



Welcome to  
**Beginner Guitar Level II**

\* Please fill out the student form \*

# 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](mailto:bdoney@northampton.edu)

[www.WilliamDoney.com](http://www.WilliamDoney.com)

During breaks / after class

PPT is available from....

[www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm](http://www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm)



QUESTIONS ?



# 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 !!*

QUESTIONS ?

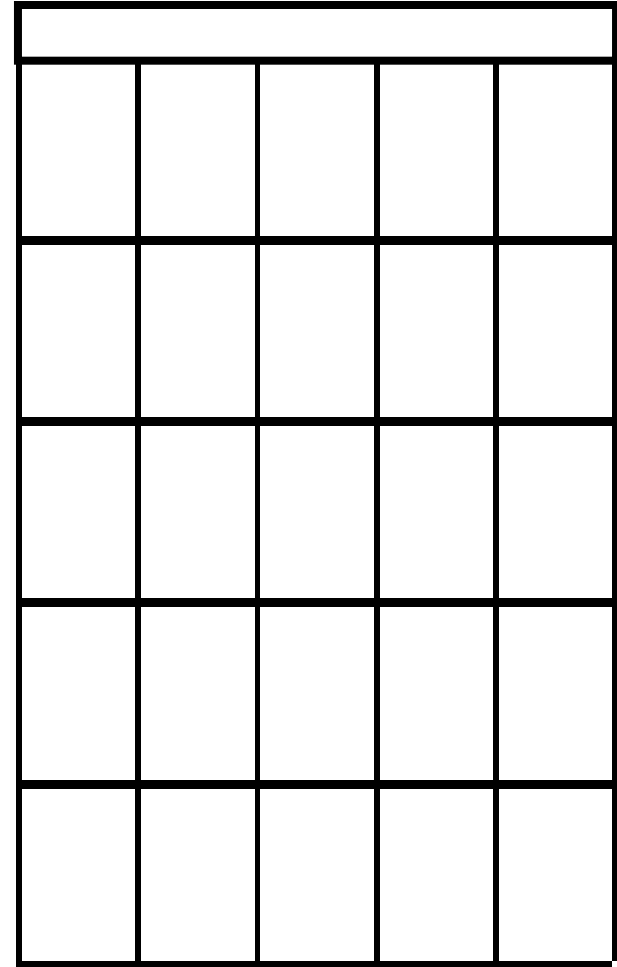


Quick Review  
Of LEVEL I stuff...



