D to the A form of D to the G form of D.
- The G form always follows the A form. Look closely at that relationship! Along with the fact that the A form always follows the C form you are 3/5ths of the way there.

A Moveable Chord (D Major Chord)

G Form (D Major Chord)



Practice this!

- Do one measure of each form and do it as follows:

4/4 ||: D (C form) | D (A form) | D (G form) | D (A Form) : ||

Play this over and over until it is 2nd nature. I know it is tough at first but the payback is worth it. As an exercise, sing the top note of each chord voicing as you do it. Note that they are all the F# or 3rd of the chord. Then sing the bottom note which is moving. Lastly, go from the bottom note for one sequence to the top note for the next sequence. The goal is to not only play these but to hear the subtle differences between them!!!!

From the G form to the E form.

G Form (D Major Chord)

		1	1	1
2				
(4)				

X X

1 3 5 1 3

7th fret.

The E form of the D major chord.

1	1	1	1	1
		2		
3	4			

10th fret

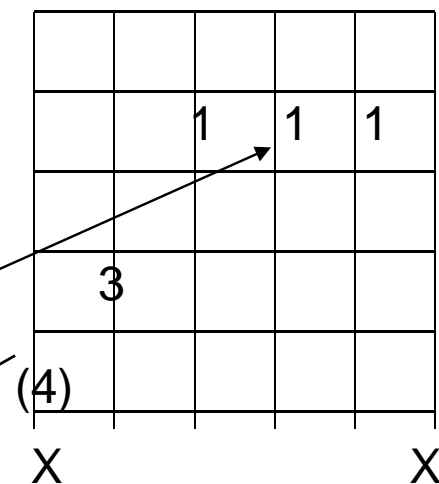
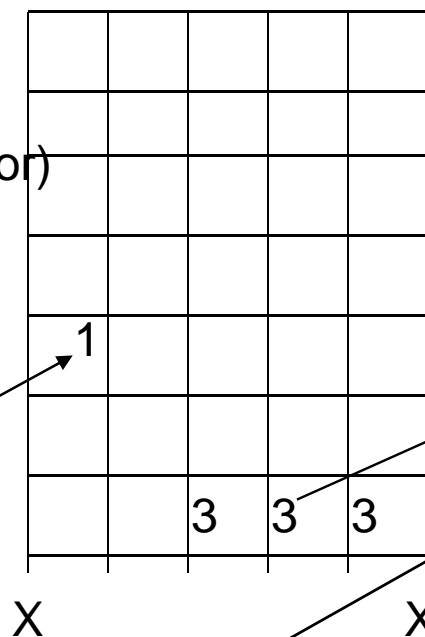
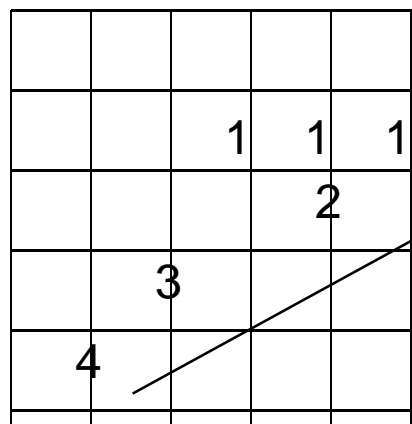
1 5 1 3 5 1

Really notice how the change in order of notes means a difference in the texture of the chord! Again listen. You can also practice singing the chord from bottom note to top or top to bottom.

A Moveable Chord (D Major Chord)

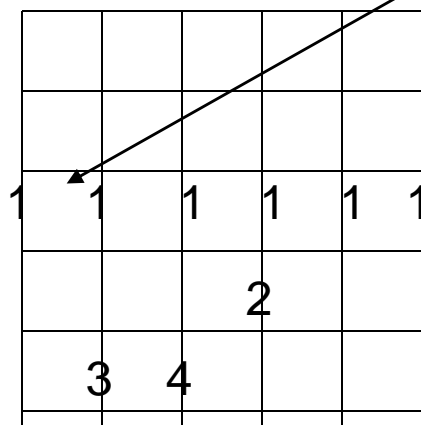
G Form (D Major Chord)

C Moveable Chord (D Major)



7th fret.

The E form of the D major chord.



10th fret

So now we have 4 of the 5 forms up the neck. Only one to go. If you are still with this you are really close to getting the whole thing. Only one more to go for the chords. The scales will actually be easy to understand once you have the chords down. We start with major chords but the concept applies to minor and 7th chords – to all chords.

Go back and review!!!!

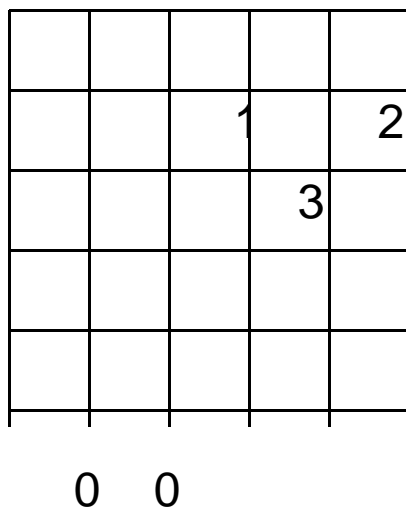
- Review the material so far. You have completed 4 of the forms and have moved the forms up the neck.
- This is the essence of the CAGED system.
- Start to see that from one form to the next is a set number of frets (either 2 or 3). That can also assist you in learning this material.

The last but not least form the D form.

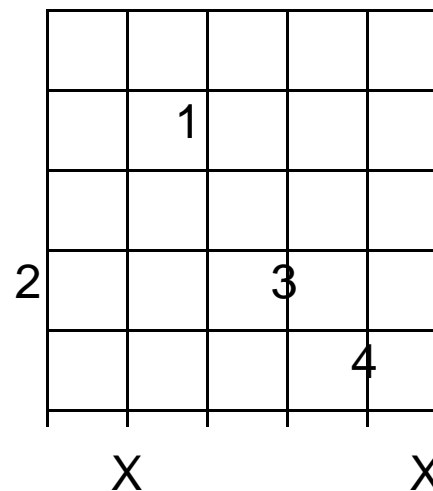
- For this we move the note on the first string down 2 octaves to the 6th string and don't play the 1st string. It is also common to not play the 5th string. Then there is no barring at all and the chord has a nice openness quality.

See how this form works below. I personally like this form quite a bit and like to go from the E form to this when going to a IV chord (G to C for example).

D Major



D Form (E Major)

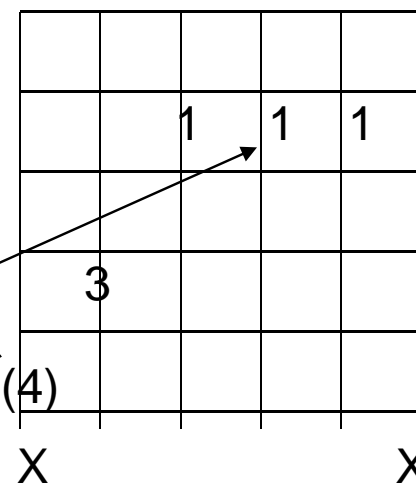
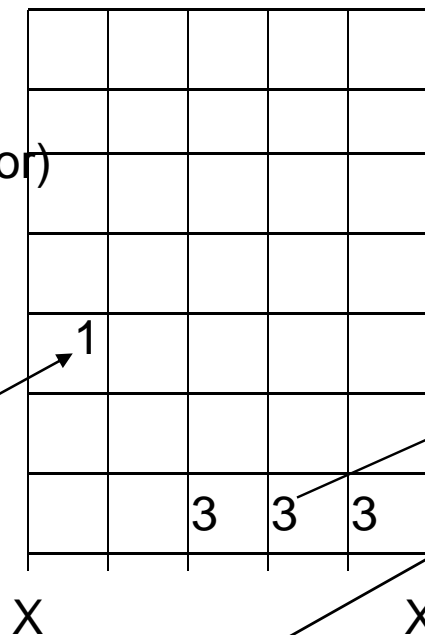
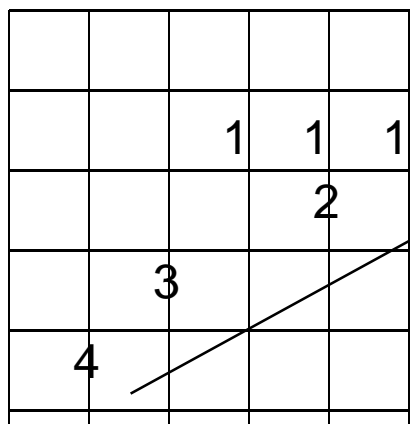


Note you can move the F# on the 1st string 2nd fret to the 6th string 2nd fret (both strings are the same letter Name – it works out better for most cases).

A Moveable Chord (D Major Chord)

G Form (D Major Chord)

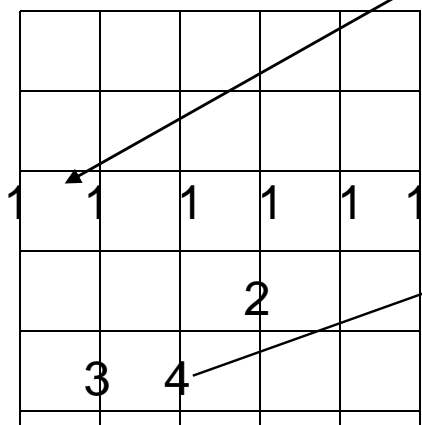
C Moveable Chord (D Major)



7th fret.

