

Welcome to

Beginner Guitar Level II

Logistics, etc.....

- sign in / out everyday
- start promptly -> don't be late!
- breaks / bathrooms
- asking questions
- no bad language, teasing, other
- behavior policy

How to prepare for class:

- be on time
- tune-up when you get here
- have all materials
- practice, practice, practice

NO PRACTICE

= NO PROGRESS

= NO FUN

My expectations:

- you will be on time
- you will tune-up when you arrive
- you will bring your materials
- you will ask questions
- you will practice every day / night, even if only for 5 minutes

Contacting me:

bdoney@northampton.edu

www.WilliamDoney.com

During breaks / after class

PPT is available from....

www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm

Level II Class

- review basics from Level I
- learn more chords
- moving between chords
- strumming patterns

Remember the reality (truth):

- PRACTICE = PROGRESS
 - keep a PRACTICE LOG - fill it out every day
- the guitar “**DIP**”.... You will want to give up 😞
 - everyone experiences it
 - 90% of beginners experience in first 6 months
 - how will you handle it?

Remember the reality (truth) *(cont.)*:

- the more you play, the better you get
- it's not the minutes, but the consistency
 - a few minutes every day is better than an hour 1-2x's a week
- if you like it, play it again. If you don't, don't....
 - keep a 15 Songs I Want To Play LIST
- surround yourself with music, other players

Becoming a good player:

must master 2 things:

1. MUSIC THEORY

- What notes to play
- What scales work well over certain chords
- Why some chords work and others don't

2. TECHNICAL ABILITY

- Develop physical ability
- Muscle memory (remember all those hours??)

Becoming a good player *(cont.)*

must master 2 things:

1. MUSIC THEORY





- Very mathematical
- We'll learn some in this class – building chords

2. TECHNICAL ABILITY

- Continue to work on this so get *better faster !!*

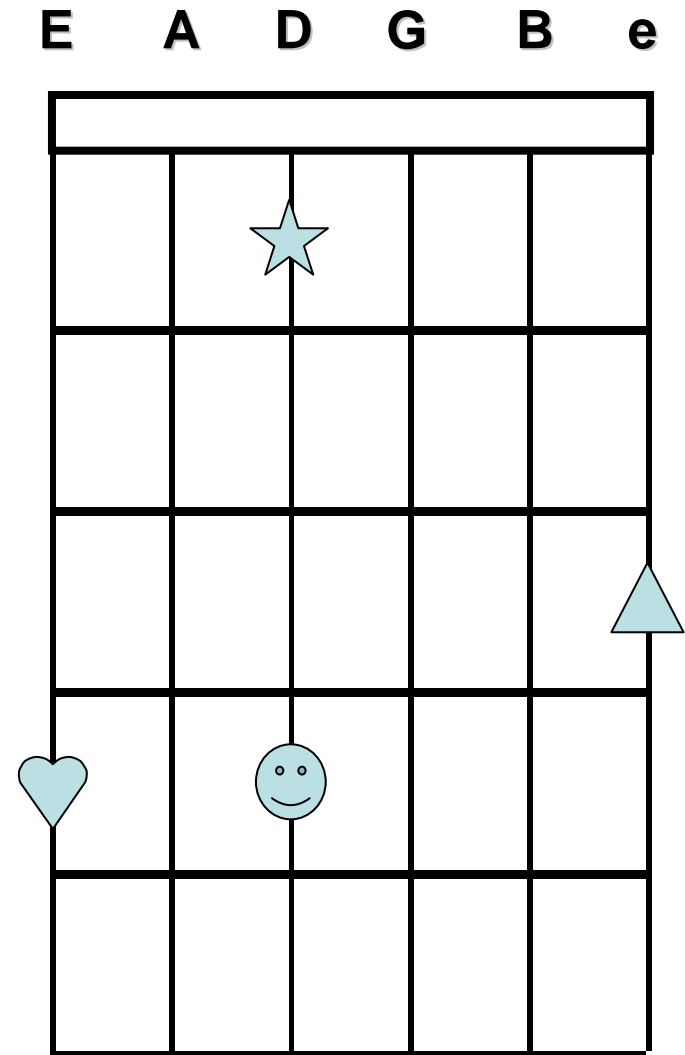
Quick Review of LEVEL I stuff...

Quiz #1

1. fill in the missing string names
2. Put a  on the 3rd FRET “e” string
3. Put a  on 4th string 1st FRET
4. Put a  on “D” string 4th FRET
5. Put a  on low “E” 4th FRET

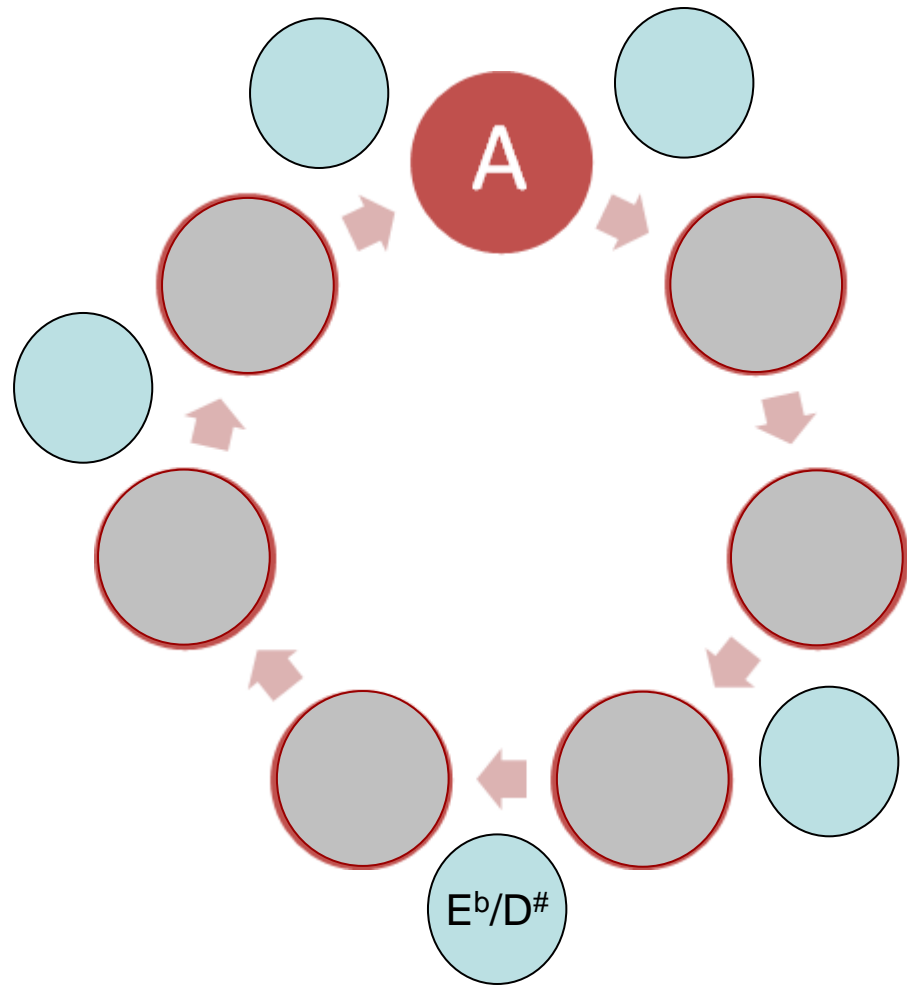
Quiz #1 **Answers**

1. fill in the missing string names
2. Put a ▲ on the 3rd FRET “e” string
3. Put a ★ on 4th string 1st FRET
4. Put a 😊 on “D” string 4th FRET
5. Put a ♥ on low “E” 4th FRET



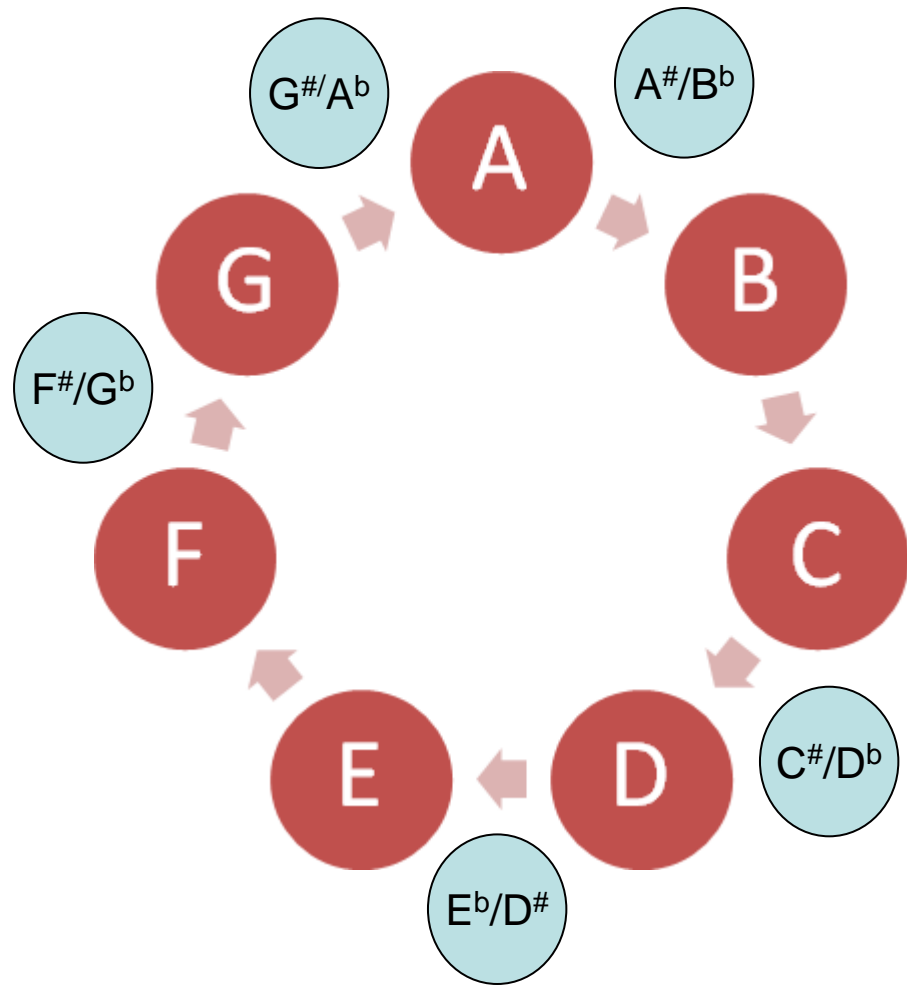
Quiz #2

1. fill in the missing notes



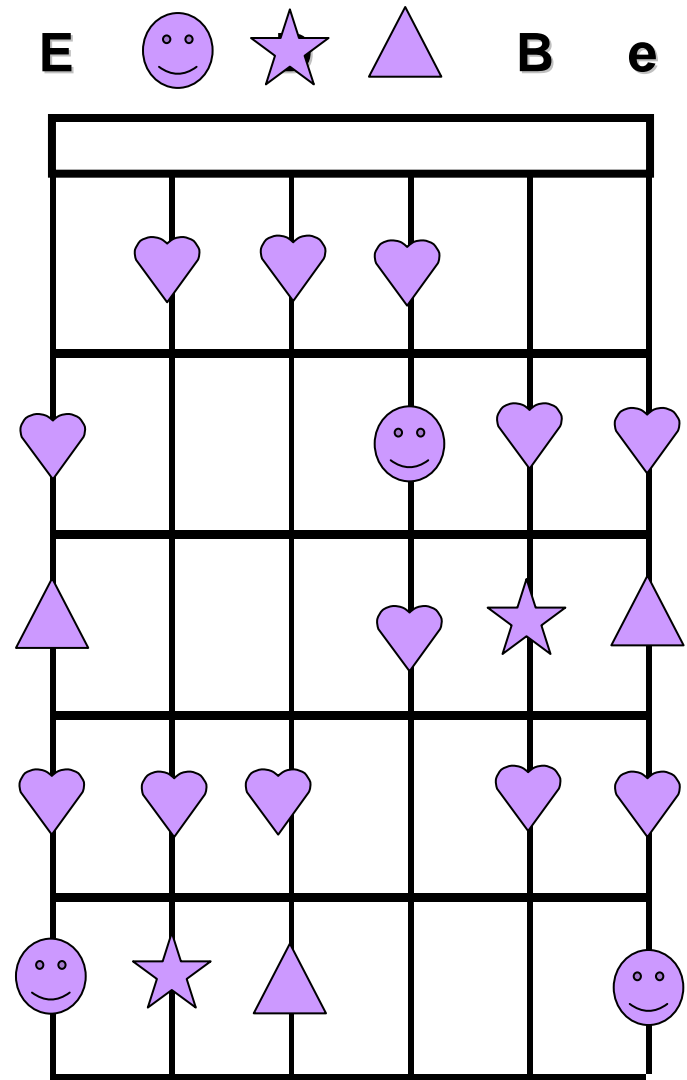
Quiz #2 **Answers**

1. fill in the missing notes



Quiz #3 **Answers**

1. Put a ▲ on the 3 “**G**” notes
2. Put a ☆ on the 3 “**D**” notes
3. Put a ☺ on the 4 “**A**” notes
4. Put a ♥ on all the 12 “**flat**” notes