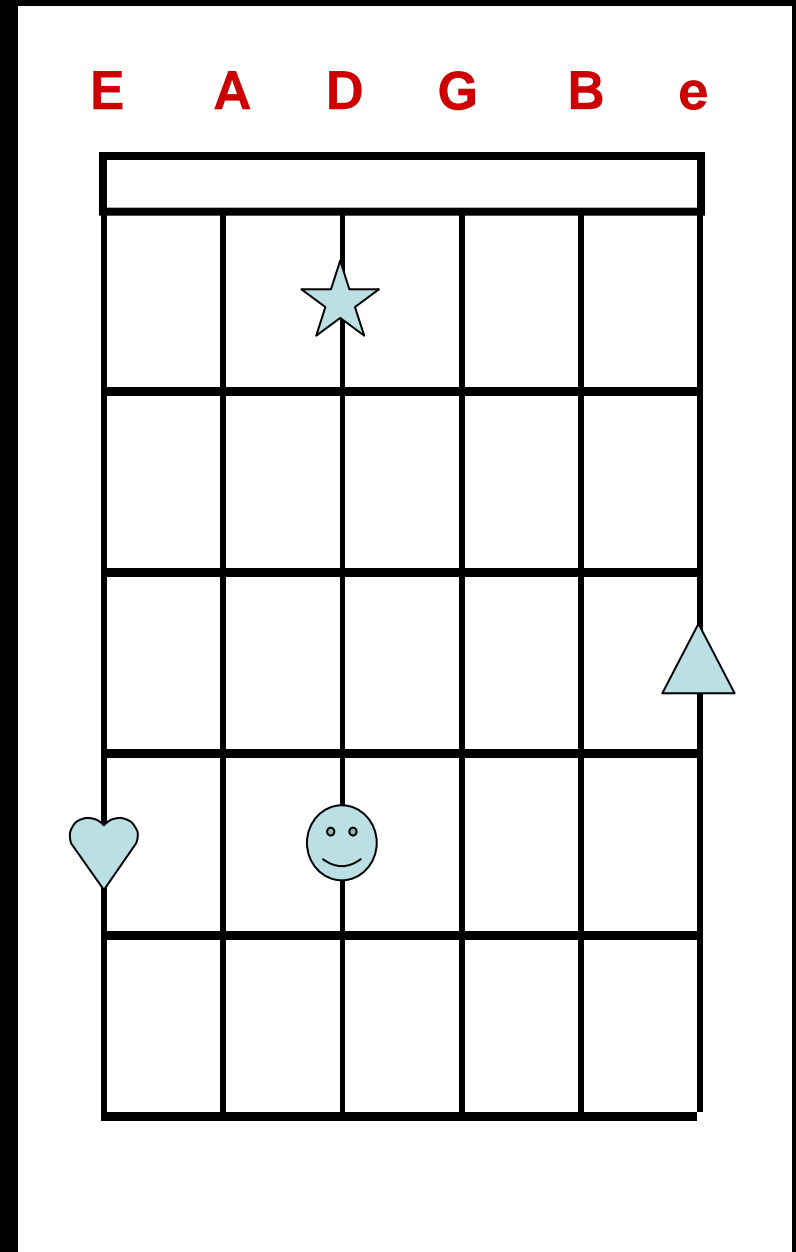
# Quiz #1

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



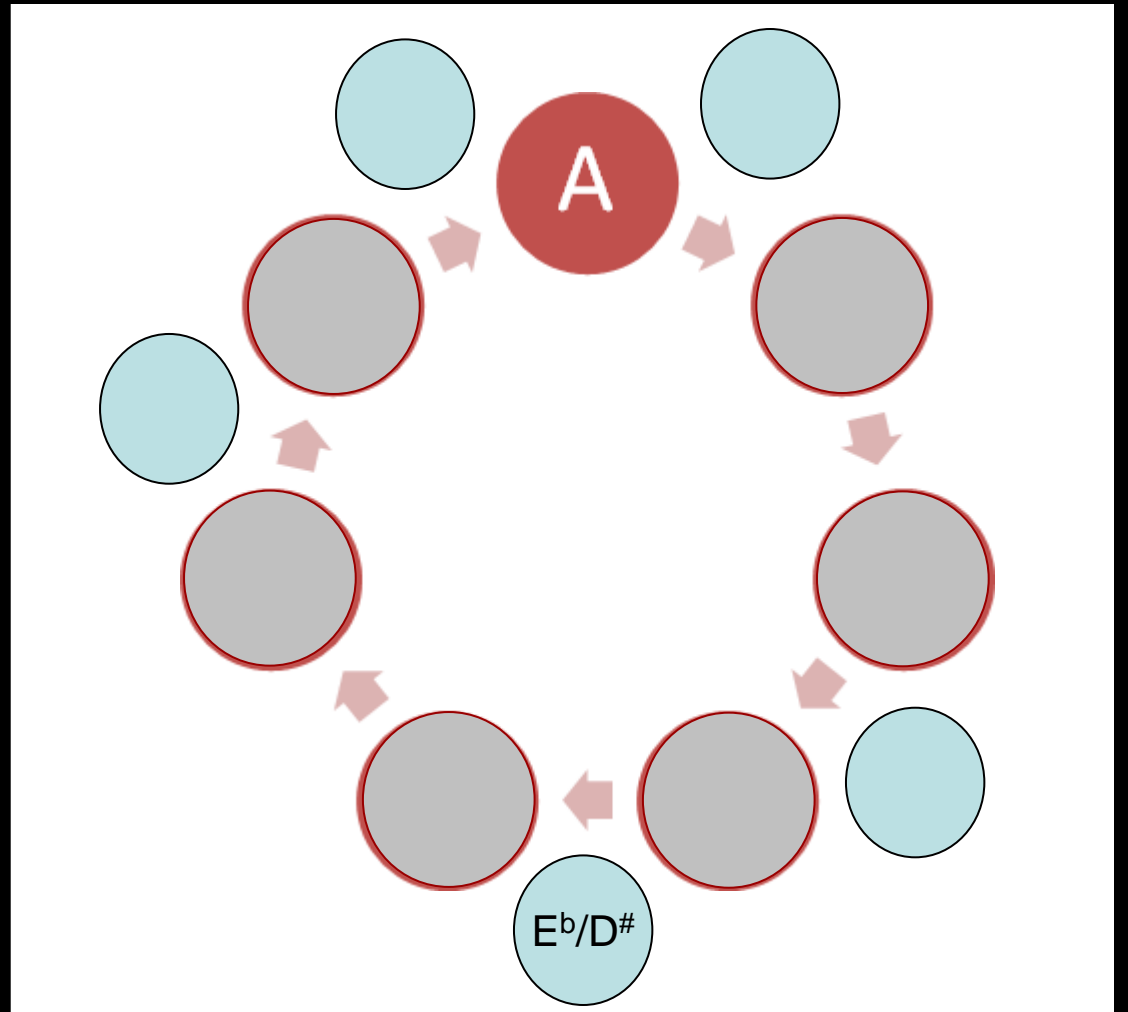
# Quiz #1 *Answers*

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