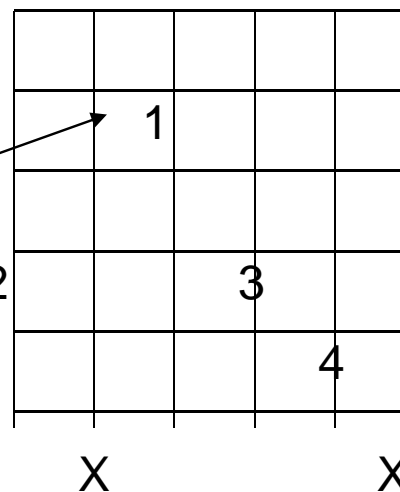
D Form (D Major)

The E form of the D major chord.



10th fret

Arrows are pointing to where the roots are and move to.



12th fret,
could
have
also
done in
1st
position.

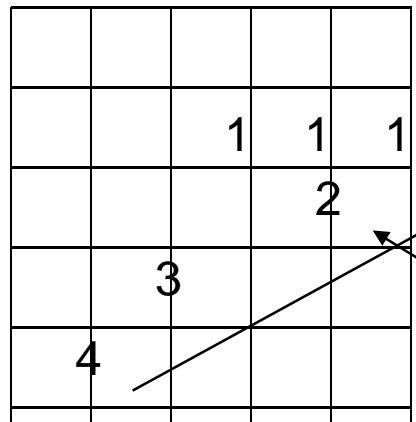
Try it in every key you play in.

- I suggest the following keys to start:
 - D, G, E, A, and C.
 - Note that the lowest form will be different in different keys.
 - I have written out some of the examples.
 - Think of CAGED as CAGED, AGEDC, GEDCE, EDCAG and DCAGE as that is the order but the chord may start on different forms.

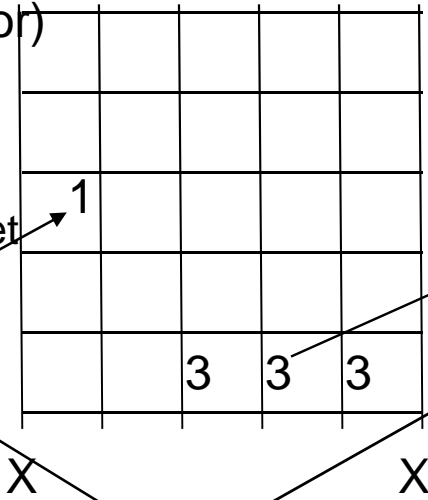
Here start with the A form of C at the 3rd fret!!

A Moveable Chord (C Major Chord) G Form (C Major Chord)

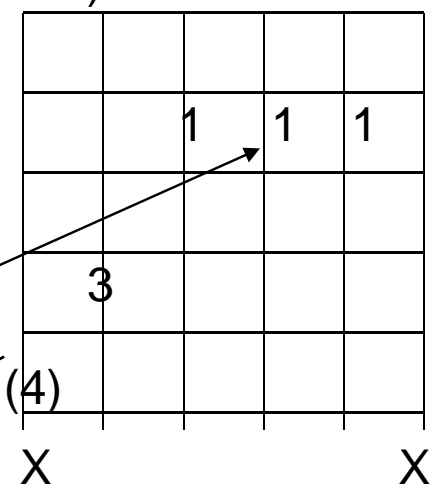
C Moveable Chord (D Major)



12th fret
Or
open

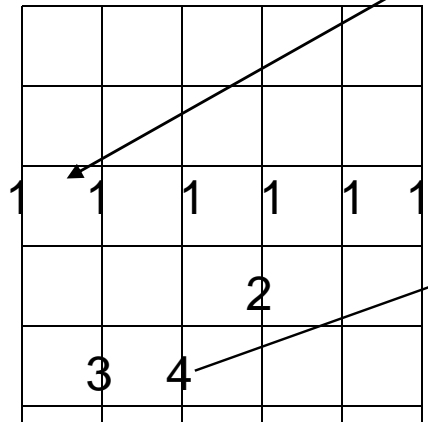


G Form (C Major Chord)



5th fret.

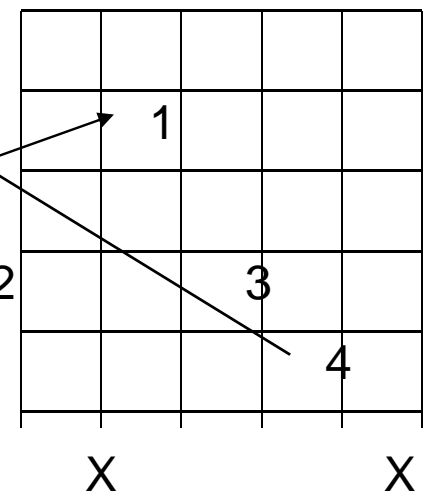
The E form of the C major chord.



8th fret

Arrows are pointing to where the roots are and move to.

D Form (C Major)

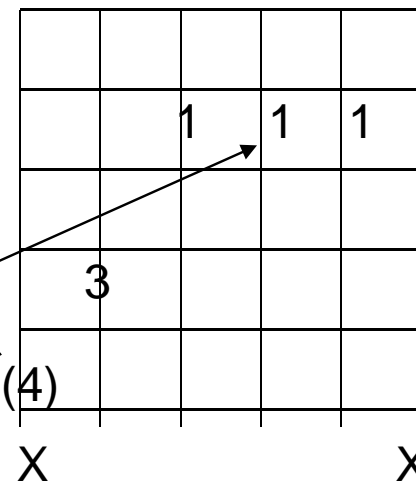
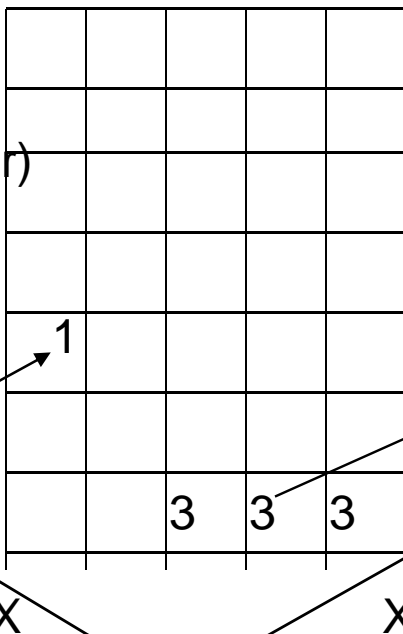
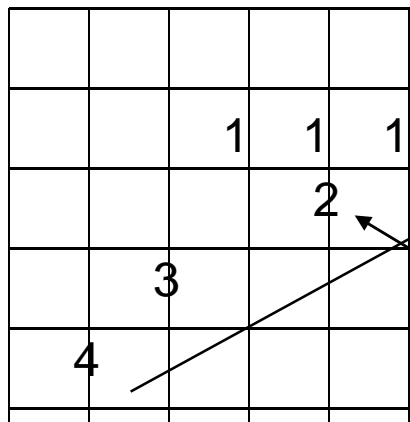


10th fret,.

A Moveable Chord (G Major Chord)

G Form (G Major Chord)

C Moveable Chord (G Major)



12th fret.

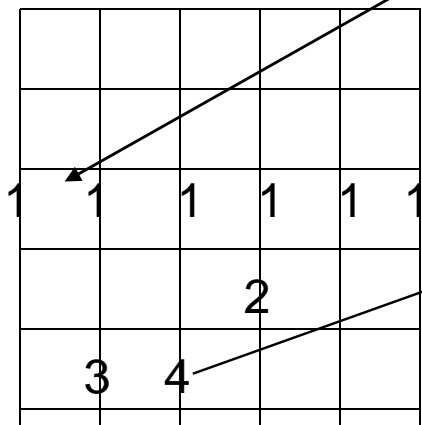
10th Fret

7th fret

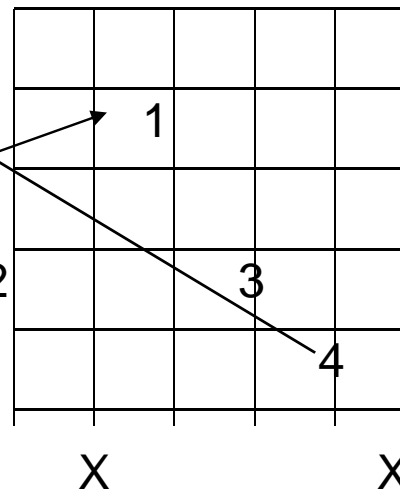
For this for start on the E form at the 3rd fret!

The E form of the G major chord.

D Form (G Major)



3rd fret

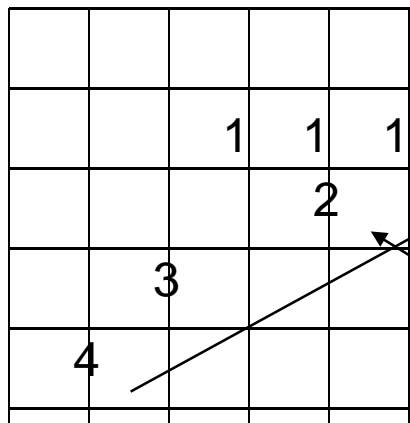


5th fret,

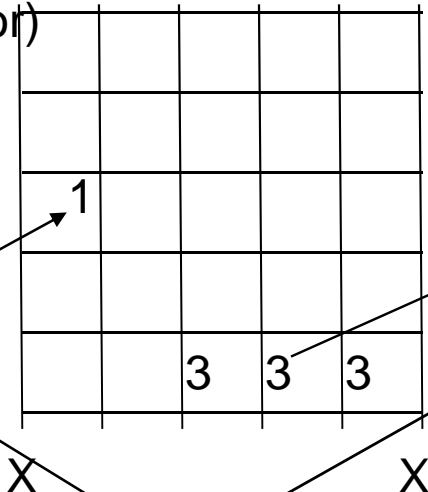
Arrows are pointing to where the roots are and move to.