Quiz #4

1. Write the following notes "in order" in TAB form below

E - F - C - C - D - F# - G - G - A - G

e	
B	
G	
D	
A	
E	

Quiz #4 **Answers**

1. Write the following notes “in order” in TAB form below

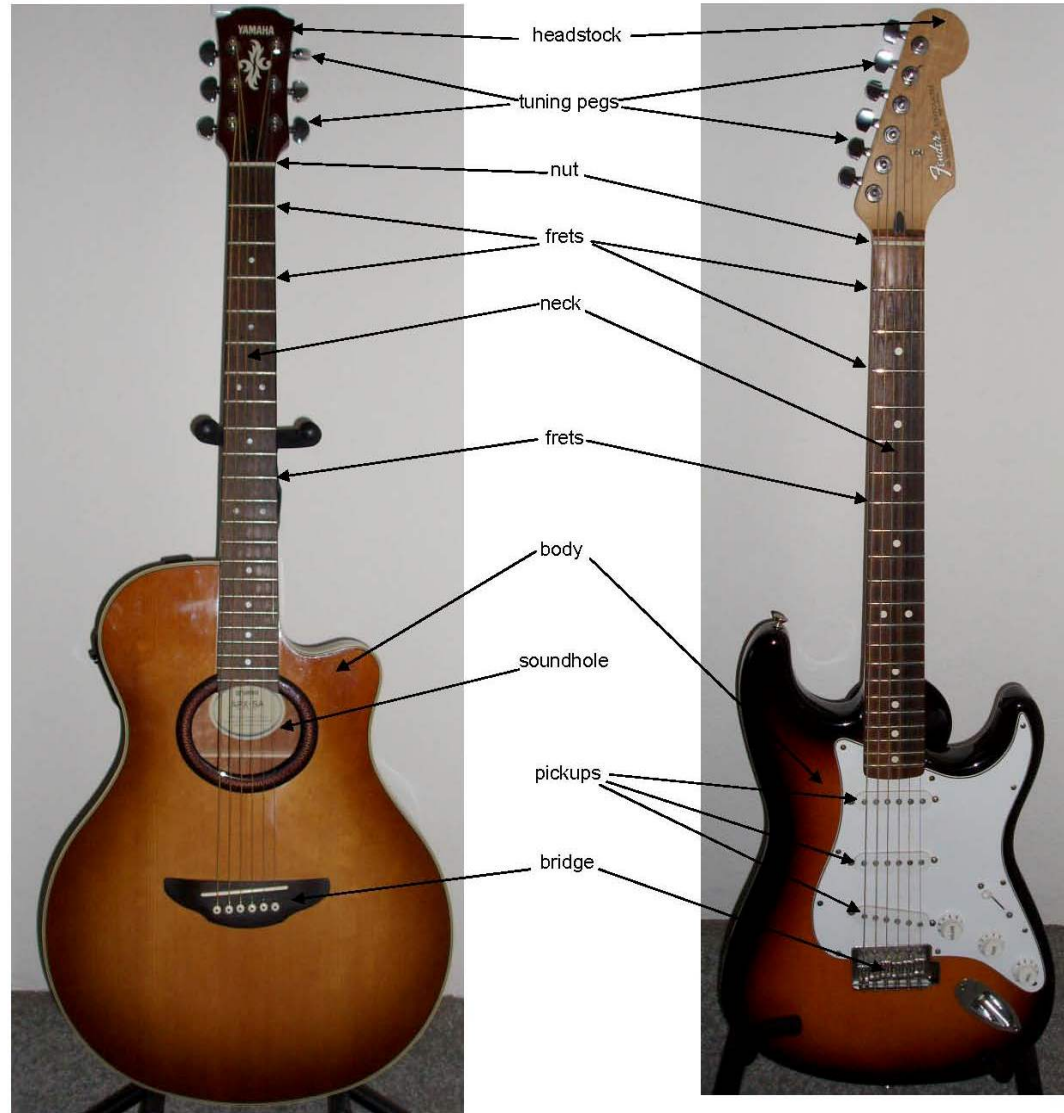
E – F – C – C – D – F# – G – G – A – G

The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with five strings labeled e, B, G, D, A from top to bottom. The frets are labeled E, 1, 8, 8, 10, 2 from left to right. The fret numbers for each note are: E (0), F (1), C (8), C (8), D (10), F# (2), G (3), G (3), A (5), G (3).

Quiz #5

1. No _____ = No _____ = No _____
2. When should practice = _____
3. What should you “fill-in” everyday? _____
4. What did Eddie eat? _____
5. Who can learn to play guitar? _____
6. What is the guitar “DIP”? _____

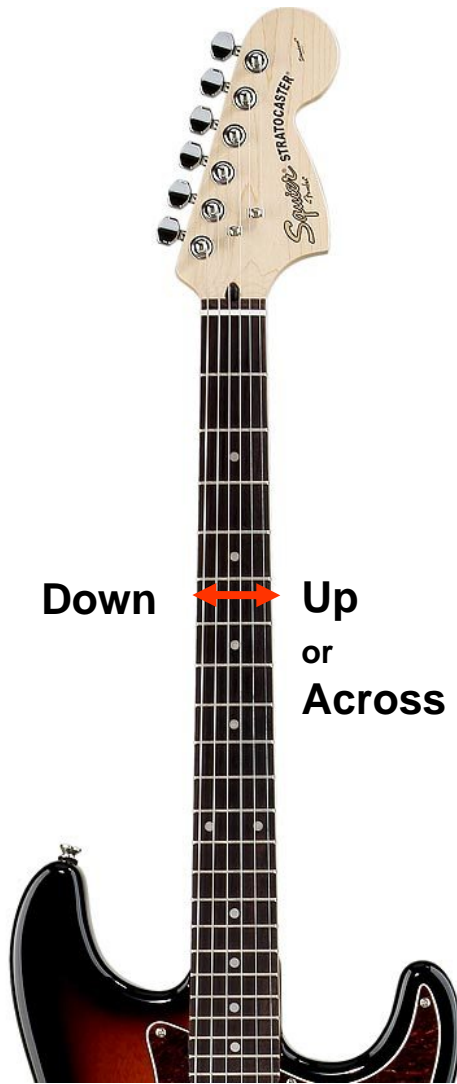
Parts of the Guitar: Acoustic vs. Electric



ACOUSTIC GUITAR

ELECTRIC GUITAR

DIRECTIONS along the strings



Down



Up

REMEMBER

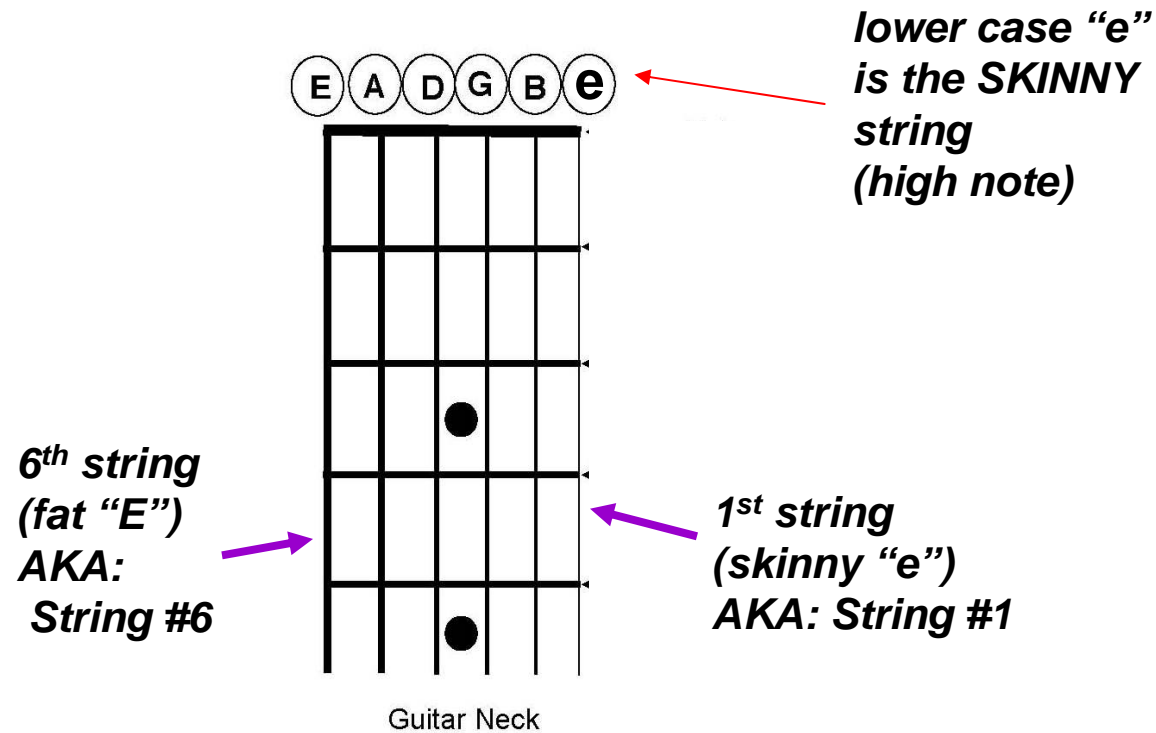
Moving UP means going toward a “higher” pitch or note.

Moving DOWN is going toward a “lower” pitch or note.

OPEN Strings - NAMES

E A D G B E

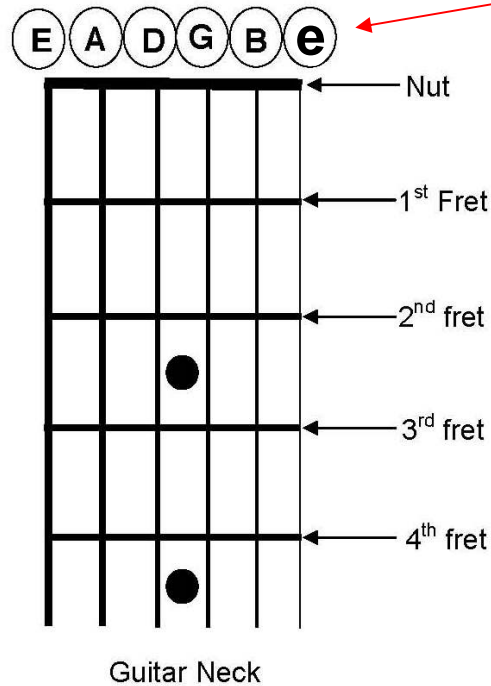
E A D G B E



OPEN Strings – FRET #'s

Eddie Ate Dynamite Good Bye Eddie

E A D G B E



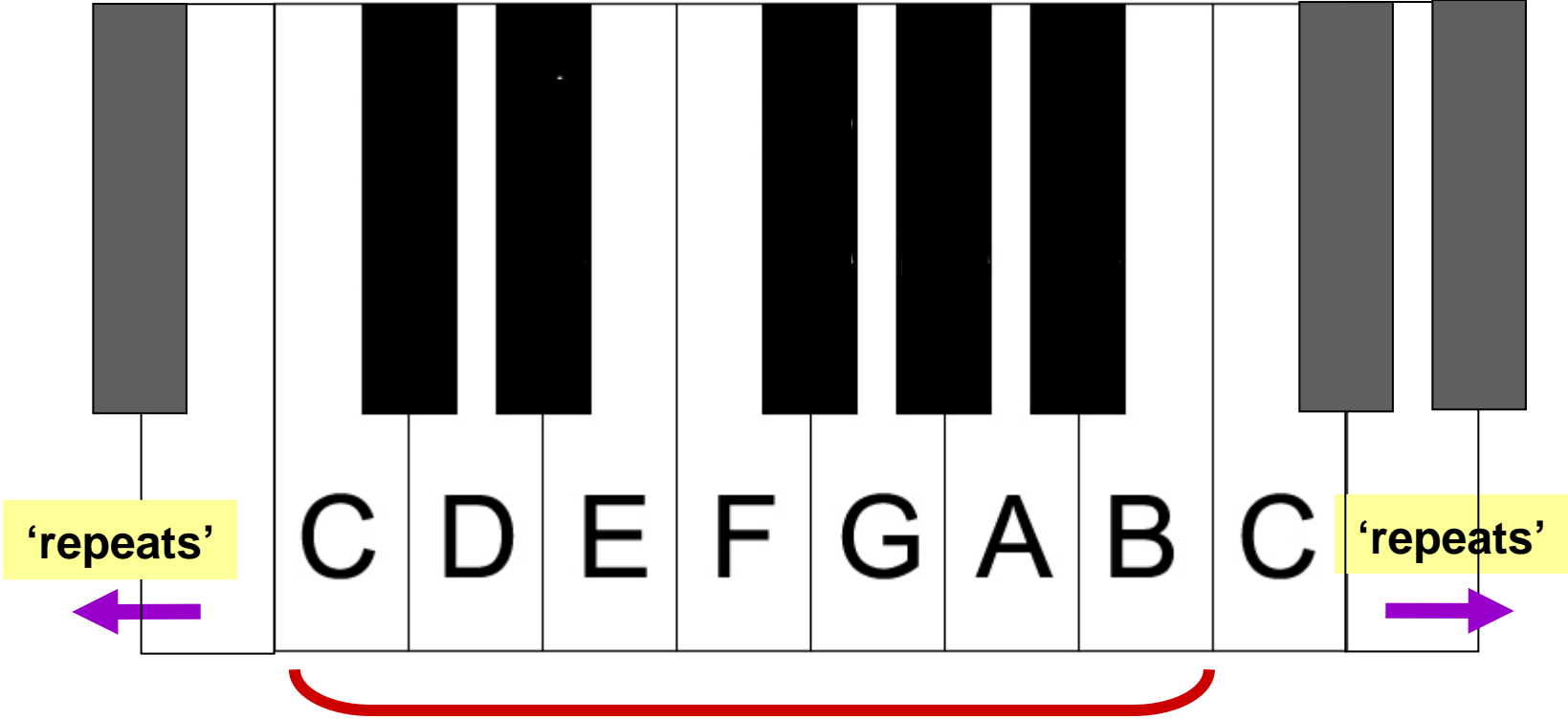
Note lower case "e" is the SKINNY string (high note)

BUT we place fingers BELOW the metal frets!