# Quiz #2

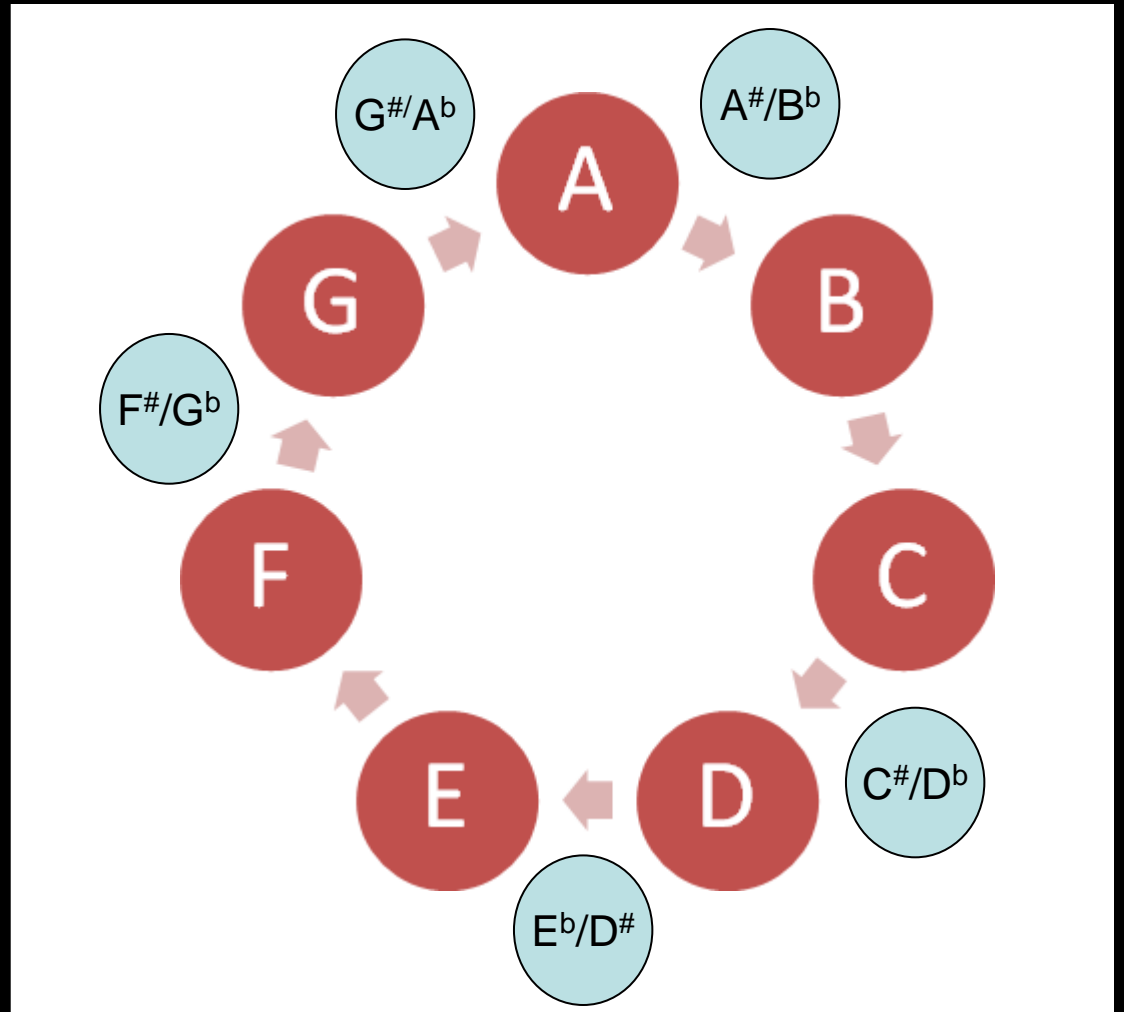
1. fill in the missing notes





# Quiz #2 *Answers*

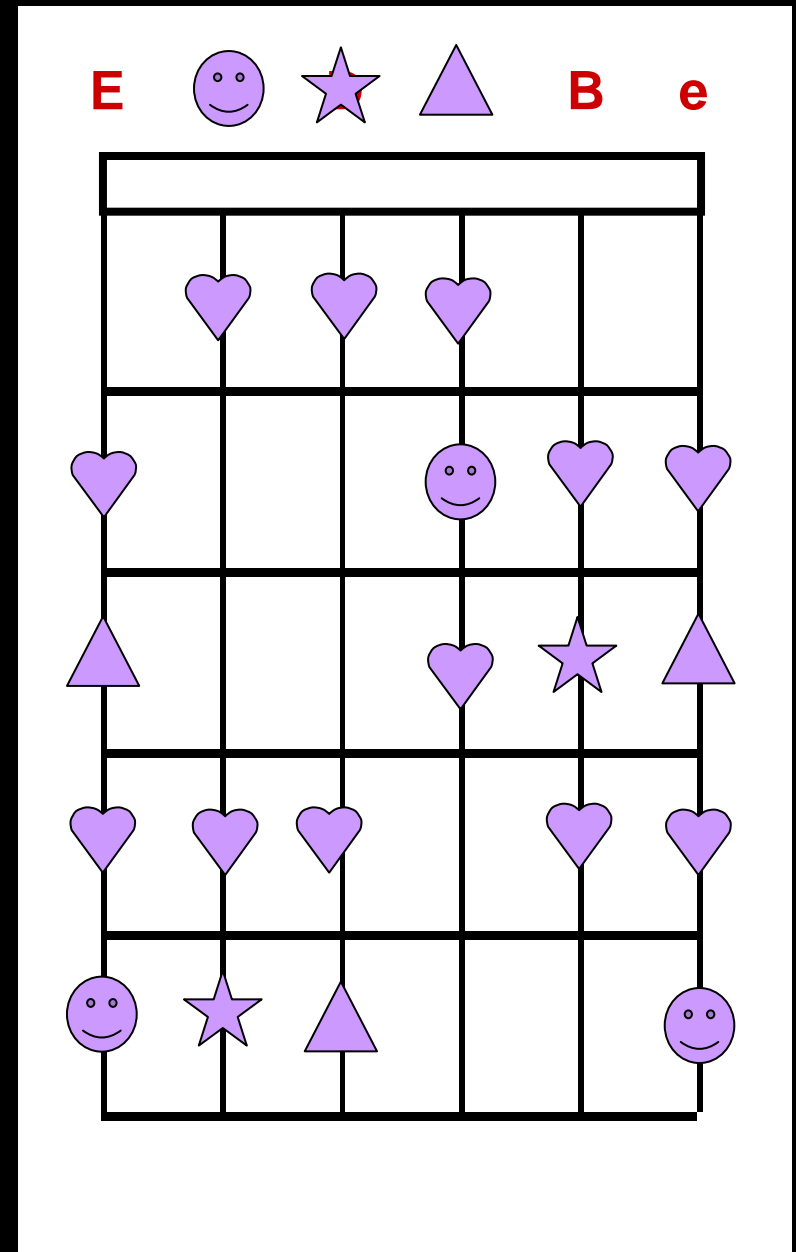
1. fill in the missing notes