A Moveable Chord (A Major Chord) G Form (A Major Chord)

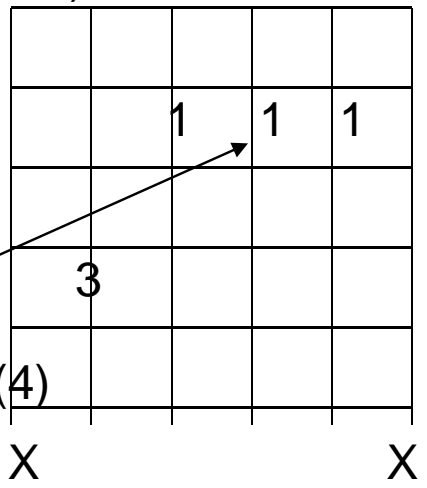
C Moveable Chord (A Major)



9th fret

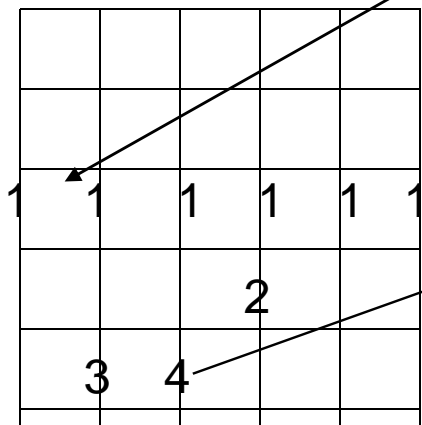


12th fret
Could also
Be open.



2nd fret.

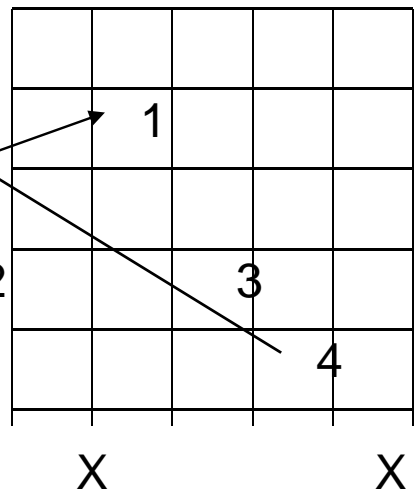
The E form of the A major chord.



58th fret

Arrows are pointing to where
the roots are and move to.

D Form (A Major)

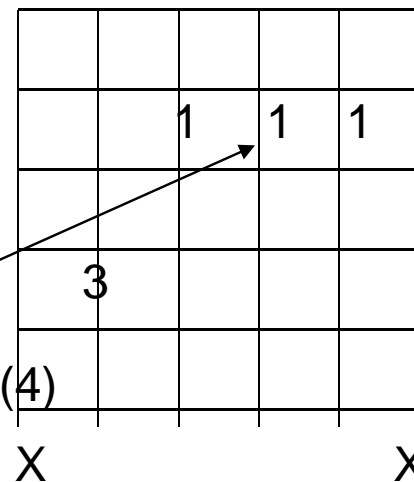
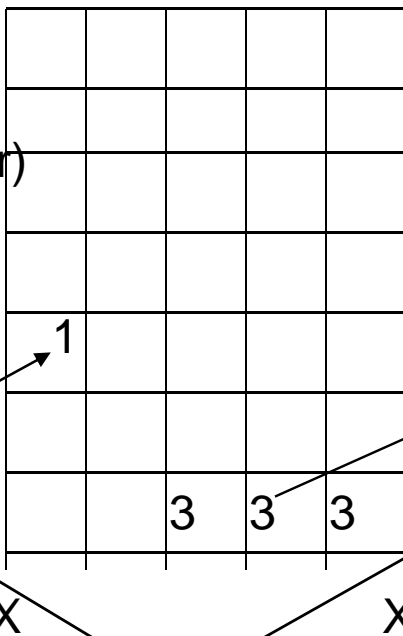
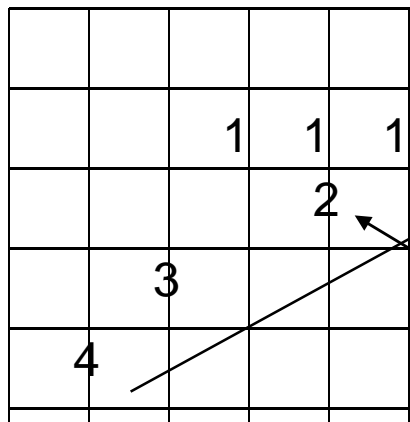


7th fret,.

A Moveable Chord (E Major Chord)

G Form (E Major Chord)

C Moveable Chord (E Major)



9th fret.

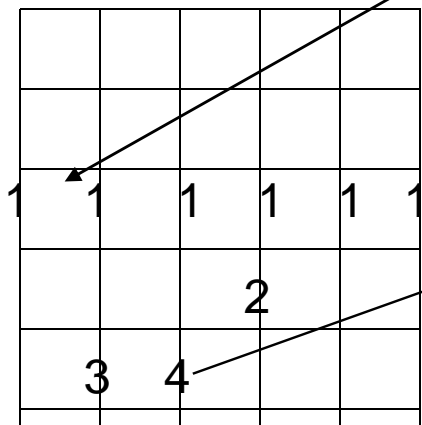
4th fret

7th Fret

For this for start on the E form at the 3rd fret!

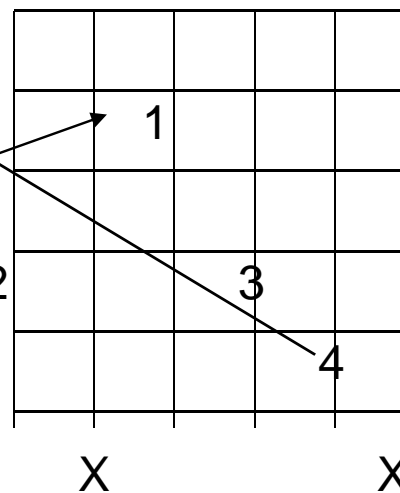
The E form of the E major chord.

D Form (E Major)



12th fret or open

Arrows are pointing to where the roots are and move to.



2nd fret,

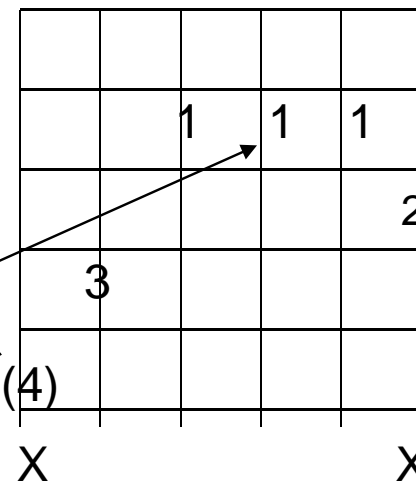
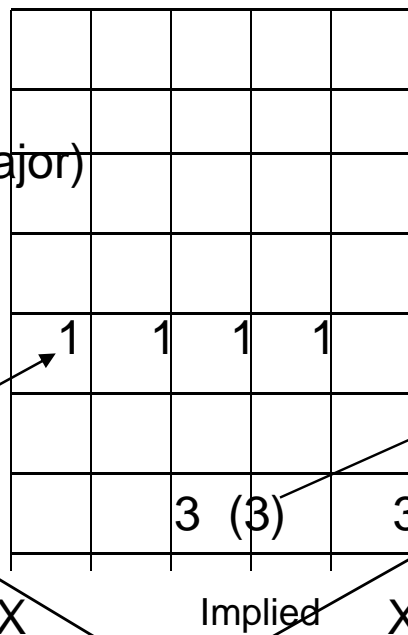
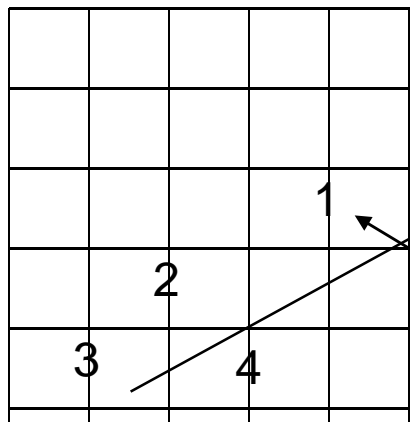
Go over these every day

- At this point you have the concept down.
- I know it has been some work but it is really worth it. Your knowledge of chords and of the neck of the guitar has taken a giant leap forward. Now just apply.
- Learn all of the 7th chords next.
- When those are mastered then do the minor chords!!!

A7 Moveable Chord (E7 Chord)

G7 Form (E7 Chord)

C7 Moveable Chord (E7 Major)



9th fret.

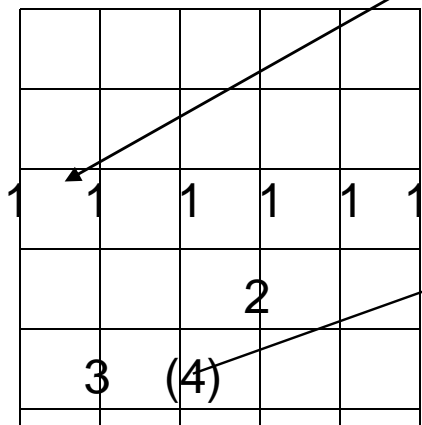
4th fret

7th Fret

For this for start on the E form at the 3rd fret!

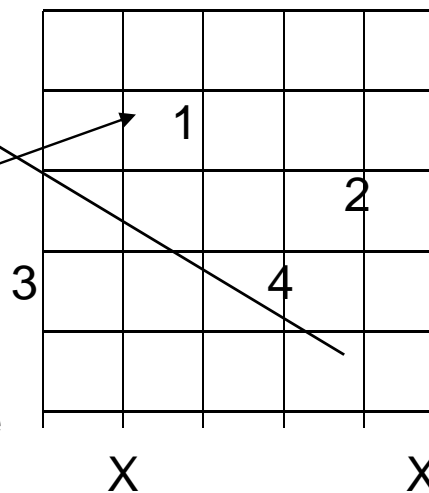
The E7 form of the E7 major chord.