Musical Notes

C -> D -> E -> F -> G -> A -> B -> (C)

(just the WHITE keys on the piano)

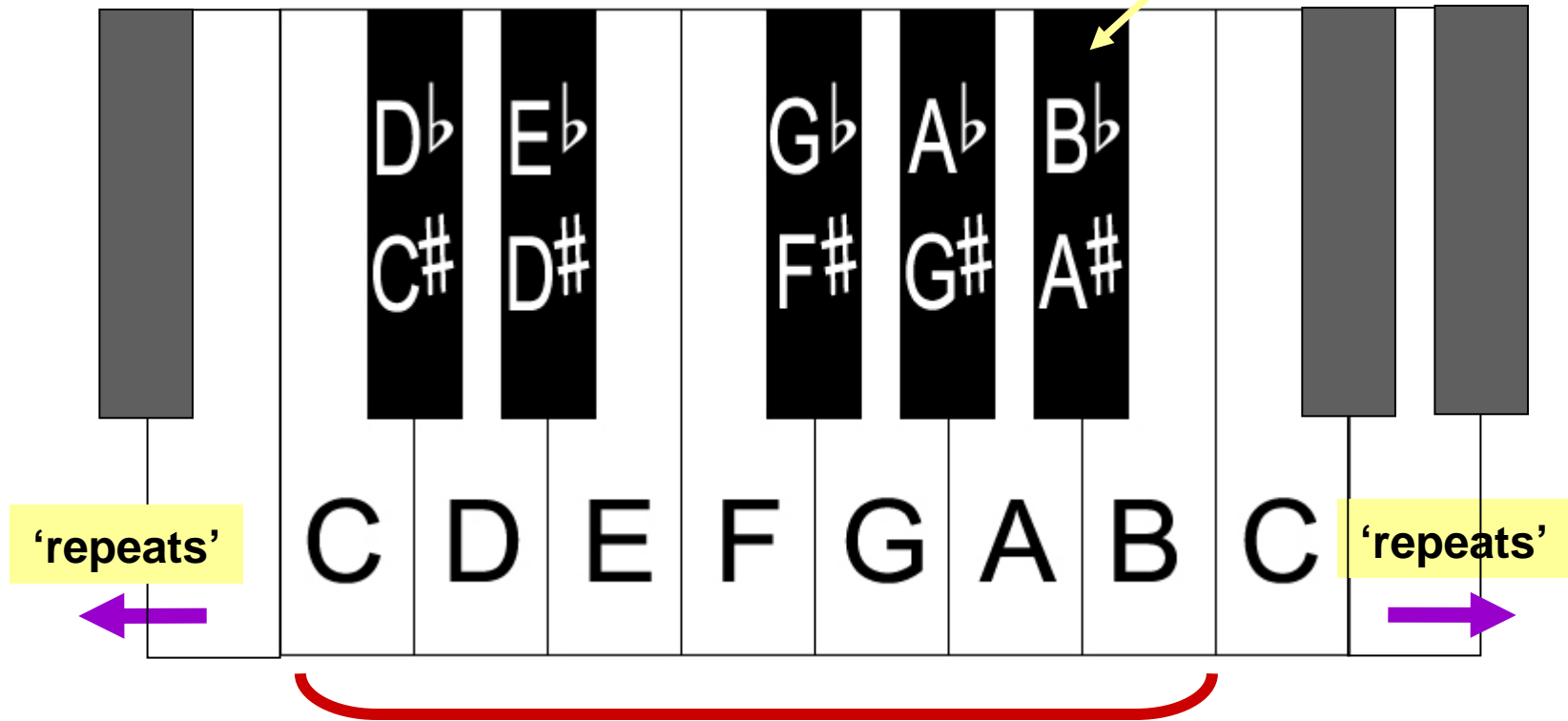


Musical Notes (cont.)

C -> D -> E -> F -> G -> A -> B -> (C)

= "sharp" b = "flat"

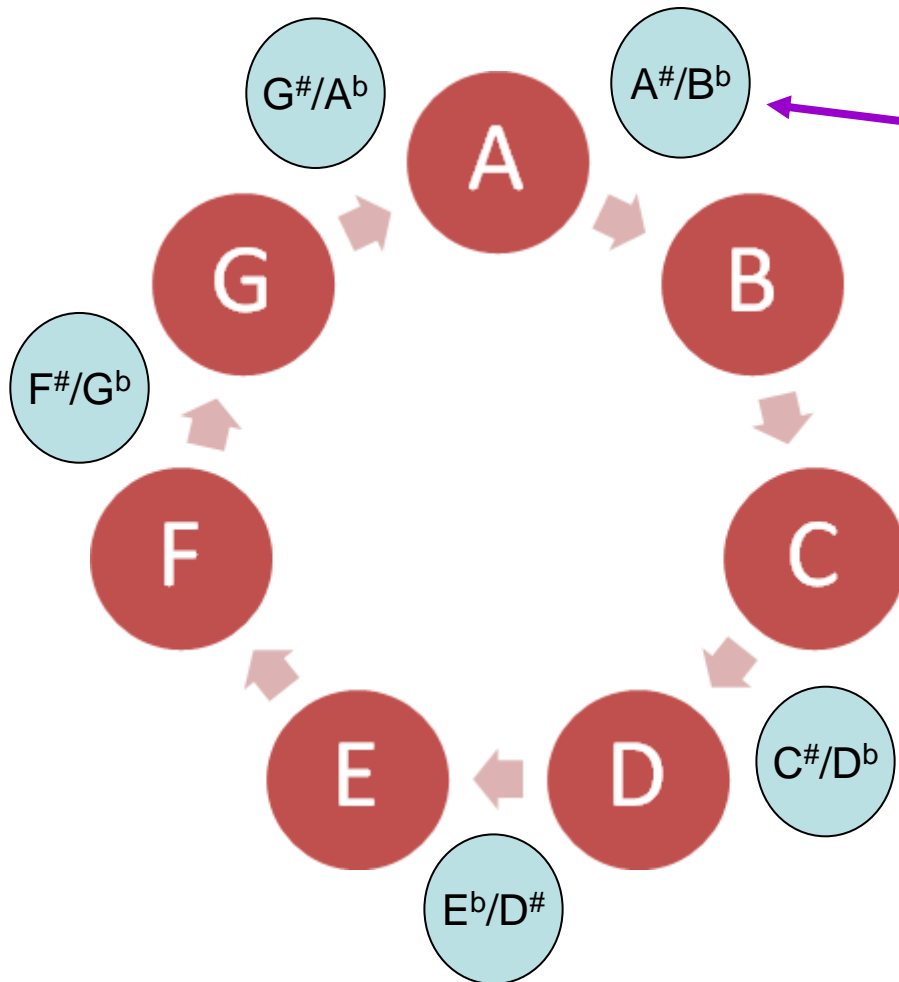
Read this as...
A sharp -or- B flat



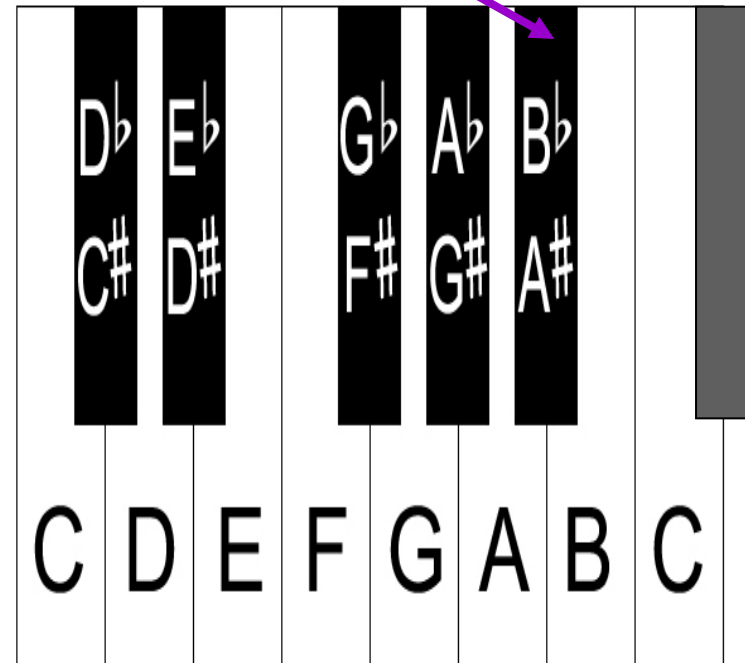
Musical Notes (cont.)

Represent this as a **CIRCLE**

C -> D -> E -> F -> G -> A -> B -> (C) 'repeats'



These are the BLACK keys on the piano)

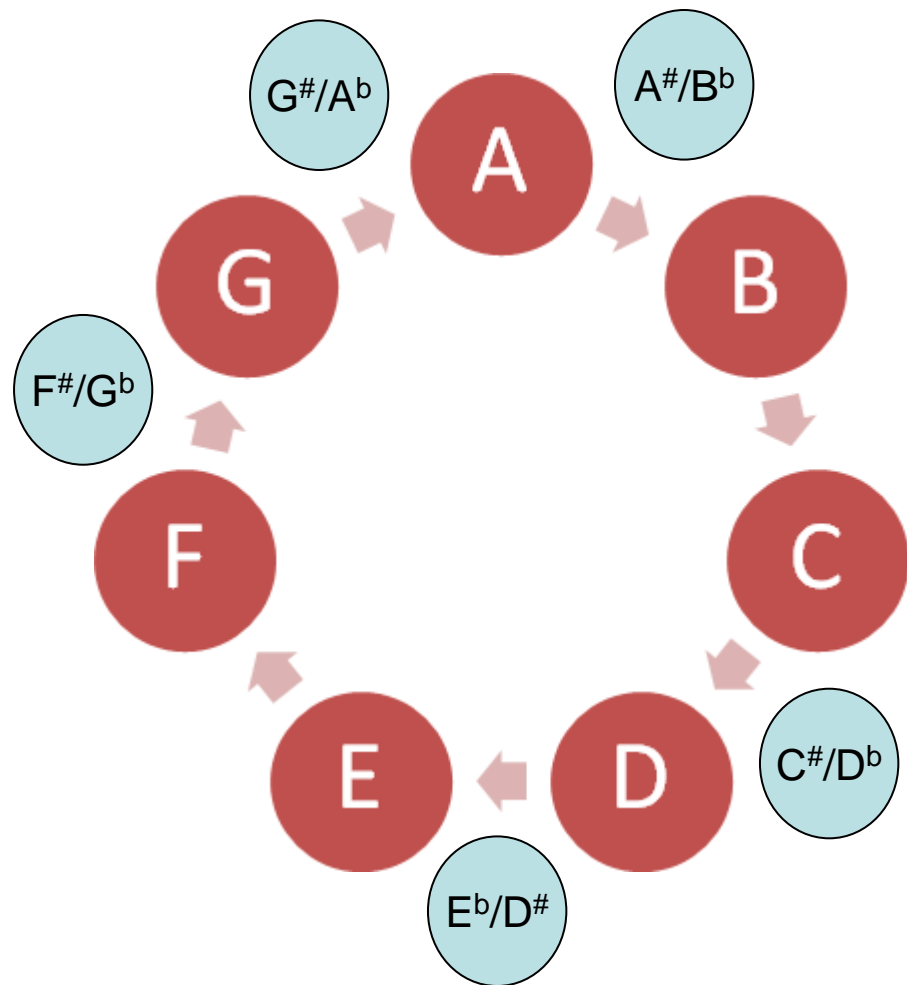


Musical Notes (cont.)

Up 1 FRET = move 1 NOTE

So... what NOTE would be....

1. 2nd fret on "B" string?
2. 4th fret on low "E" string?
3. 1st fret on "G" string?



How to hold & use a PICK

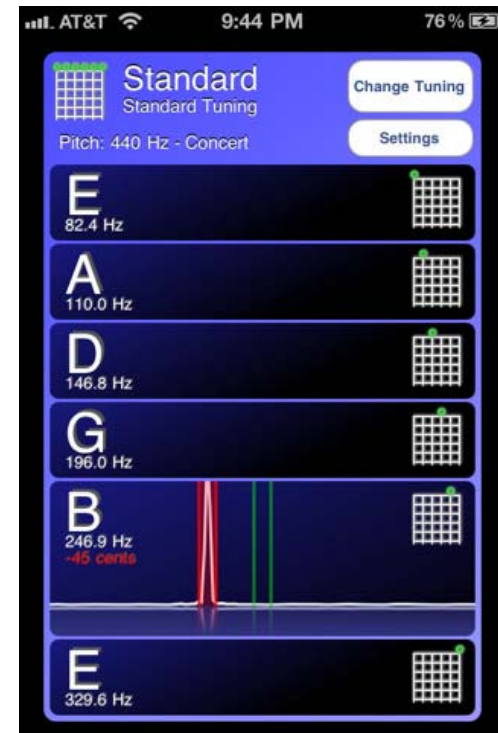


*Or you can use
your fingers
(or just THUMB)!*

Tuning Your Guitar – “Tuning Up”



Clip-On



Phone APP

- Directions:
1. pluck a string so 'rings'..
 2. turn TUNER

Tuning Your Guitar – “Tuning Up”

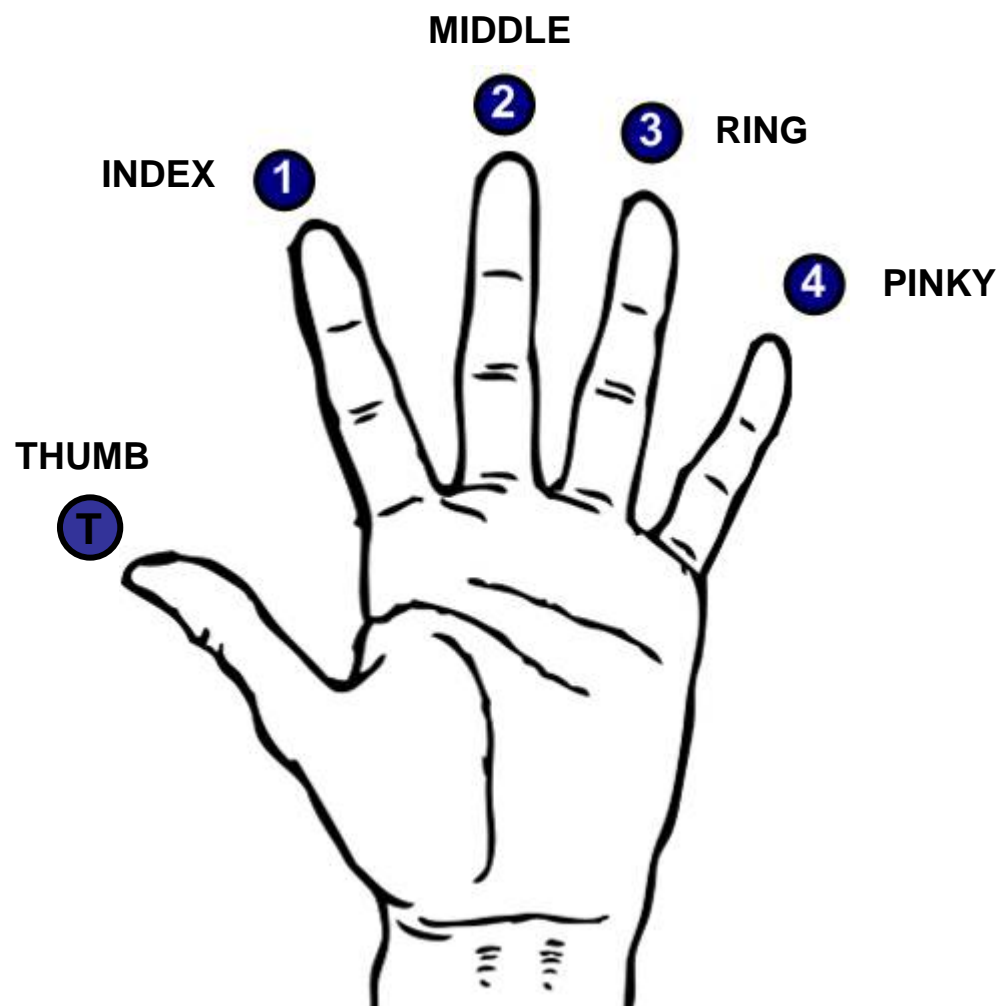
LET’S DO THIS NOW AS A GROUP

- Directions:**
- 1. pluck LOW E string so ‘rings’..**
 - 2. turn TUNER on headstock**
 - 3. always tune UP to the correct note**
 - 4. repeat for other strings**