# 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

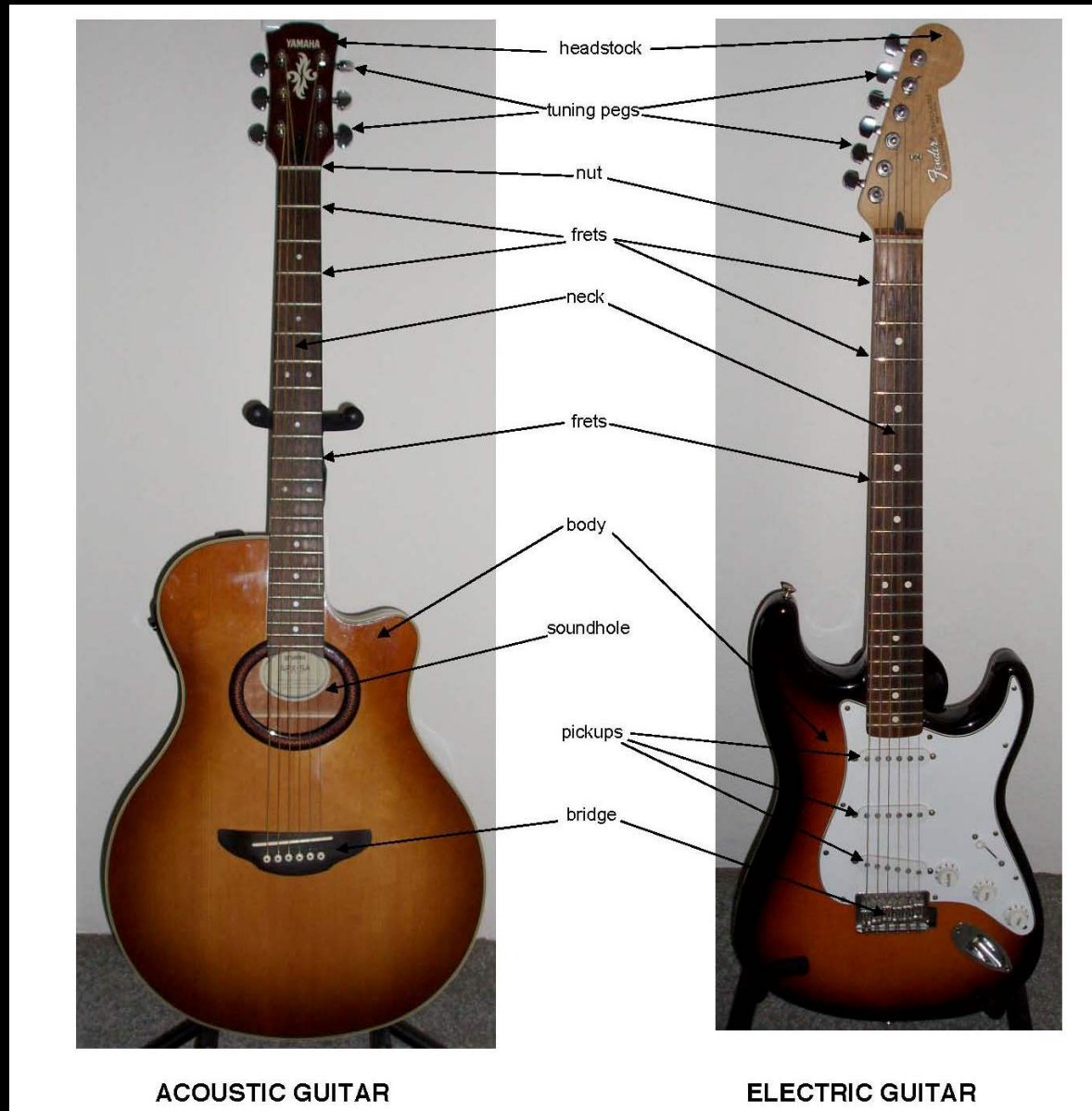
**E – F – C – C – D – F# – G – G – A – G**

The diagram shows a guitar neck with five strings labeled e, B, G, D, A, E from top to bottom. The notes E, F, C, C, D, F#, G, G, A, G are written in red and blue on the strings. The fret numbers are: E (0, 1, 8, 8, 10, 2, 3, 3, 5, 3), B (1, 1, 2), G (0, 0, 2, 0), D (2, 3, 4).