D Form (E7)



12th fret or open

Arrows are pointing to where the roots are and move to.



2nd fret,

Implied

X

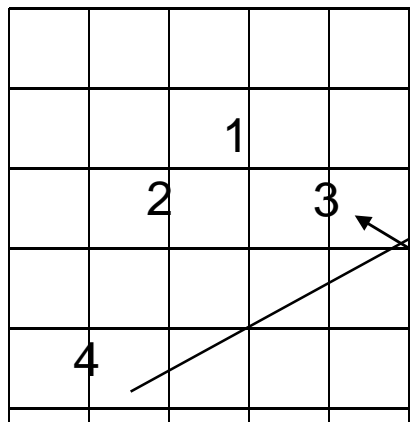
X

A Moveable Chord (Em Chord)

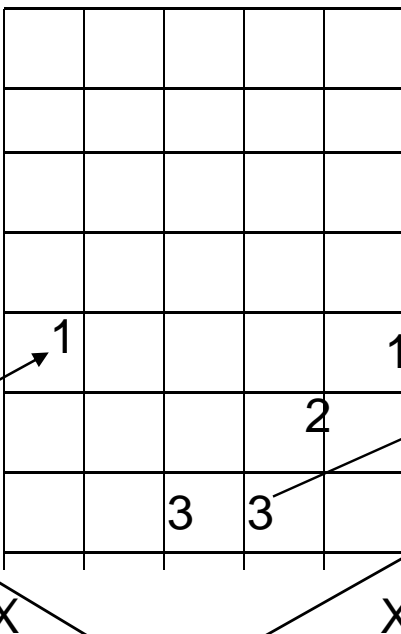
G Form (Em Chord)

C Moveable Chord (Em)

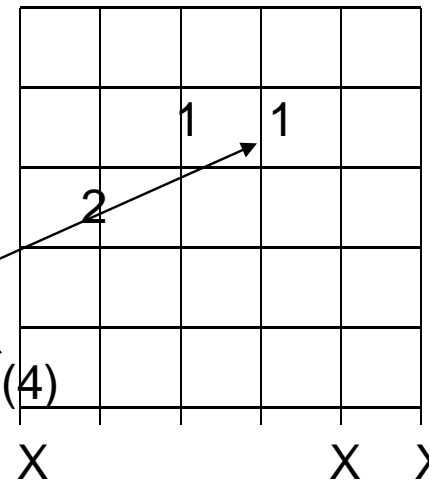
9th fret.



4th fret



7th Fret



(4)

X

X

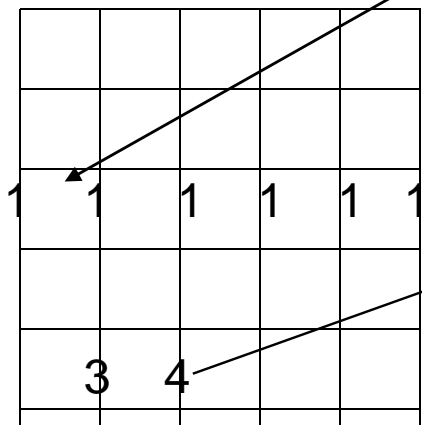
X

For this for start on the E form at the 3rd fret!

The E form of the Em

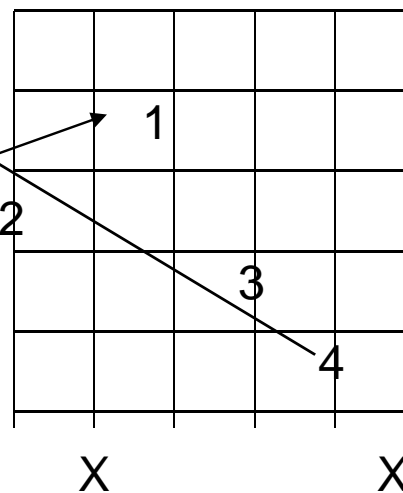
D Form (Em)

2nd fret,



12th fret or open

Arrows are pointing to where the roots are and move to.



X

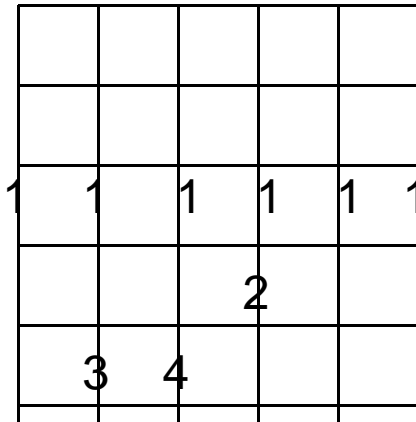
X

Note that there are variations

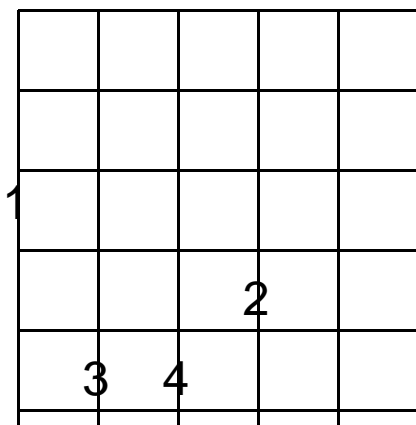
- I have just given you the basics. There are variations to that.
- Some of these add notes at times or subtract notes. The concepts though remain the same. You should work these out for yourself. Doing so will really enable you to see this as one giant circle!!!
- The following page is for more advanced players to give them something to really think about. This is based off of the E form at the 3rd fret so it is a G major but would apply to any of the chords. The very last example on the next page is a great starting place to do some cool sounding backups. Listen to Eric Johnson play and you will hear this open sounding chords. Much of his style is based upon this concept.

Here are examples of the E form on a G Major Chord

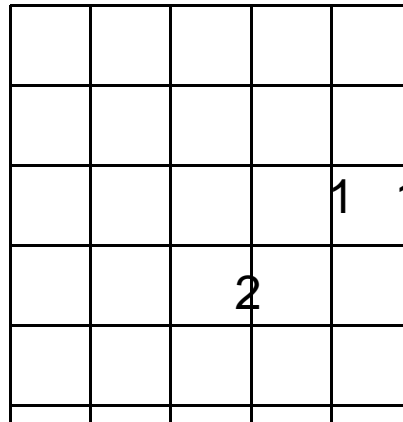
Starting chord



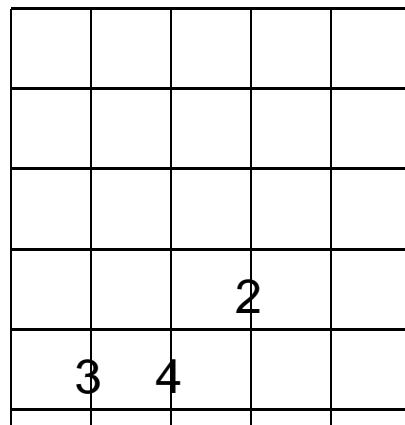
G D G B D G



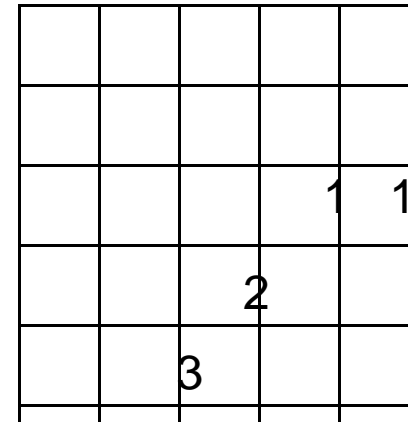
G D G B



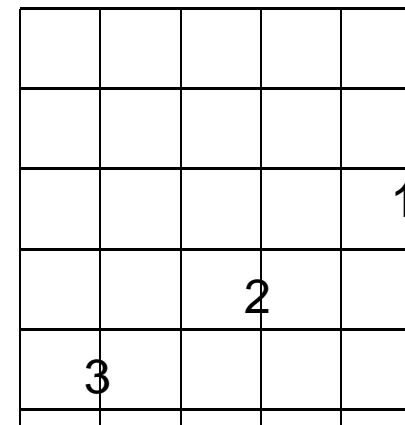
B D G



D G B



G B D G



D B G

Here you would change the finger.

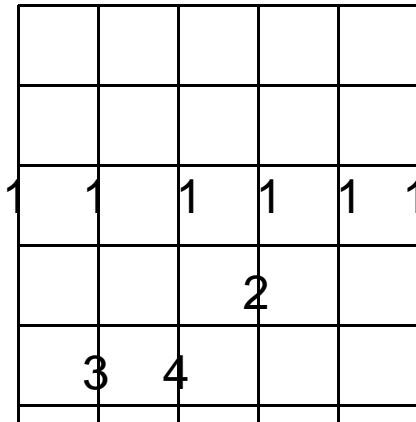
While I like this one, you most likely wouldn't strum it but would pluck it instead! Very cool Voicing.

Learn the names of the notes in each chord you play

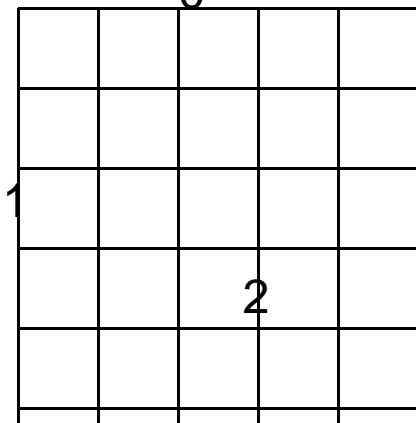
- As an example learn the names of the notes in the G major chord (G, B and D). Then you can add into these moveable chords open strings.
- The next page has examples using open strings on a G major chord.