NOTE: *tighten* string = *increase* tension = *increase* pitch

loosen string = *less* tension = *lower* pitch

REVIEW: Fingers & Numbering System



(for RIGHT handed players)

REVIEW: Music Notation vs. Tablature

Guitar (correctly notated
with correct pitch names)

E A D G B E

T
A
B

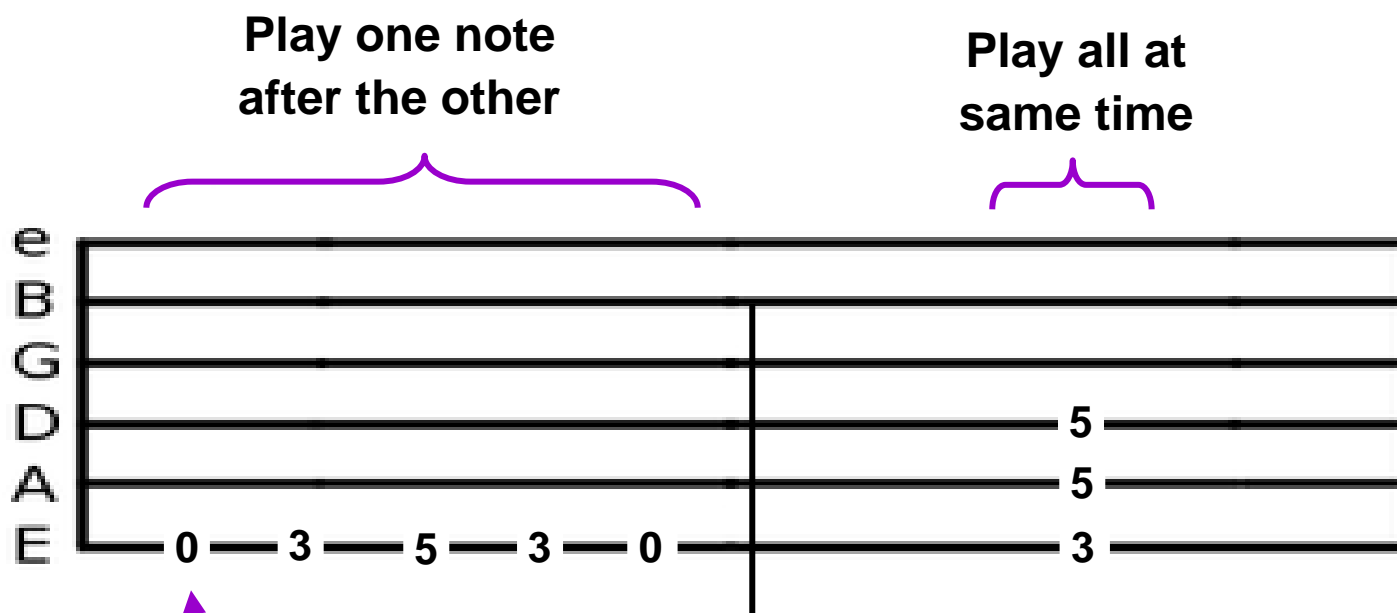
Traditional Music Notation

“aka” piano or sheet music
what “most” instruments use

Tablature or “TAB”

Simplified method for guitarists
Lines represent our 6 strings
“E” on bottom, little “e” on top
#’s represent FRET #

REVIEW: Reading TABLATURE (“TAB”)



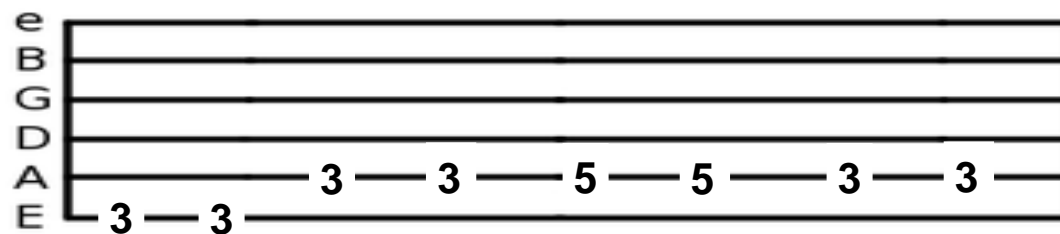
“0” means “open” string,
no finger required!

REVIEW: “Put finger at.....”

1. Put index finger on “A” string at 2nd FRET
2. Put 3rd finger on “big E” string at 4th FRET
3. Put middle finger on “D” string at 5th FRET

Sample Song using Tablature

The Troggs – “Wild Thing” riff



Let's try it together!

How Do We All Play TOGETHER ?

Use a METRONOME

METRONOME:

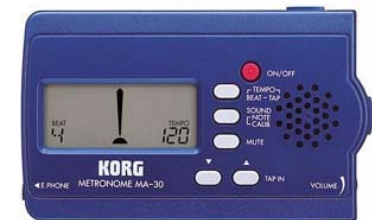
- tool by which you learn to control the **time** element of your playing
- keeps an even, steady “tempo”
- helps when playing with others
- the *DRUMMER* is the “time-keeper” in a band
- but learn the **NOTES FIRST**, **then** practice to a metronome



Phone APP



Traditional (piano?)

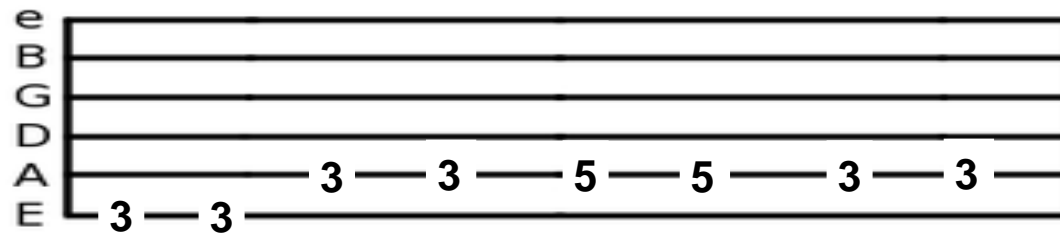


Digital

Sample Song using Tablature

NOW play using METRONOME

The Troggs – “Wild Thing” riff



Let's try it again, but...
at different "tempos"

Practice Songs with Metronome

Deep Purple – “Smoke On The Water” riff

A guitar tablature diagram for the 'Smoke On The Water' riff. It consists of five horizontal lines representing the strings, labeled from top to bottom as e, B, G, D, and A. The bottom-most line is labeled E. Below the strings, a sequence of fret numbers is written: 0 — 3 — 5 — 0 — 3 — 6 — 5 — 0 — 3 — 5 — 3 — 0. The numbers are connected by horizontal lines, indicating the fretting pattern for the riff.

The Troggs – “Wild Thing” riff

A guitar tablature diagram for the 'Wild Thing' riff. It consists of five horizontal lines representing the strings, labeled from top to bottom as e, B, G, D, and A. The bottom-most line is labeled E. Below the strings, a sequence of fret numbers is written: 3 — 3 — 3 — 3 — 5 — 5 — 3 — 3. The numbers are connected by horizontal lines, indicating the fretting pattern for the riff.

Rolling Stones – “Satisfaction” riff

A guitar tablature diagram for the 'Satisfaction' riff. It consists of five horizontal lines representing the strings, labeled from top to bottom as T, A, B, and two unlabeled lines. Below the strings, a sequence of fret numbers is written: 0 — 0 — 0 — 2 — 3 — 3 — 3 — 2 — 2. The numbers are connected by horizontal lines, indicating the fretting pattern for the riff.

Other Songs

We Will Rock You - Queen

A guitar tablature diagram for the song 'We Will Rock You' by Queen. It consists of five horizontal lines representing the strings, labeled on the left as E (bottom), A, D, G, and B (top). The E string has a sequence of notes: 10, 9, 12, 10, 12, 12, 0, 0. The other strings (A, D, G, B) are empty.

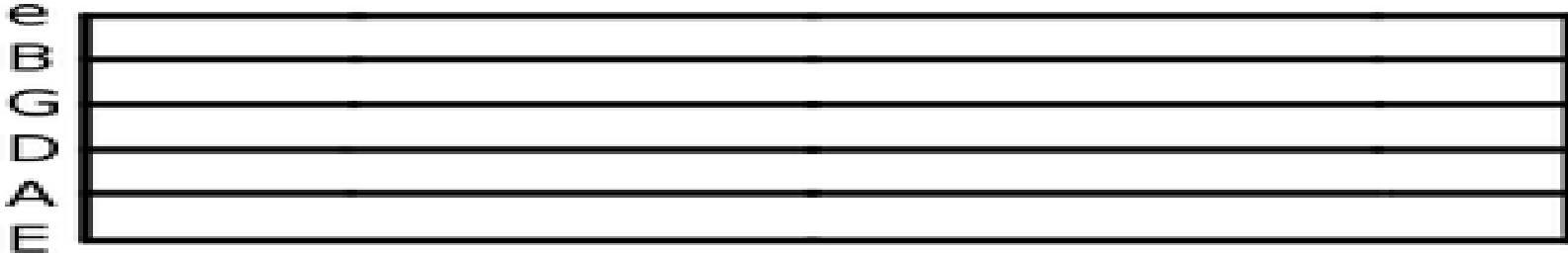
Darth Vader's Theme

A guitar tablature diagram for 'Darth Vader's Theme'. It consists of five horizontal lines representing the strings, labeled on the left as E (bottom), A, D, G, and B (top). The E string has a sequence of notes: 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5. The A string has notes 3 and 3. The other strings (D, G, B) are empty.

Can You Write the TAB for “Wheels on the Bus”?

HINT: start on low “E” string 5th FRET as first note

The Wheels On The Bus (go round & round)



TAB for "Wheels on the Bus" - Answer

starting on low "E" string 5th FRET as first note

The Wheels On The Bus (go round & round)

E
B
G
D
A
E

5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 9 - 12 - 9 - 5 - 7 - 4 - 0 - 9 - 7 - 5

Miscellaneous TAB notation

More complicated songs include some/all of these



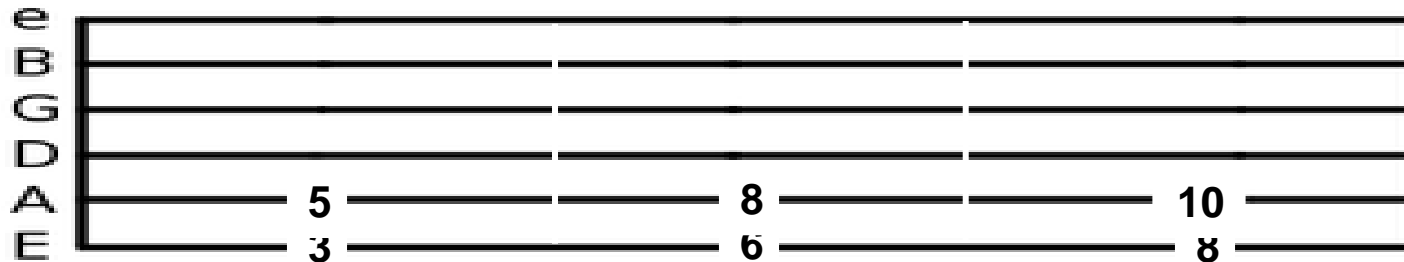
“hammer ON” “pull OFF” “harmonic” “slide up to”

Intervals

If you play.....

1 NOTE = a “note”

2 NOTES = an **“INTERVAL”**



Songs with INTERVALS

Smoke On The Water

E
B
G
D
A
E

5 - 8 - 10 5 - 8 - 11 - 10 5 - 8 - 10 - 8 - 5
3 - 6 - 8 3 - 6 - 9 - 8 3 - 6 - 8 - 6 - 3

Using TWO fingers (1st & 3rd)

Songs using Intervals *(cont.)*

The Troggs – “Wild Thing” riff

The tablature is presented as a grid with five rows representing strings and a series of fretted notes. The strings are labeled on the left as e, B, G, D, A, E from top to bottom. The notes are as follows:

String	Fret 1	Fret 2	Fret 3	Fret 4	Fret 5	Fret 6	Fret 7	Fret 8	Fret 9	Fret 10
e										
B										
G					5	5	7	7	5	5
D	5	5	5	5	/	/	5	5		
A	5	5	3	3	5	5	3	3		
E	3	3								

Using THREE fingers (1st, 3rd, & 4th)

Introduction to CHORDS

If you play.....

1 NOTE = a “note”

2 NOTES = an “interval” or chord

3 or more NOTES = a **CHORD**

Introduction to CHORDS *(cont.)*

Happy Birthday



Standard tuning

Moderate ♩ = 90

Most SHEET MUSIC

has “**LETTERS**”

above the music notation lines.

These represent the

CHORD to be played

for that part of the

song.