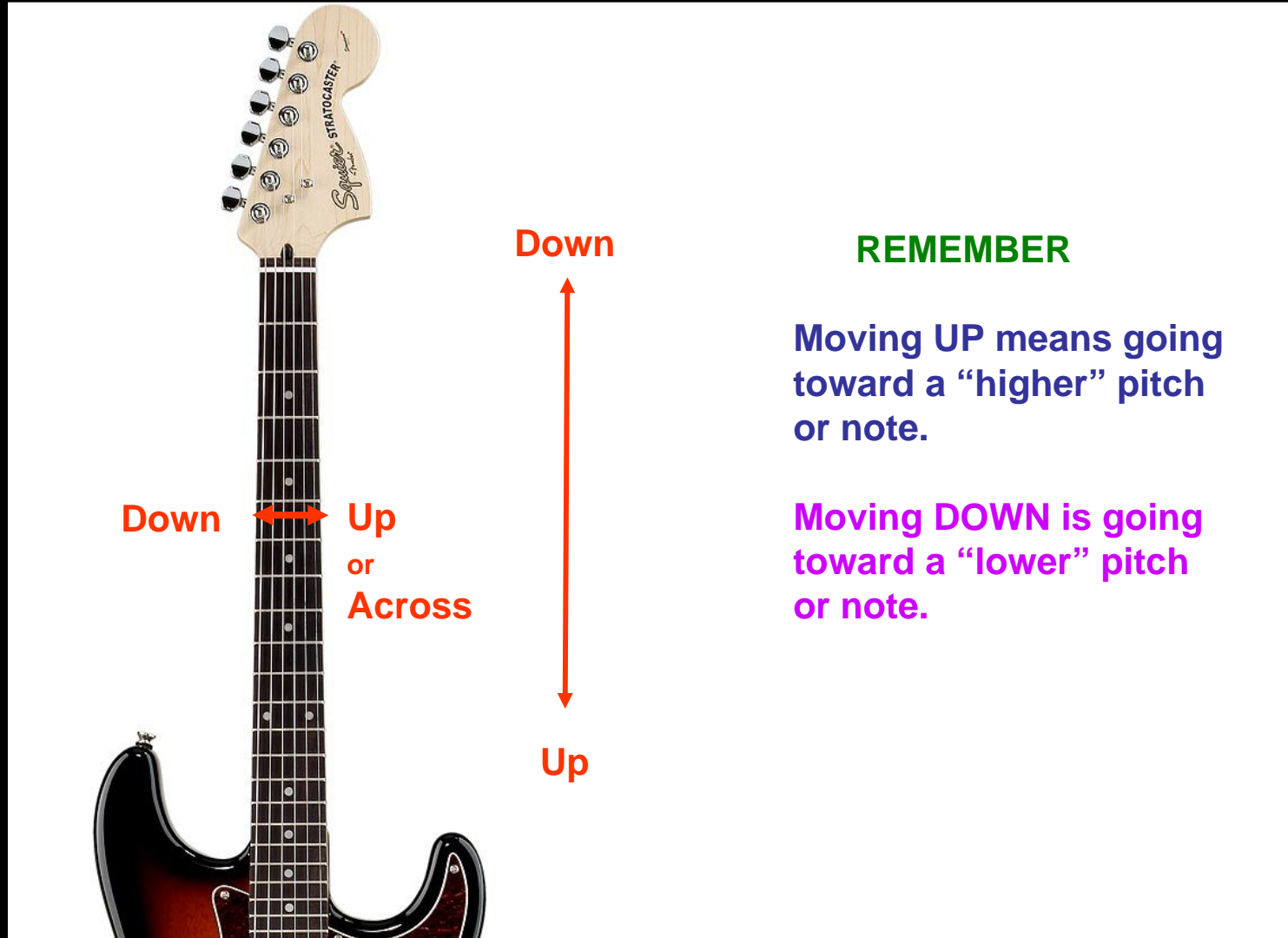
# Quiz #5

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



# DIRECTIONS along the strings



## REMEMBER

Moving UP means going toward a "higher" pitch or note.

Moving DOWN is going toward a "lower" pitch or note.



# OPEN Strings - NAMES

Eddie Ate Dynamite Good Bye Eddie

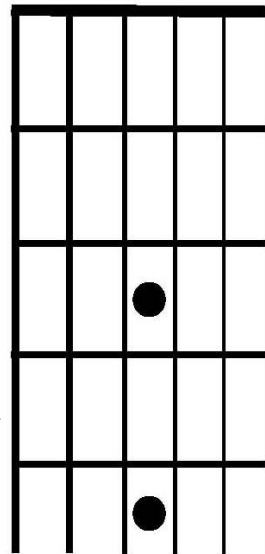
E      A      D              G      B      E