Here are examples of the E form on a G Major

Starting chord



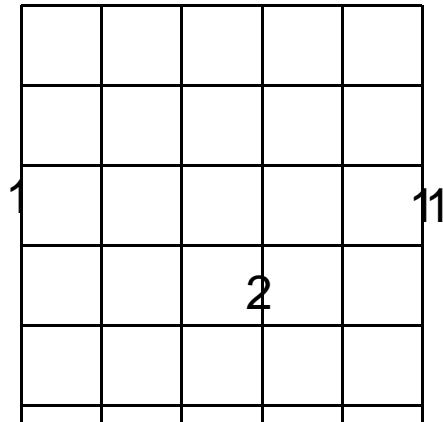
G D G B D G
0



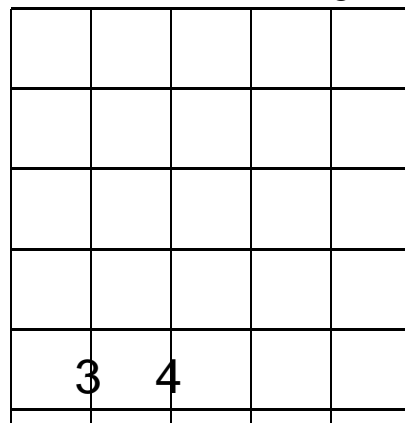
G D B

Chord using open strings

0 0

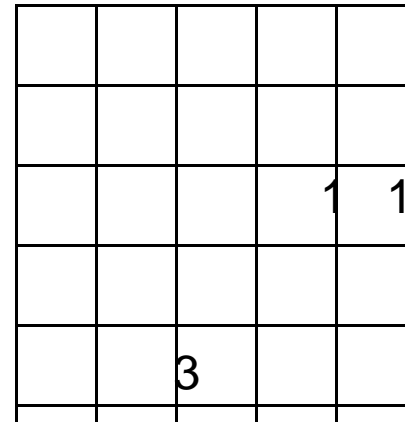


D B₀ B G

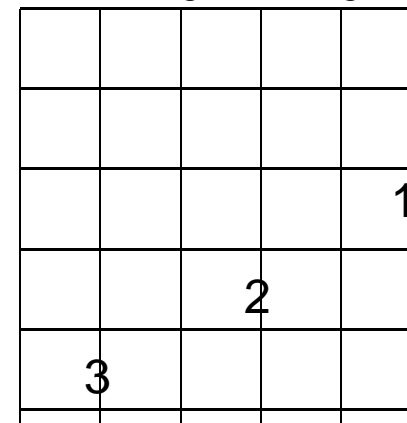


D G B

0



G₀ G D₀ G



D D B B G

Major Scales Using The CAGED Format

- This works the way as the CAGED chords. Can start anywhere – C form to A form to G form to E form to D form. Or start at any other letter but still goes through the pattern. G form to E form to D form to C form to A form.
- Each of these scales is built off of the chords of the same name. It is best to think of the chord form when doing the major scale.
- Many of these use the same basic form – note how the E and A forms are very similar.
- Start with the E form using the G Major Scale.
- Do each scale slowly and don't pick up speed until each scale is perfect. Even then make sure that you play them smoothly and evenly.

Pattern of the major scale

- 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, $\frac{1}{2}$
- Each of the following scales cover the position and cover approximately 2 octaves.
- Do one scale at a time. Use your ear to hear the sound. Best if you sing what you are playing.
- All diatonic scales and even pentatonic scales have patterns but they can all be related or derived from the major scale.

Watch the fingering

- While there are a couple of ways to play some of the scales, most have only one fingering that works. If there are more than one fingering pick one and stick with it until it is mastered.
- Keep your thumb in back of the neck and do not move it when playing a scale.
- Don't press the frets too hard – it makes the notes play out of tune. Play close to the frets without being on the frets, do it with just enough pressure.
- Try to minimize your finger movements.

Be sure to master the chords also!

- For each of the scales make sure that you can also do the chord that goes with it.
- By doing that you will be able to relate the scale to the chord.
- It takes some time to really master these scales. There are a number of ways to accomplish this.
- First do the Scales up and down the fingerboard.
- Next do each key with all five scale forms. Start with G major.

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

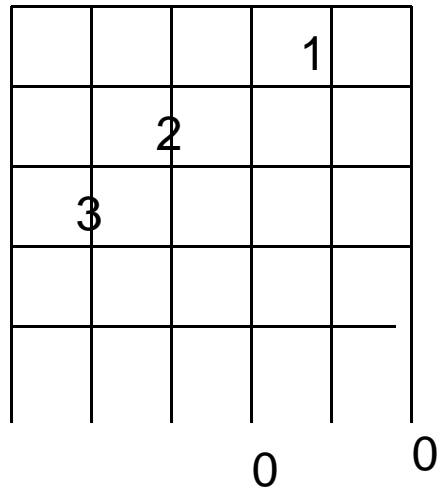
Each of the forms is moveable and the form is referred to by the name of the scale you would play with that form in 2nd position. Take the C Major form as an example, it is a 5th string root, so when played in 2nd position it is a C major scale with the C major form. In the 4th position the note played 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.

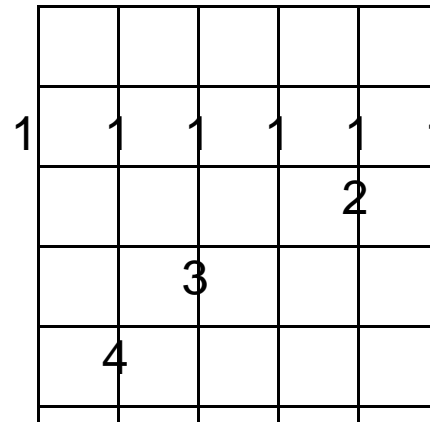
You could do this with all of the forms. Now let's use CAGED to find the order of major scales up the fingerboard. To start let's use the C major form.

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.

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

1	1	1	1	1	1
			2	2	
3	3	3			
4				4	4

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

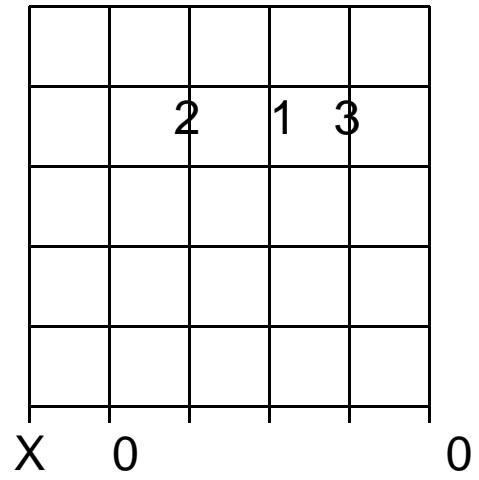
Left Hand Fingering unless noted otherwise

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

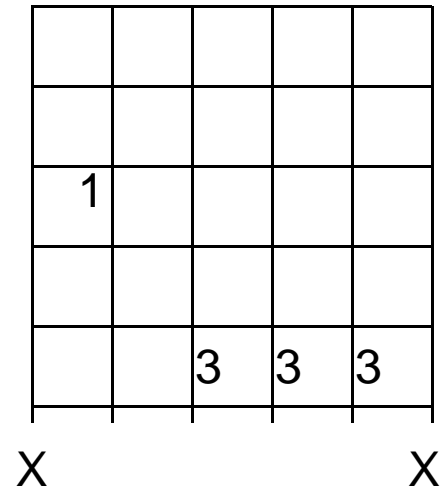
4th fret = 3rd finger, 5th fret = 4th finger

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.

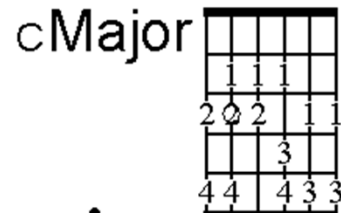
A Major



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

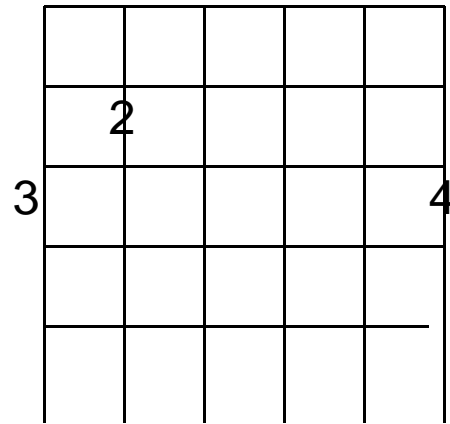
Left Hand Fingering unless noted otherwise

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

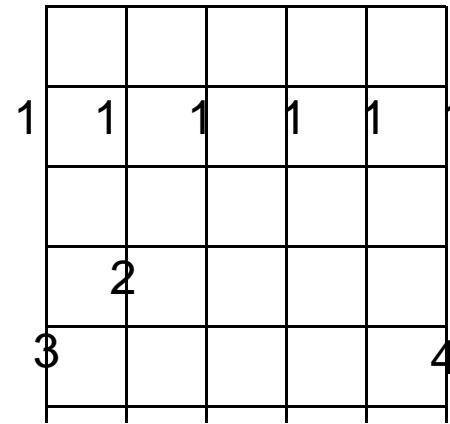
4th fret = 3rd finger, 5th fret = 4th finger

Look how this looks like an A Major type chord.