Introduction to CHORDS *(cont.)*

Happy Birthday



Standard tuning

Moderate ♩ = 90

C G C

f
Hap- py Birth- day to you .Hap- py Birth- day to you. Hap- py

T
A
B

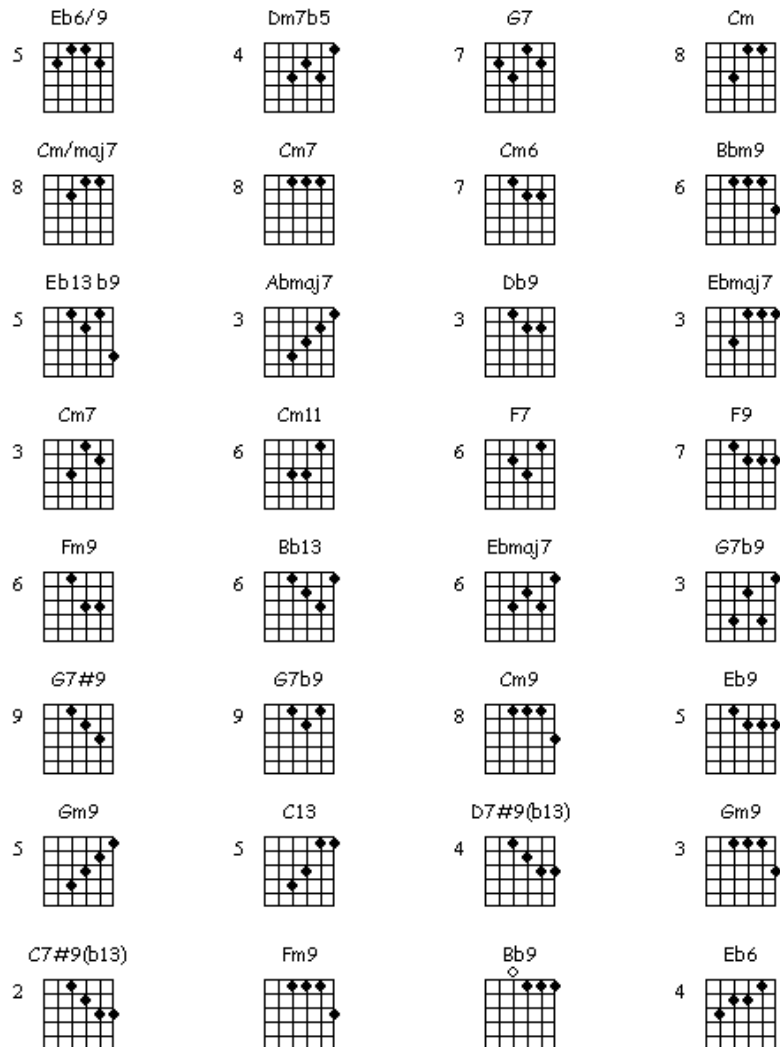
F C C

Birth- day dear Jim- my. Hap- py Birth- day to you.

T
A
B

HOW to play these CHORDS is shown in the **DIAGRAMS** here. They show the strings and where fingers need to be placed to play this CHORD.

Introduction to CHORDS *(cont.)*



BAD NEWS:

There are literally ***HUNDREDS*** of chords, if not more to learn!!

GOOD NEWS:

You need only 3 to play ***MOST*** songs on the radio.

How to practice CHORDS

TECHNIQUE:

1. Use TIPS of fingers to hold strings down
2. Place fingers close to the fret
3. Thumb should support fingers
4. Place fingers in place one at a time & HOLD
5. Play each string one at a time to ensure every note is clear and “rings”
6. Strum all strings to hear chord
7. REPEAT steps 4-6

Playing SONGS with CHORDS

- To play songs, must be able to move from one chord to another chord QUICKLY
- PRACTICE going from Emin -> Gmin -> Amin9 -> Asus2
- Strum each chord 1X, then move on to next
- Strum each chord 2X's, then move on...
- Etc....
- Use a METRONOME ?

Let's try it together!

Naming CHORDS – The Basics

E



**CHORD MAIN NOTE
or ROOT NOTE**

Emin



**How CHORD is altered
or changed.**

**Ex: min = MINOR
maj = MAJOR
dim = DIMINISHED+
sus = SUSPENDED
aug = AUGMENTED
others...**

Emin9



**Last # identifies
additional note(s)
added beyond just
basic 3 notes of chord.**

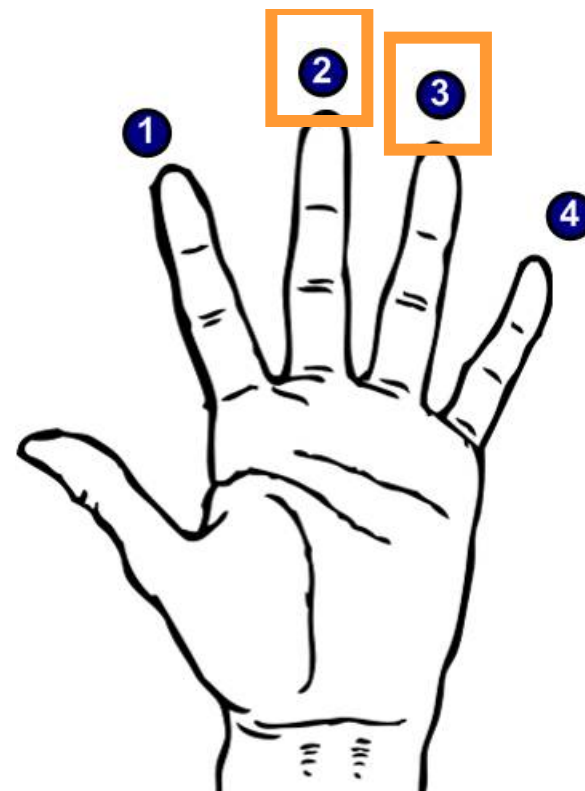
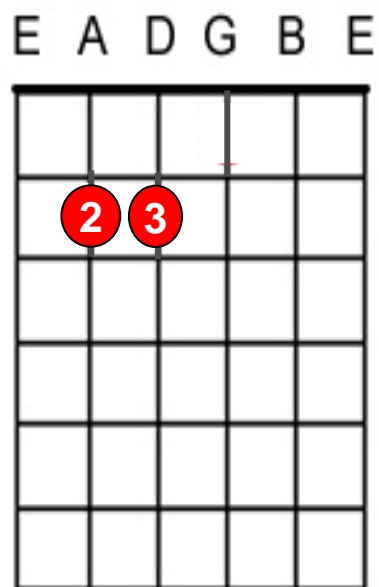
**Ex: 7 = seventh
9 = ninth
11 = eleventh
13 = thirteenth
others...**

But this gets us into THEORY, so for now we won't go any deeper

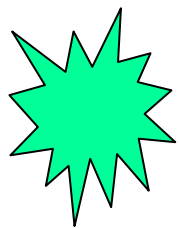
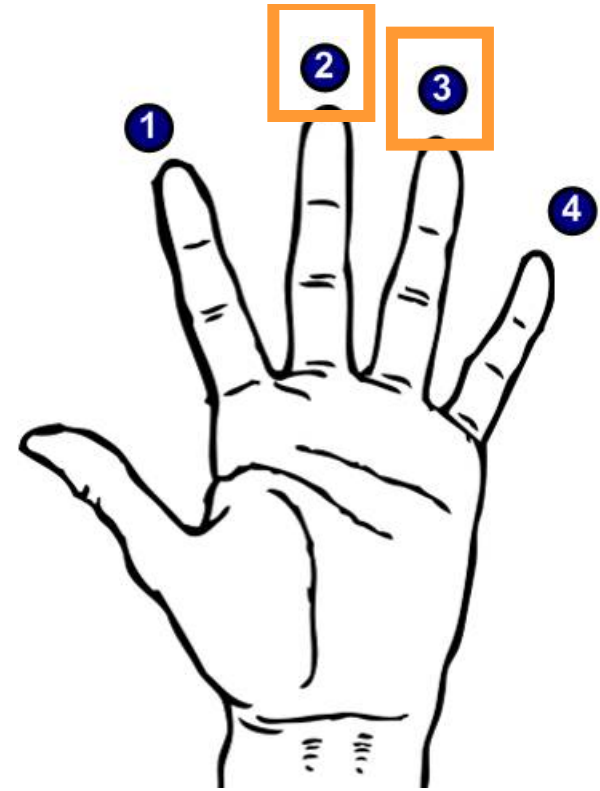
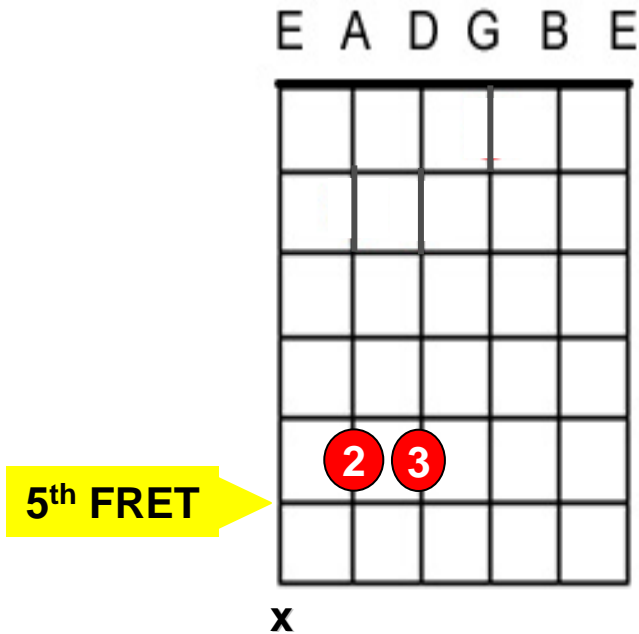
Chords

2-Finger Chords

"Emin" chord

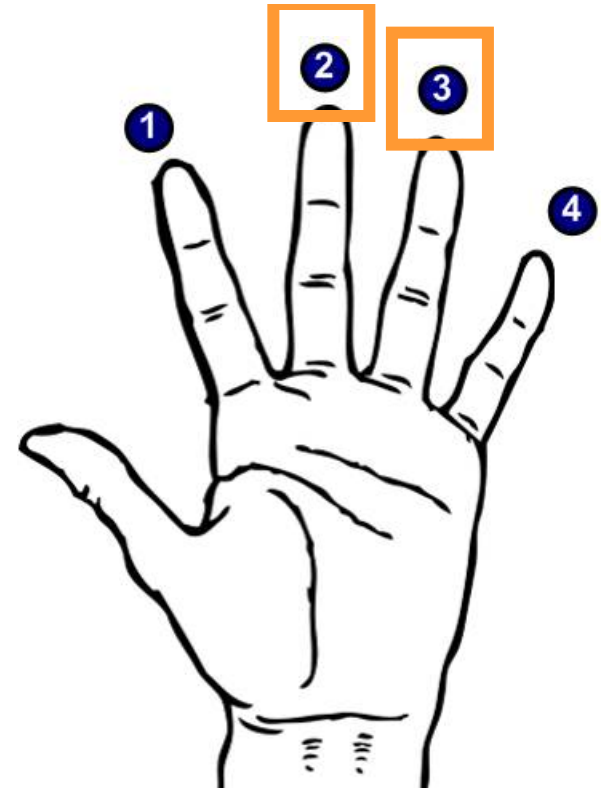
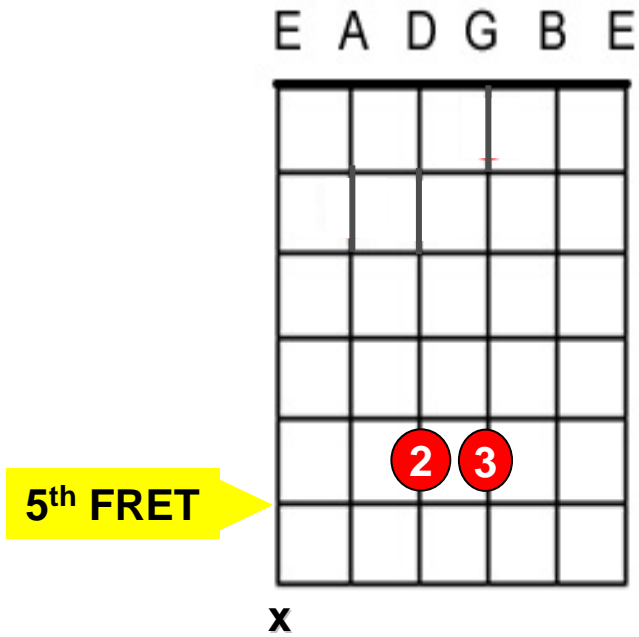


"Gmin" chord

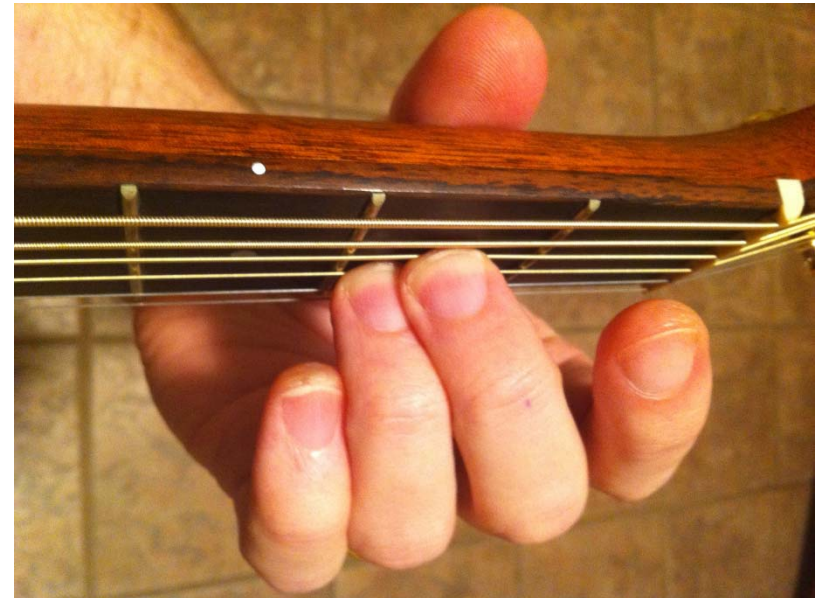
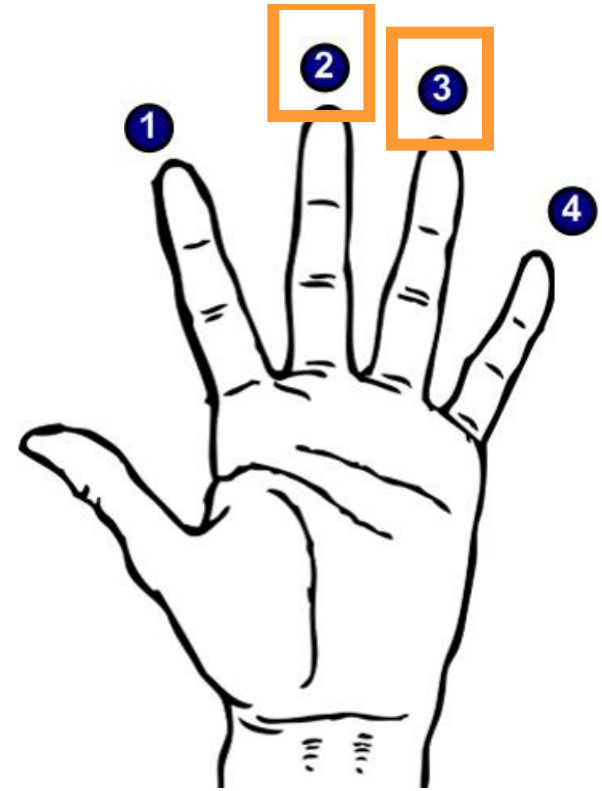
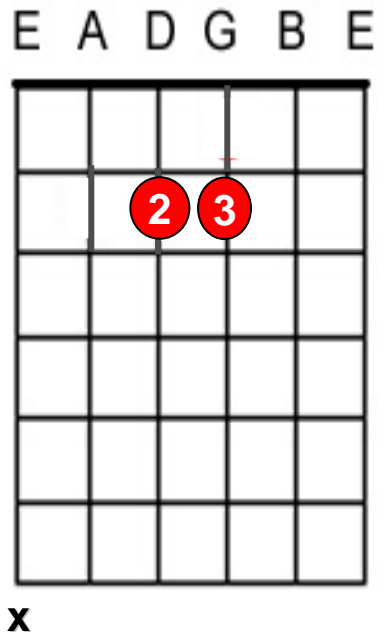


Notice that moving the "shape" of one chord creates a DIFFERENT chord!