E A D G B e

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

*6<sup>th</sup> string (fat "E")  
AKA:  
String #6*

*1<sup>st</sup> string (skinny "e")  
AKA: String #1*

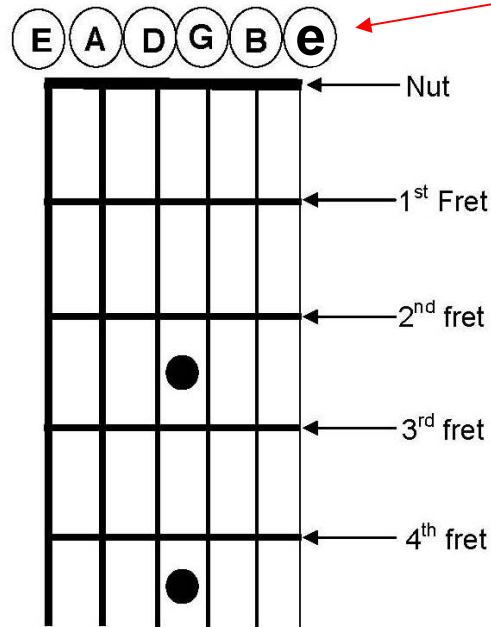


Guitar Neck

# OPEN Strings – FRET #'s

E A D G B E

E    A    D            G    B    E



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

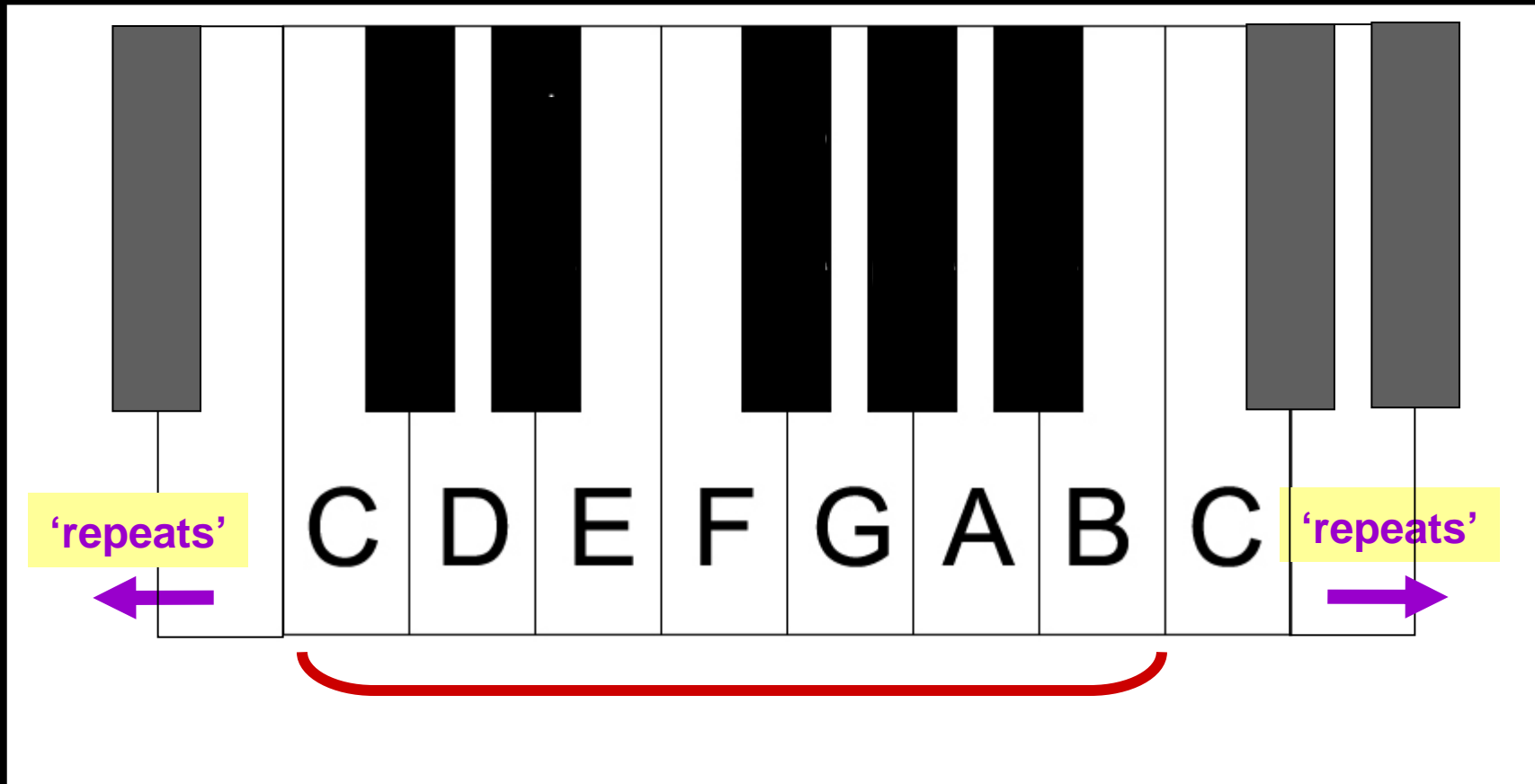
*BUT we place fingers BELOW the metal frets!*