G Major

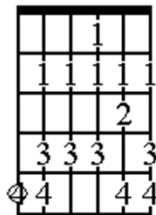


G Form (A Major Chord)



G Form of the Major Scale

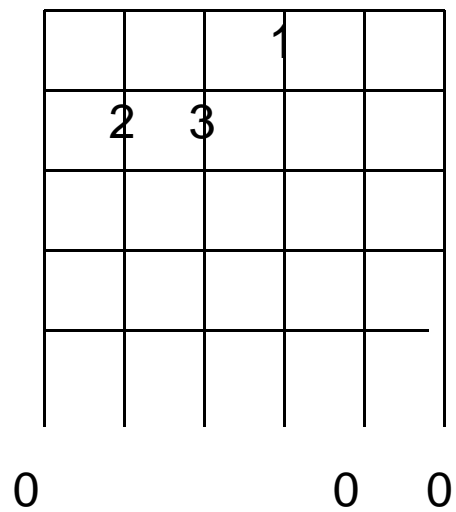
A Major



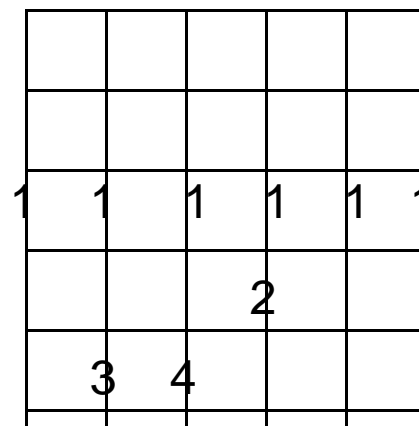
**G Form of Major Scale
In 2nd Position the A Major Scale**

Musical notation for the G Form of the Major Scale in 2nd position. The top staff is in treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and common time (C). The scale is written as a single melodic line. Below the staff are three staves of guitar tablature. The first staff is labeled "C Major Scale" and contains the following fret numbers: 5, 2, 4, 5, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 2, 3, 5, 2, 4, 5, 4, 2, 5, 3, 2, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 5, 4, 2, 5. The second and third staves are empty.

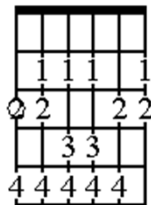
E Major



E Form (G Major Chord)



E Form Major Scales



G Major

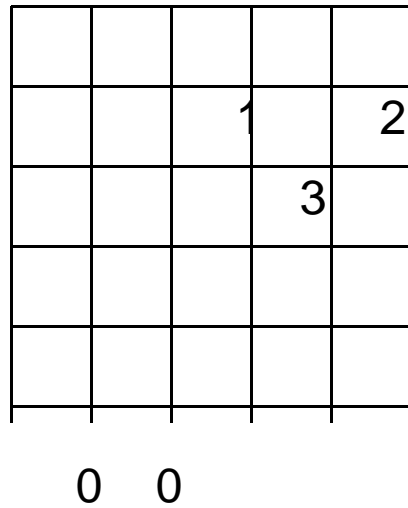
E form of the Major Scale,
the G major scale in 2nd position

C Major Scale

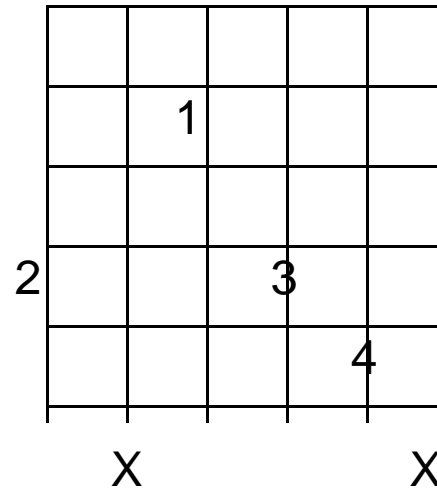
Left Hand Fingering unless noted otherwise

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

D Major



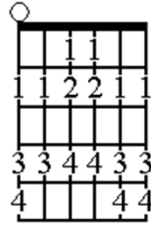
D Form (E Major)



Note you can move the F# on the 1st string 2nd fret to
The 6th string 2nd fret (both strings are the same letter
Name – it works out better for most cases.

D Form of the Major Scale

E Major



The D Form of the
Major Scale In 2nd Position

1

0 2 4 5 2 4 1 2 4 2 4 5 4 2 5 4 2 4

7

2 1 4 2 1 4 2 5 4 2 0

Take your time and master each form! Do every day until you have it down.

- Play each form at each fret. Say the scale as you do it.
- For example, doing the E form starting at G major (2nd position but first note starts on the 3rd fret of the 6th string). Then move up one fret to Ab then another fret to A Major, etc. Say each scale as you play it.
- Then practice them saying the name of the scale degree. So for the E form it would be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 – always remember to just play the top note once.

Do it to all of the 5 forms

- When you can do this smoothly then try just one key. You should do the order of keys as follows:
 - C, G, D, A, E, B, F#, C#, (Sharp keys – except C Major).
 - F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb (Flat Scales)
- Once you can do all of the above you have mastered the major scales and the CAGED form. Again visualization will really help you to master this.

Next Steps

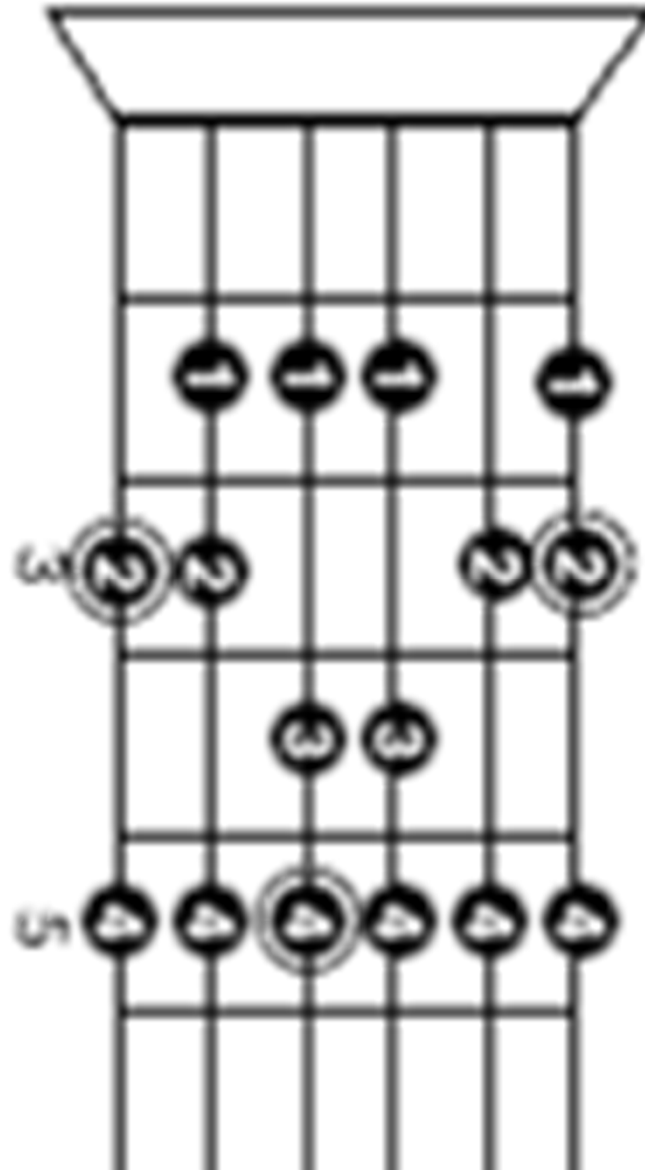
- After this is mastered you can work on the other scale forms.
- For minor (usually Dorian Mode) you lower the 2nd and 7th degrees of the scale – that is why you need to know the degree of the scales.
- For a dominant chord (such as G7) the scale is the Mixolydian mode. For that you lower the 7th degree of the scale.
- You will find that you can do that with all scale forms. It makes it very easy to learn new scales. You just have to know which degree('s) to alter (raise or lower).

Summary

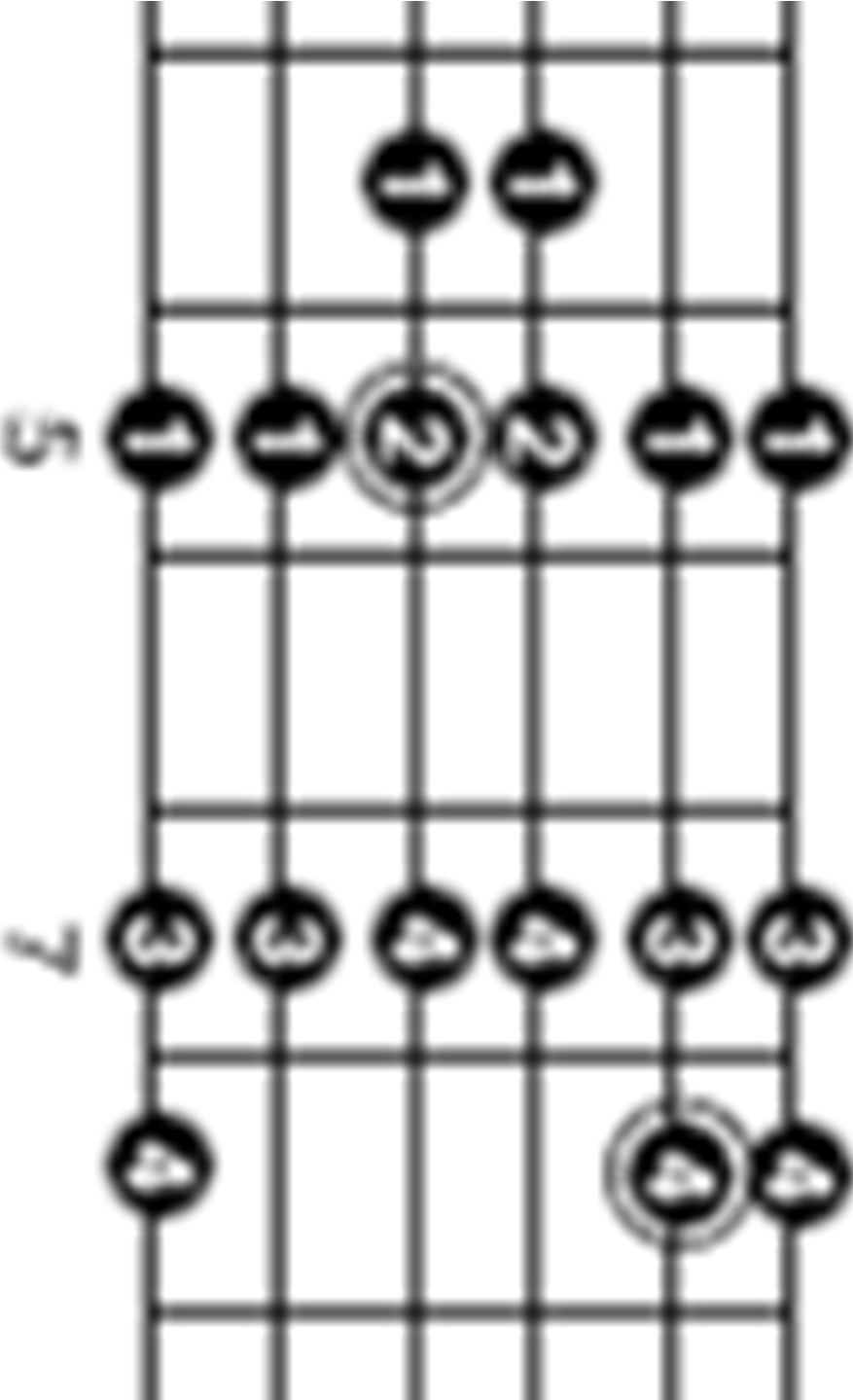
- Scales are derived from the chord forms. You should know the chords before the scale forms. The scales all have the same whole – $\frac{1}{2}$ step form.
- The scales always go up the neck in the same order (CAGED).
- Learn all the scale forms in every key.
- Once they are mastered try the other scales. They are all derived from the major scale.
- Take them slowly – speed comes with time and practice.