"Amin9" chord



"Asus2" chord



Playing SONGS with CHORDS

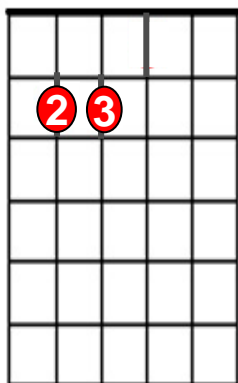
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- PRACTICE going from Emin -> Gmin -> Amin9 -> Asus2
- Strum each chord 1X, then move on to next
- Strum each chord 2X's, then move on...
- Etc....
- Use a METRONOME ?

Let's try it together!

Moving from Chord to Chord

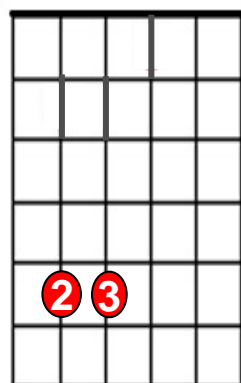
Emin

E A D G B E



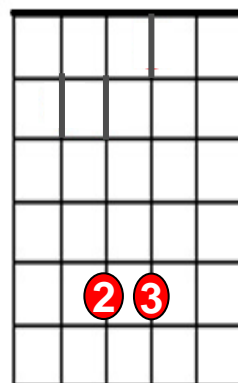
Gmin

E A D G B E



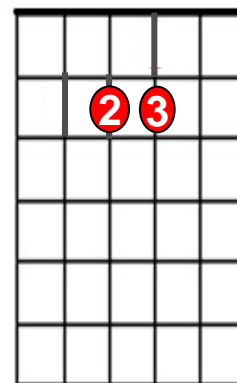
Amin9

E A D G B E



Asus2

E A D G B E



Moving Between Chords *(cont.)*

This is a very common chord progression, used by many songs

	C	C	Amin	Amin	F	F	G	G
E	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
B	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
G	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0
D	x							
A	x							
E	x							

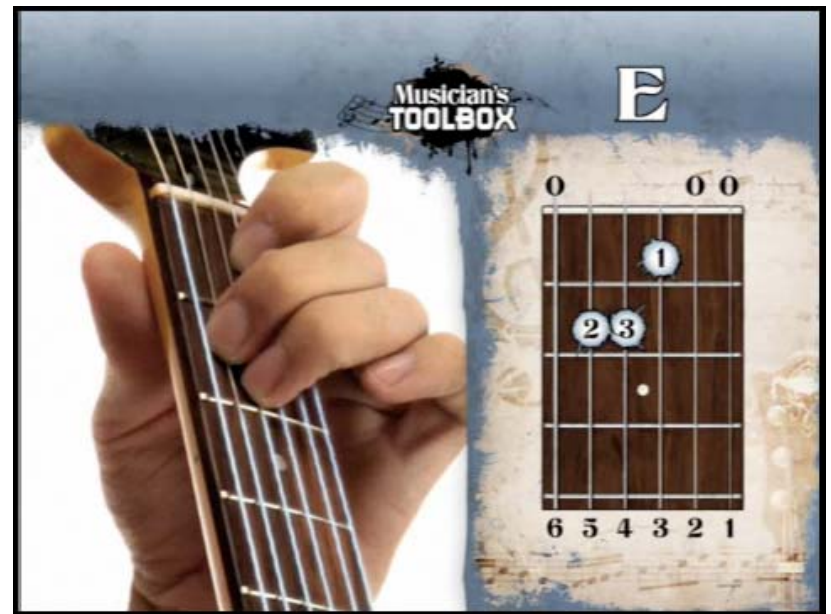
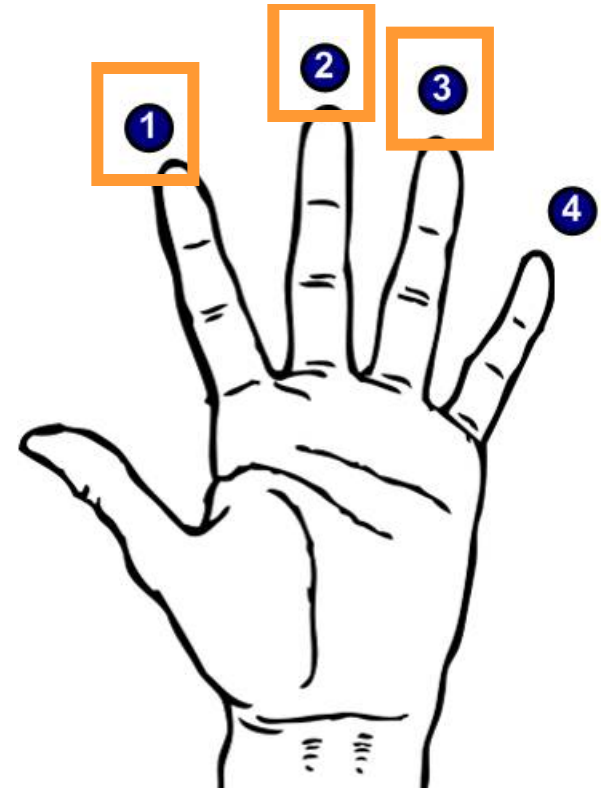
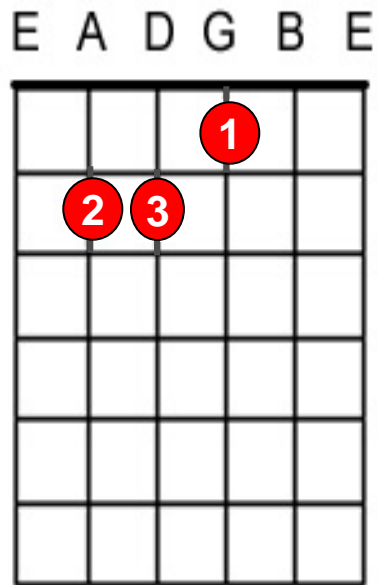
don't
play
these
strings

If there is an "x" or "nothing" on a string,
that means -> don't play that string !

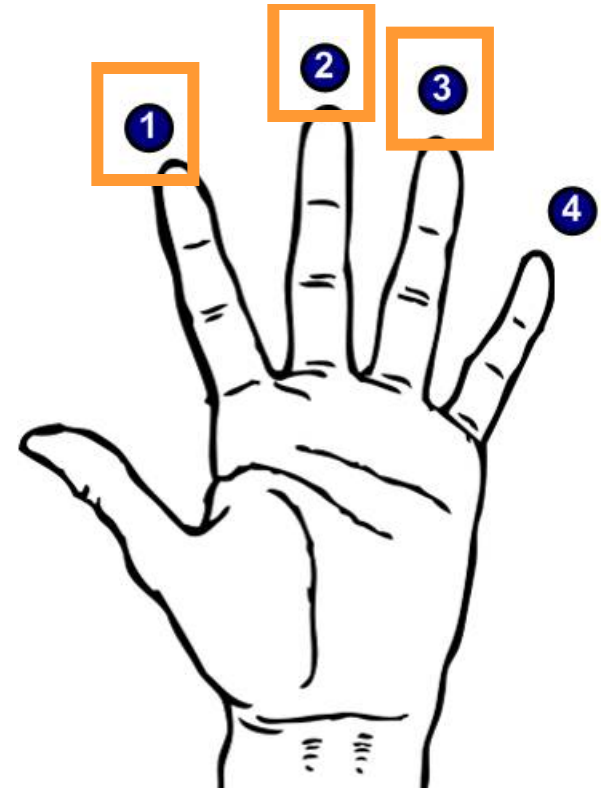
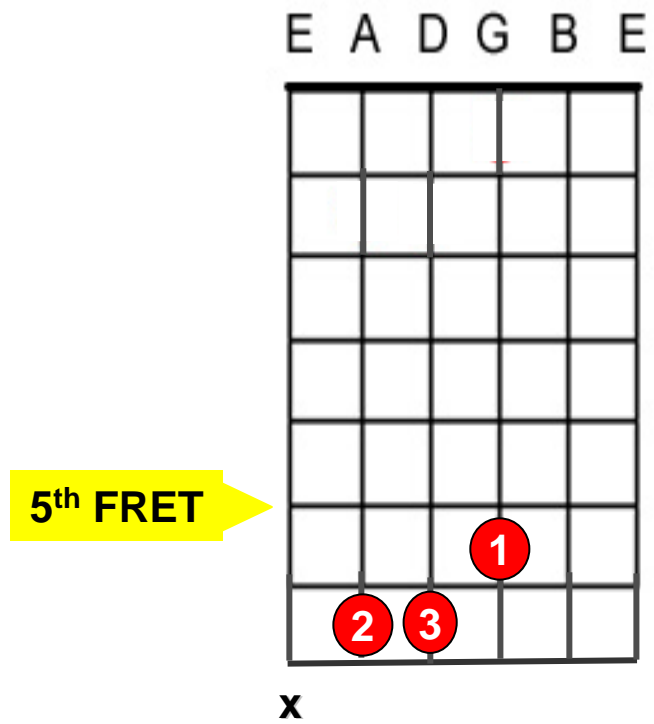
Chords

3-Finger Chords

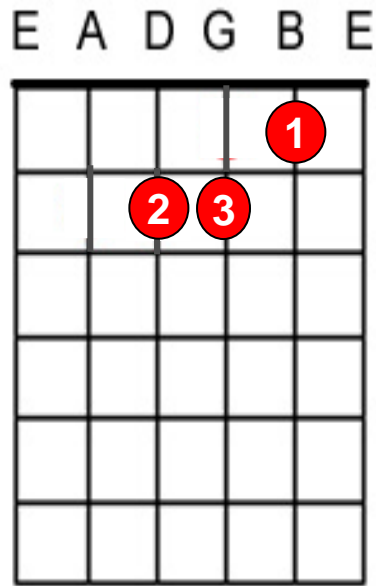
"E" chord



"A" chord

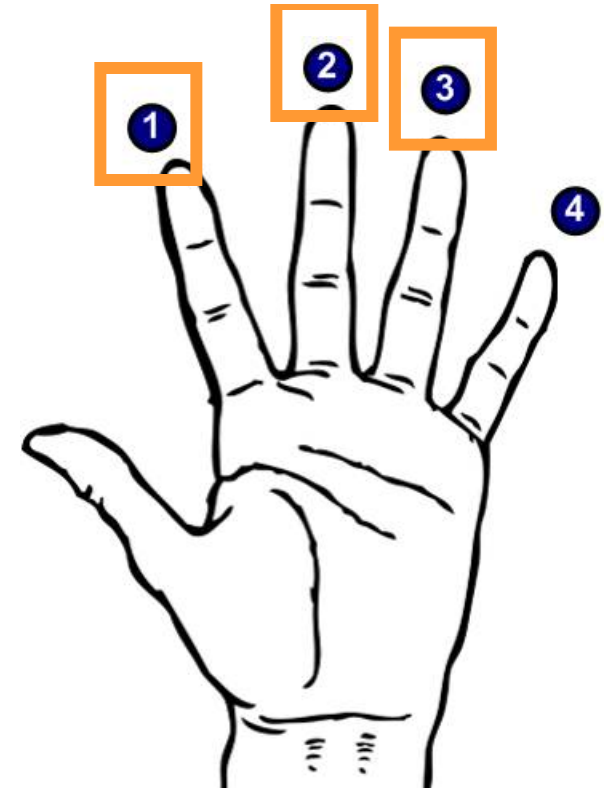


"Amin" chord

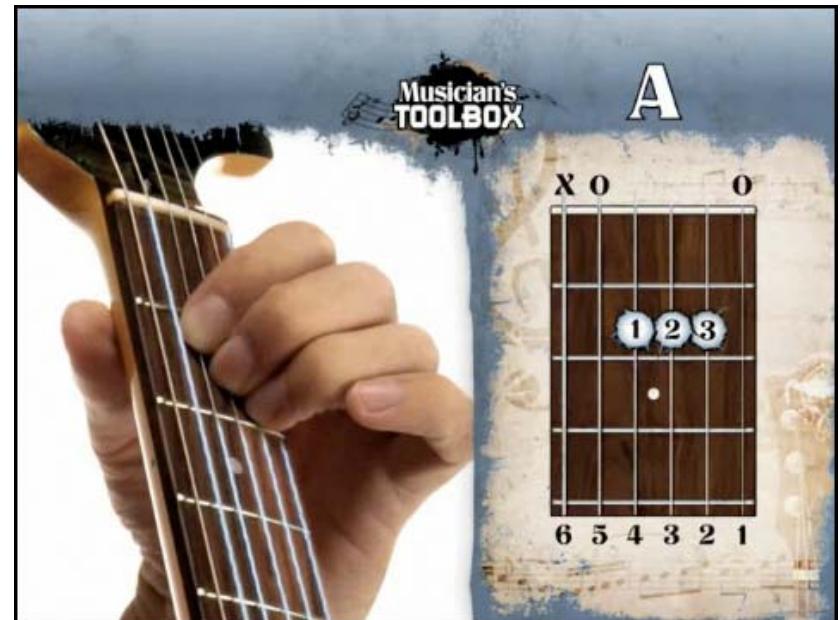
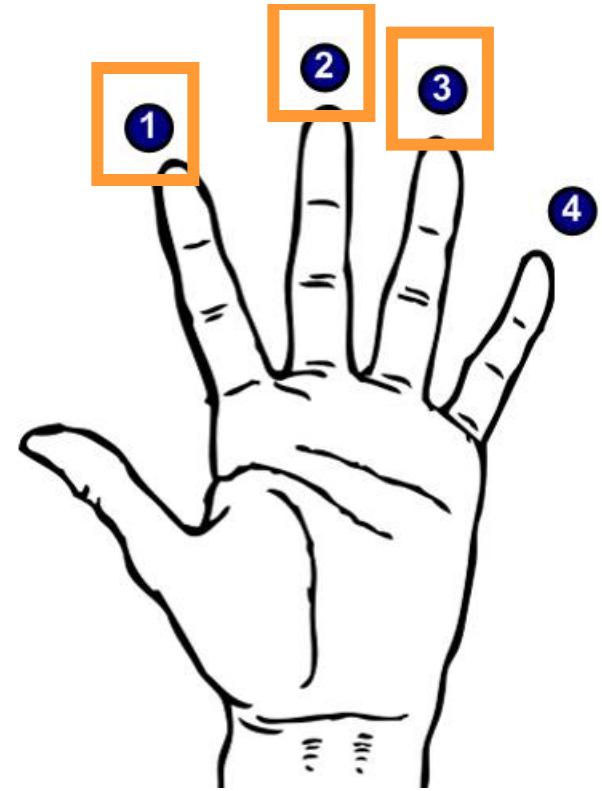
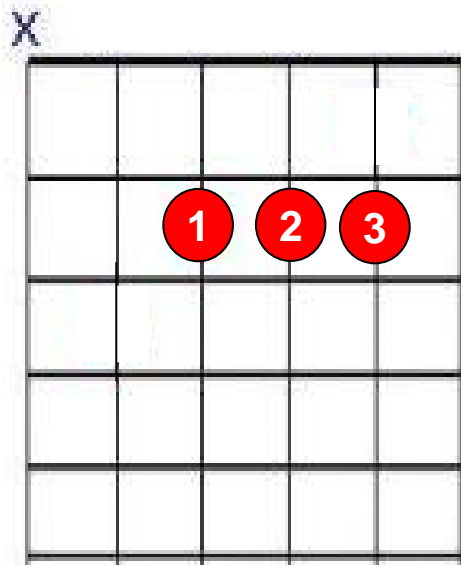


x

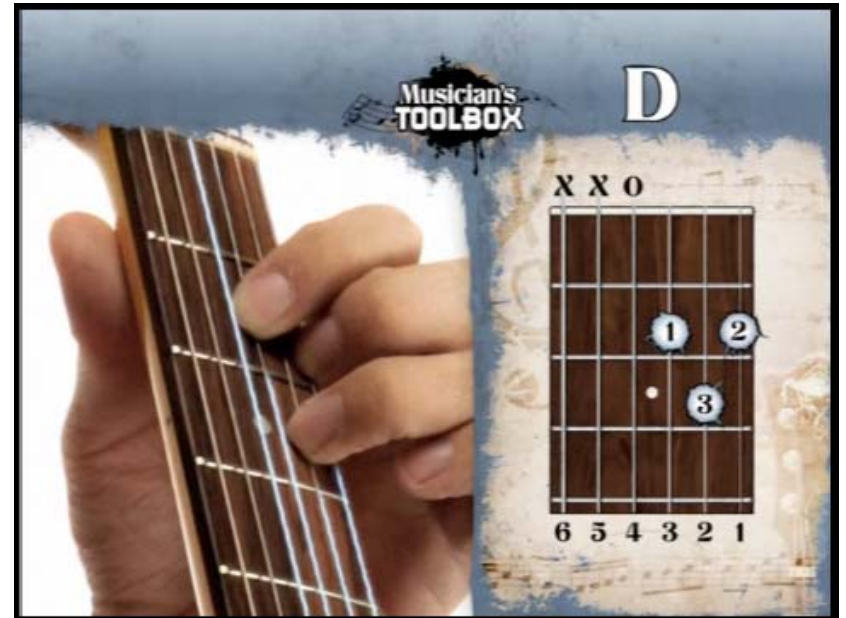
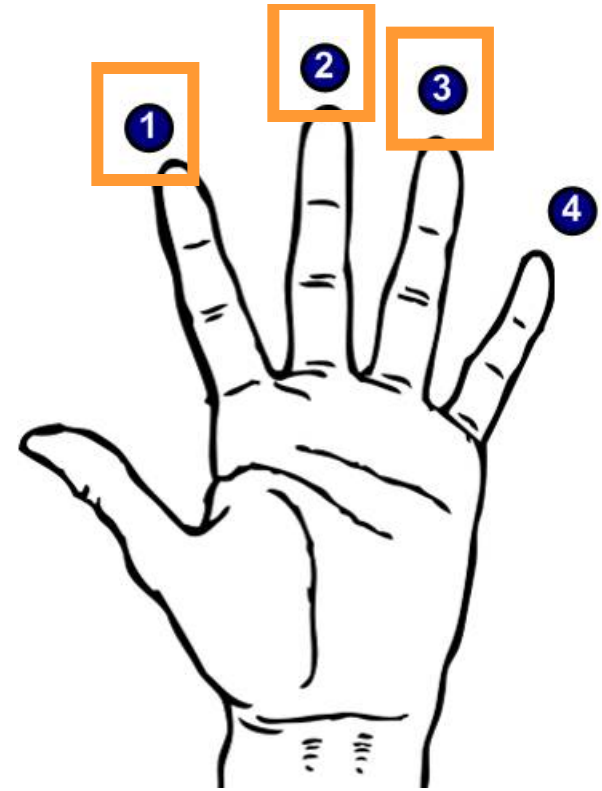
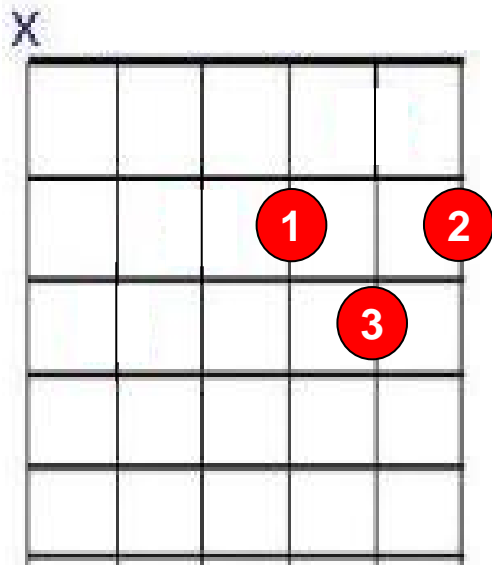
SAME SHAPE AS "E" chord!!!



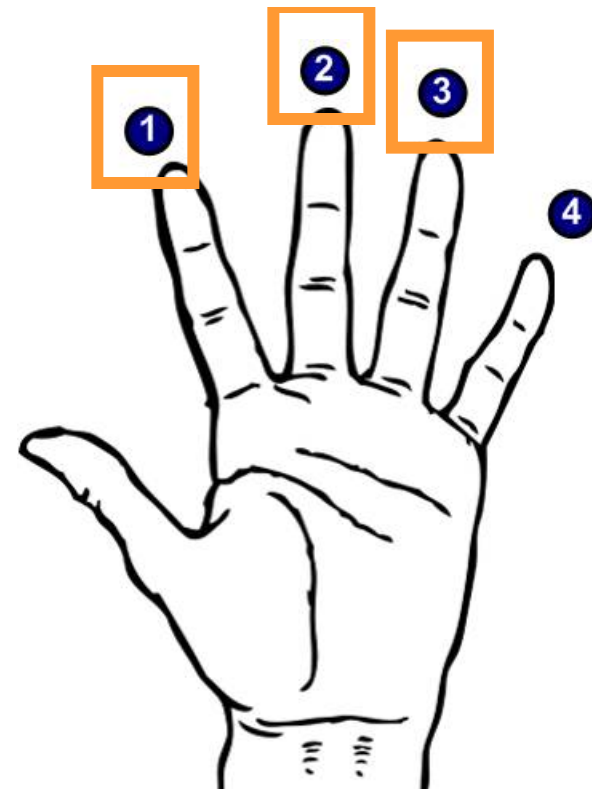
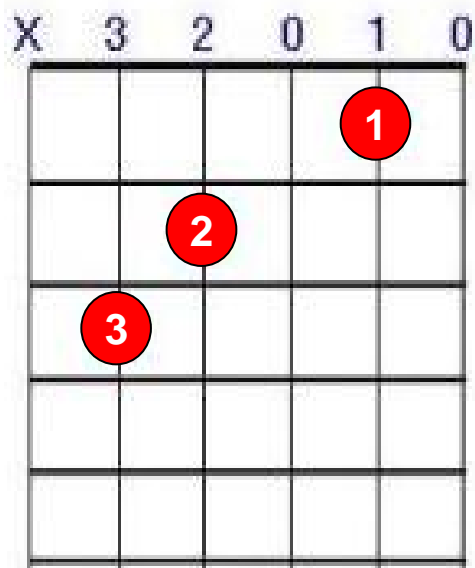
"A" chord



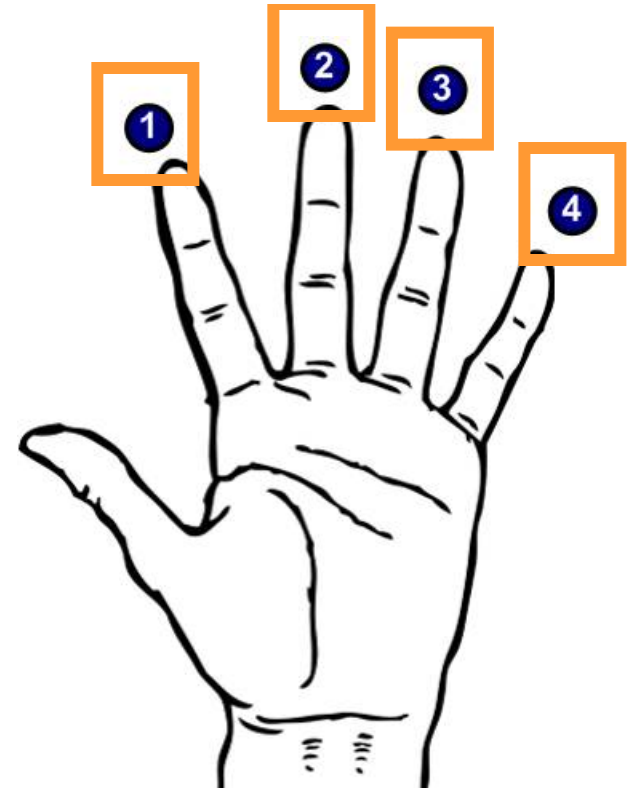
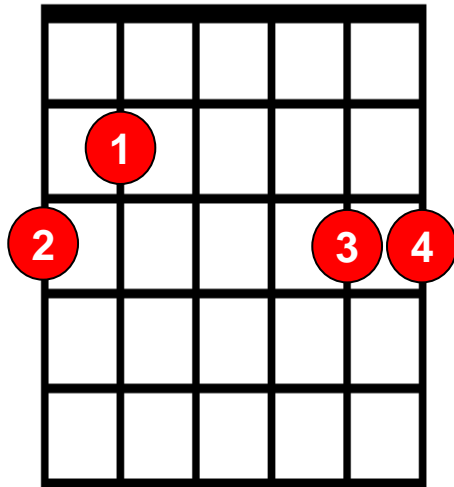
"D" chord



"C" chord

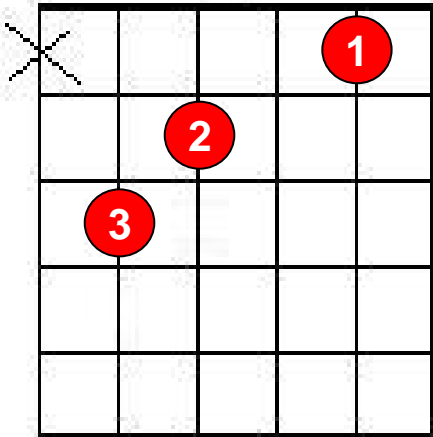


"G" chord

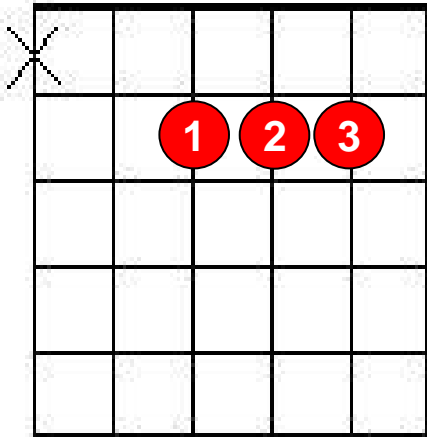


Open Position Chords (review)