G Major up the neck. Starting with the E form.
The roots of each chord are circled.

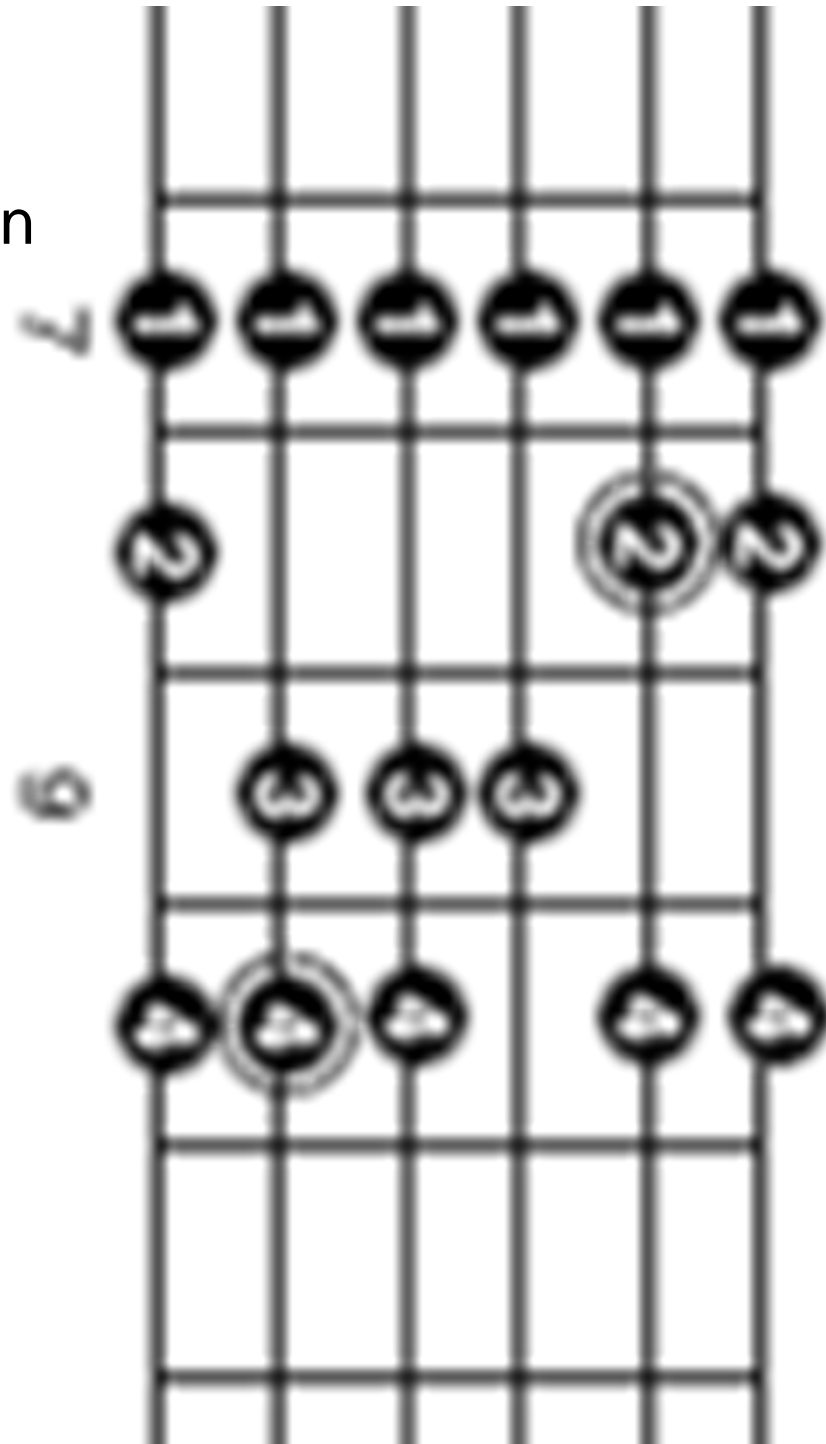
This means that the first note is on the 3rd fret.



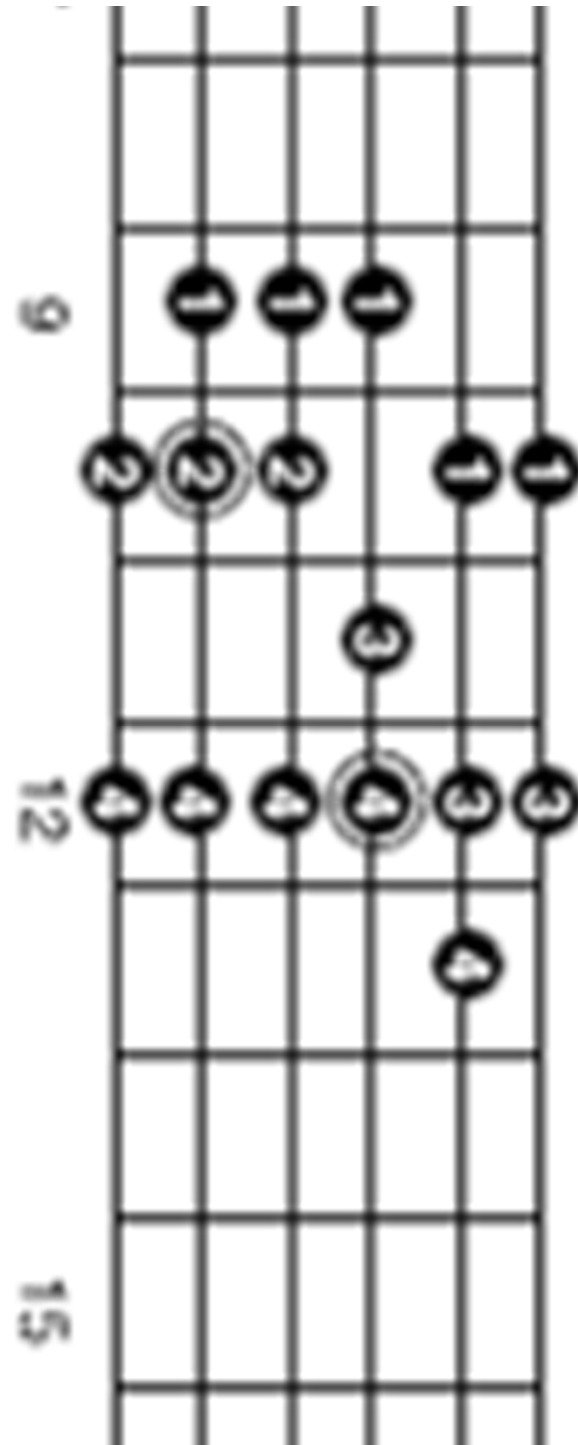
This is the D form in the key of G. Look closely and you can see the D chord form in the scale. Again the root is circled.