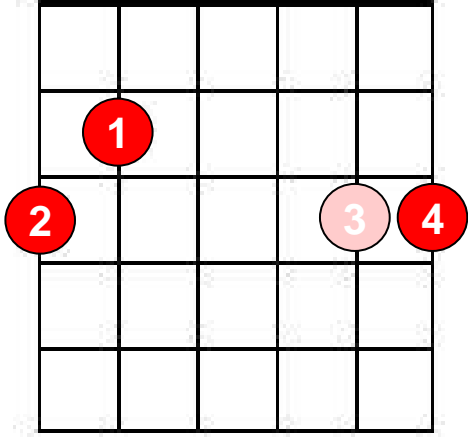
C



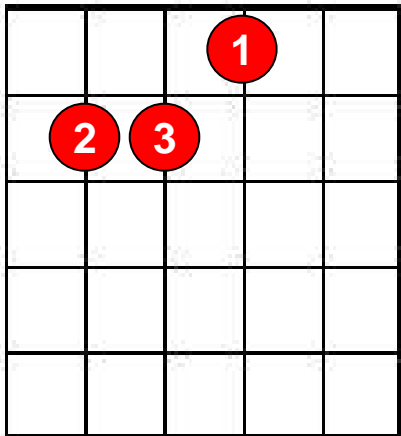
A



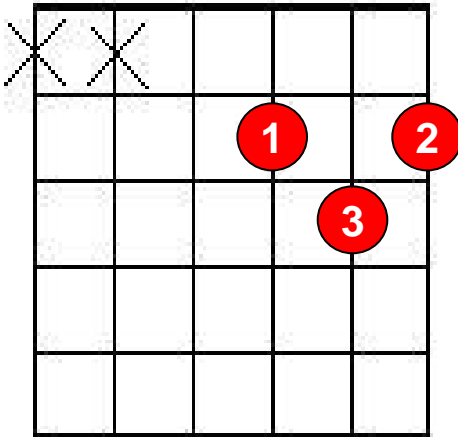
G



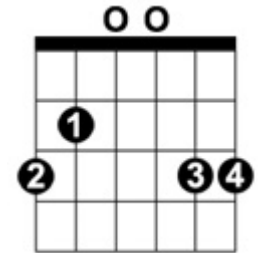
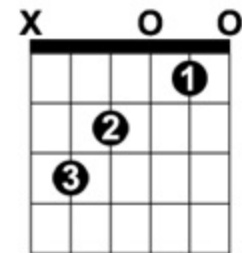
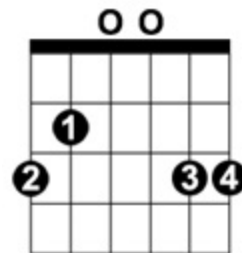
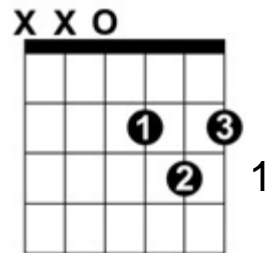
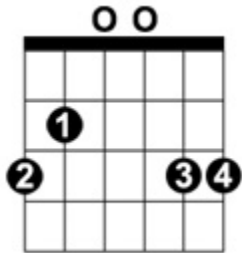
E



D



Happy Birthday with G-D-C Chords



Happy BIRTHDAY..... to YOU..to YOU... dear XXXX YOU!

Chord “SHAPES”

The “CAGED” system

C – A – G – E – D

- are chord shapes that are **MOVABLE** around the neck

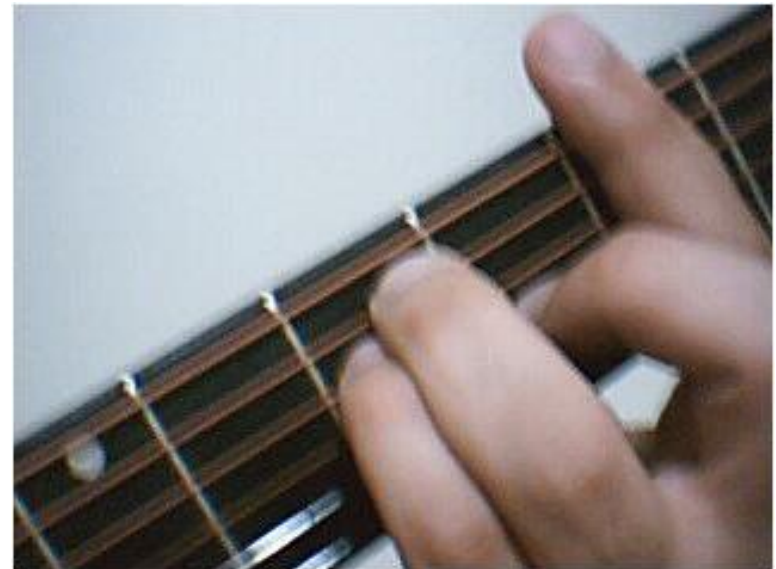
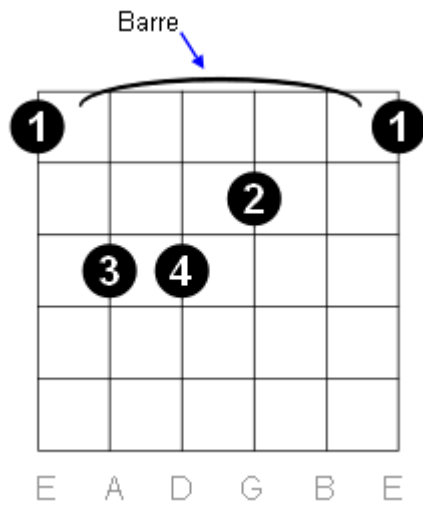
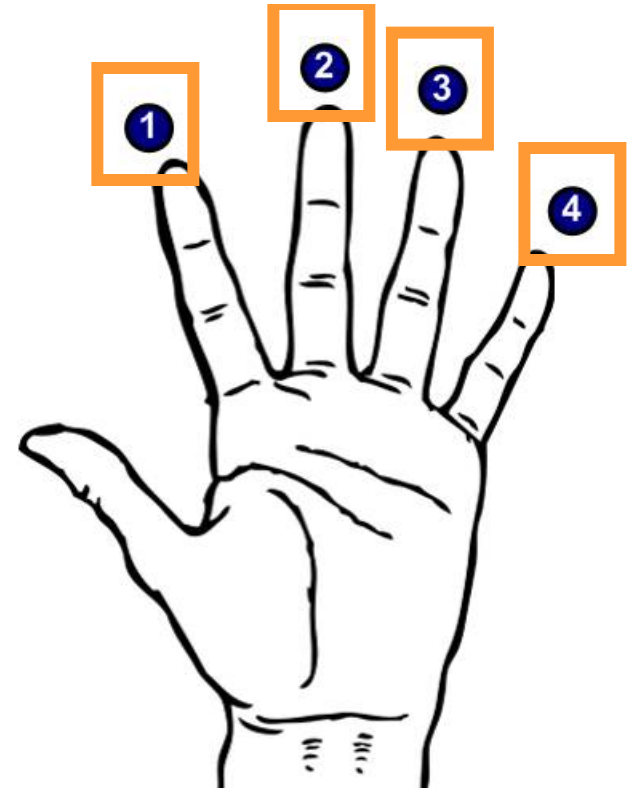
“BAR” chords

6th String chords – based on the “E” chord shape

5th String chords – based on the “A” chord shape

4th String chords – based on the “D” chord shape

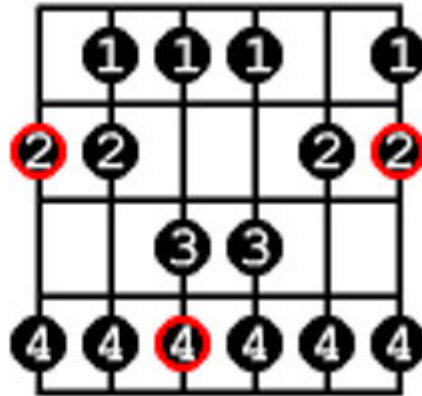
"BARRE" chord



Miscellaneous To Do

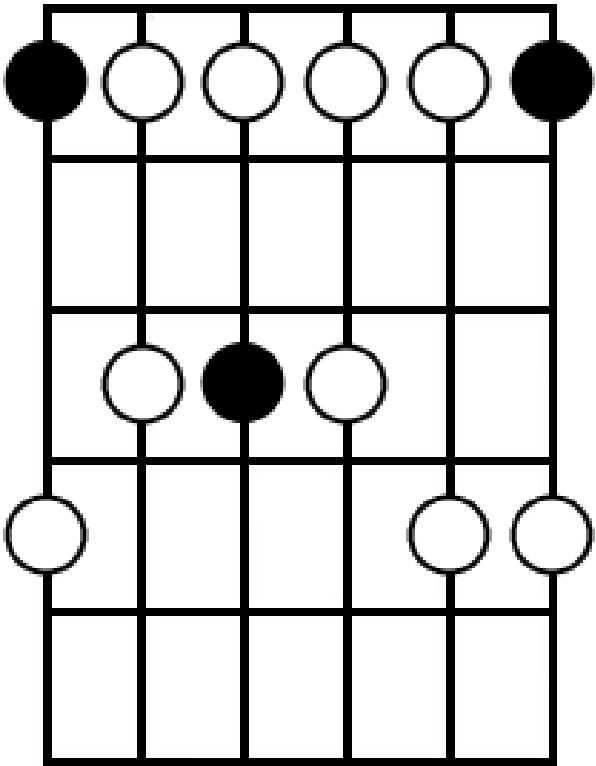
- **fingerstyle - play chords**
- **arpeggios – with chords**
- **major scale – finger exercise**
- **palm muting**
- **down / up strokes**
- **MINOR vs MAJOR chords**

Major Scale Pattern



Pentatonic Scale Pattern

A minor pentatonic scale



● = Root (A)

Major Scale Pattern

“Our Father” Chord Pattern

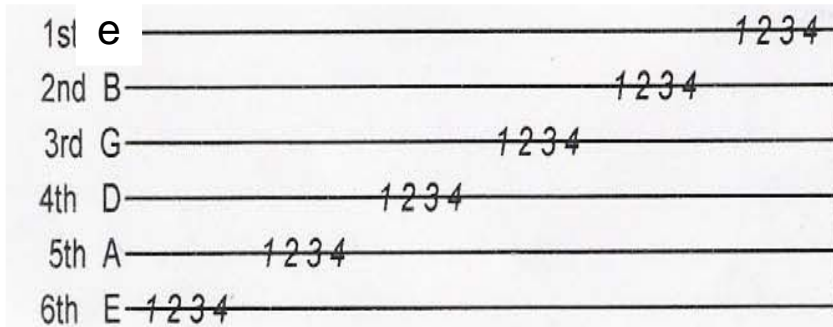
Harmonics

Hendrix Chord

Jazz Chord

Finger Exercises

How you can build dexterity and **SPEED** !!!!!



- go slow!
- pick **DOWN** for each note
- do this to warm-up
- to play **FAST** you must first play **slow!**

AS YOU GET BETTER, THEN.....

- move up (e.g. 2-3-4-5)
- use a Metronome ?

Let's try it together!

What to PRACTICE at Home ?

Remember, PRACTICE = PROGRESS

1. **Eddie Ate Dynamite, Good Bye Eddie !**
2. Tab version of song(s) - listen on YouTube
3. Finger exercise (e.g. 1-2-3-4, 2-3-4-5)
4. CHORDS – place fingers, strum, squeeze...
5. FILL-IN practice LOG
6. Download PPT & other documents at:

www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm

Miscellaneous

- Watch YouTube videos of Beginner Info – holding, chords, etc.

www.JustinGuitar.com

- Student teaches their PARTNER a new chord

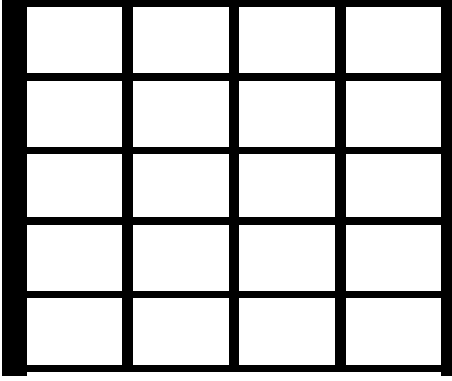
What's NEXT?

- Pickup your guitar and play EVERY DAY, even if only for 5 minutes
- Keep your guitar “OUT” where you will see it and play it
(next to bed, desk, TV?)
- Find a good teacher and take lessons – ask at music store, school?
- Signup for after-school lessons here at NCC this fall (*email me for info*)
- Hang with others that play, or want to play
- Don't give up when the “**DIP**” happens...
- Email me to let me know how you are doing, or if you have questions
(bdoney@northampton.edu)

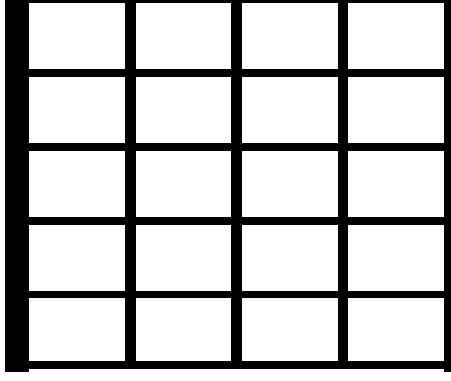
When you are a famous guitarist,
don't forget to get me free tickets to your concert!!!!

Last Day

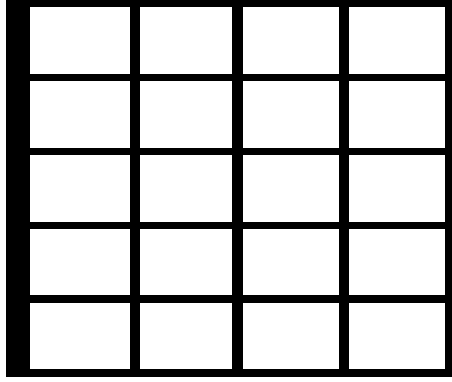
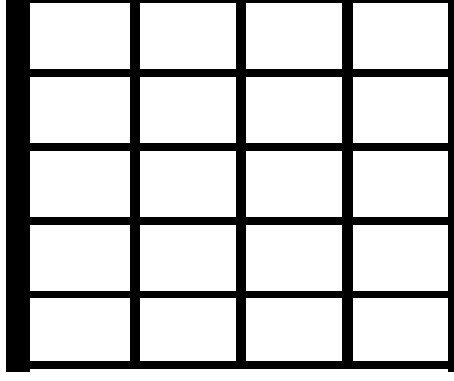
- Fill out SURVEY
- Take papers home -> Level II info, fall guitar lessons, etc.
- Class files available at www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm



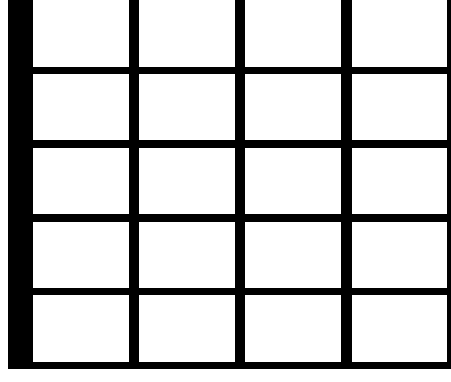
#2



#4



#1



#3