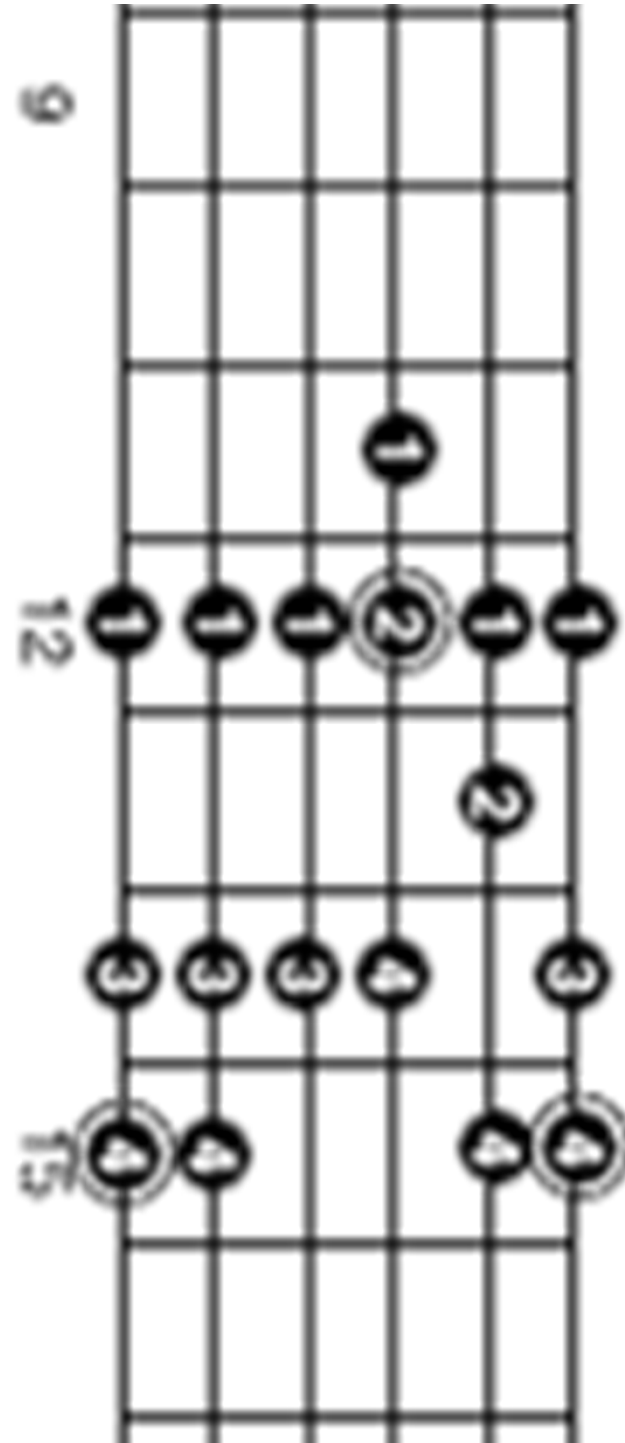
This is the C form. See how it wraps around (CAGED). Again this is in the key of G. It starts at the 7th fret.



This is the A form of the scale. For those using a classical guitar this would be too hard to do.



This is the G form of the major scale. The 3rd string 11th fret could be played as the 4th string 16th fret with the pinky.



Now do this for all the major scales.

- Take it one scale at a time. You will see that after a few it becomes very easy to add new scales.
- It does take some time to get it down perfect but if you practice it on a regular basis you will be able to do it in a short time.

Proud Mary

Intro:

| C A | C A | C A G F | F F F D |

Verse 1:

D

Left a good job in the city, Workin for the man every night and day.
And I never lost one minute of sleepin', Worryin' 'bout the way things might have been.

A

Bm

Big wheel a-keep on turnin' Proud Mary keep on burnin',

D

Roll - in', rollin', rollin' on the river. Roll - in', rollin', rollin' on the river.

Verse 2:

Cleaned a lot of plates in Memphis, Pumped a lot of pain down in New Orleans.
But I never saw the good side of the city, Till I hitched a ride on a river boat queen.
Big wheel a-keep on turnin, Proud Mary keep on burnin',
Roll - in, rollin, rollin on the river. Roll - in, rollin, rollin on the river.

Verse 3:

If you come down to the river, Bet you're gonna find some people who live.
You don't have to worry, cause you have no money, People on the river are happy to give.
Big wheel keep on turnin, Proud Mary keep on burnin, Roll - in, rollin, rollin on the river.

Brown Eyed Girl

G **C G** **D G** **C**
||: Hey, where did we | go | days when the rains | came. | Down in the | hollow |
G D G
playin' a new | game. | Laughin' and a |
C G D G C G
runnin', hey, hey, | Skippin' and a | jumpin, | In the misty morn | ing fog with | our |
D C D G Em C D
hearts a thumpin' and | you | My Brown Eyed Girl, | | | You're my | Brown Eyed
G D G C
Girl. | Do you remem- | ber when | we used to sing | Sha la la la | la la la la |
G D G C G D
la la la te da. | | Sha la la la | la la la la | la la la te da. | la te da.:| |

G C G D G C G D G
| | | | | ||: Sha la la la | la la la la | la la la te da. | :|| ||

Brown Eyed Girl Fills

Intro G C G D

1

Fill 1 G Emin G Bass Fill

5

C G D

9

Chord progression: C G D

3 3 3 3 3 3

Melody line (treble clef, key signature of one sharp) starting at measure 9.

Fingerings for the first system:

3 3~3 3 2 | 3 3 2 4 | 0 | 0 0 2 0

Chord progression: G C G D

Melody line (treble clef, key signature of one sharp) starting at measure 13.

13 Intro In Original Octave

Fingerings for the second system:

7 8 10 8 7 | 12 13 15 13 12 | 7 8 10 10 8 7 | 7 7~7 8 10

Mustang Sally

Wilson Pickett

{Intro: A7}

Verse 1

A7

Mustang Sally, guess you better slow that Mustang down

D7

A7

Mustang Sally, guess you better slow that Mustang down.

E7

(E7 Eb7) D7

You been runnin' all over town

D7

A7 G7 A7

Guess I'll have to put your flat feet back on the ground.

Refrain

A7

All you wanna do is ride around Sally (ride Sally ride)

All you wanna do is ride around Sally (ride Sally ride)

D7

All you wanna do is ride around Sally (ride Sally ride)

A7

All you wanna do is ride around Sally (ride Sally ride)

E7

(E7 Eb7) D7

A7 G7

A7

One of these early mornings, I'm gonna be wipin' those weepin' eyes.

Black Magic Woman

Santana

Dm Am
I got a black magic woman, I got a black magic woman
Dm Gm
I got a black magic woman got me so blind I can't see
Dm A Dm
I got a black magic woman she try'in to make a devil out of me

Dm Am
Turn your back on me baby, turn your back on me baby
Dm Gm
Turn your back on me baby don't turn babe
Dm A Dm
Turn your back on me baby you might just pick up my magic sticks

Dm Am
Got your spell on me baby, got your spell on me baby
Dm Gm
Got your spell on me baby turnin my heart into stone
Dm A Dm
I need you so bad magic woman I can't leave you alone

You Really Got A Hold On Me

Smokey Robinson

INTRO:

```
| C      | Am     | C      | Am     |  
| ////  | ////  | ////  | ////  |
```

VERSE:

C

I don't like you, but I love you

Am

Seems that I'm always thinkin' of you.

C

F

Dm

Tho' oh oh you treat me badly, I love you madly,

G7

C

Am

You really got a hold on me. You really got a hold on me.

C

I don't want you, but I need you.

Am

Don't wanna kiss you, but I need to

C7

F

Dm

Tho' oh oh you do me wrong now, my love is strong now.

G7

C

Am

You really got a hold on me. You really got a hold on me. Baby,

C7

F

I love you and all I want you to do is just

C

G7

Hold me, hold me, hold me, hold me.

```
| C      | Am G C |  
| ////  | / / // (tighter!) |  
| C      | Am G C |  
| ////  | / / // (tighter!) |
```


C	Am G C
////	/ / // (tighter!)
C	Am G C
////	/ / // (tighter!)

C

I wanna leave you, don't wanna stay here

Am

Don't wanna spend another day here

C7

F

Dm

Tho' oh oh I wanna split now, I can't quit now

G7

C

Am

You really got a hold on me. You really got a hold on me. Baby,

C7

F

I love you and all I want you to do is just

C

G7

(Hold me) please, (hold me) squeeze, hold me

Combine

- Play the corresponding pentatonic scale to the chord.
- 4/4 ||: G | | C | : ||
- 4/4 ||: G | C | : ||

Combine

- Play the corresponding pentatonic scale to the chord.
- 4/4 ||: G | | D | : ||
- 4/4 ||: G | D : ||

Combine

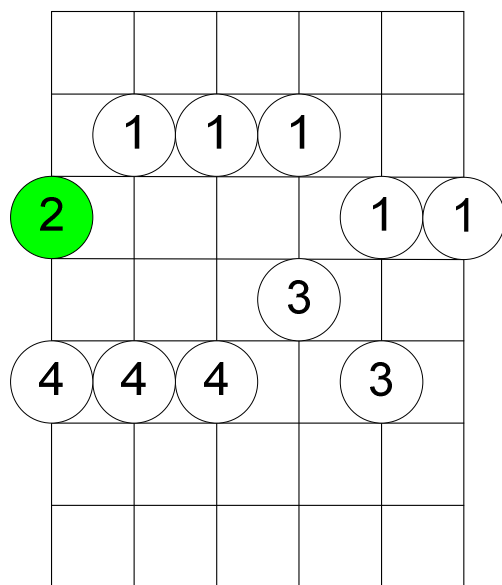
- Play the corresponding pentatonic scale to the chord.
- 4/4 ||: G | C | D | G :||
- All 3 above.

Other notes

- Passing notes from one note in the scale to the next.
- Upper or lower neighbor. Works best on chord tones.
- Sliding up to a note in the scale – similar to above.
- Over the next 12 or so weeks we will cover other techniques.

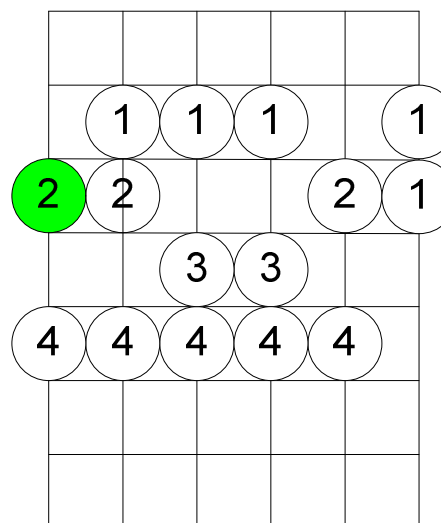
Most players use a modified fingering for the Major pentatonic scale as shown below but a fingering of 2 and 4 on the 2nd string and 2 on the 1st string is also common.

G Major Pentatonic



Note the root is on the 6th string (E form of CAGED). This is the same as the E minor Pentatonic

G Major Scale



Note the root is on the 6th string (E form of CAGED). This is the same as the E minor Pentatonic

Compare these 2 the E form and the A form.