Guitar Neck

# Musical Notes

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

(just the WHITE keys on the piano)

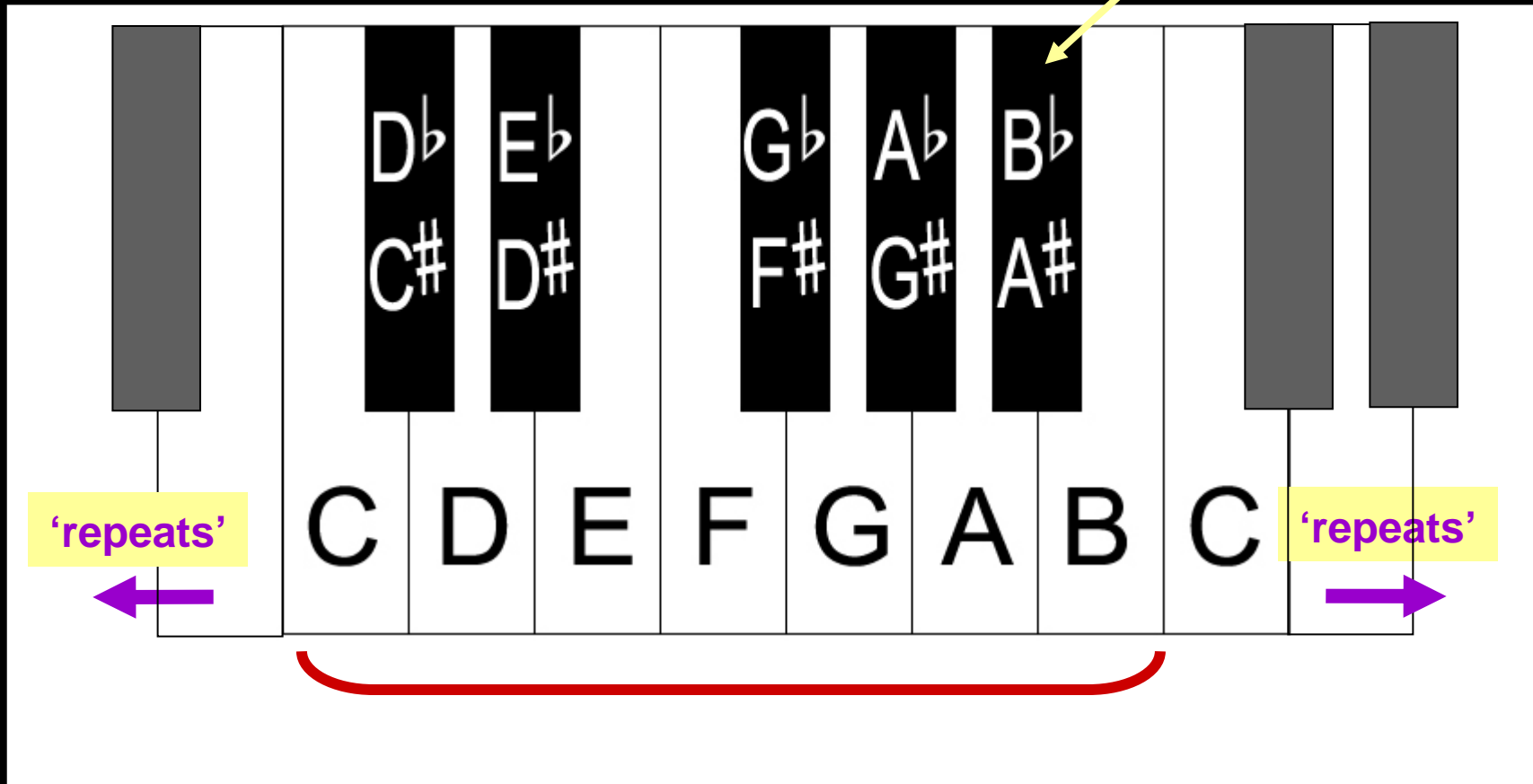


# Musical Notes (cont.)

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

# = "sharp"      b = "flat"

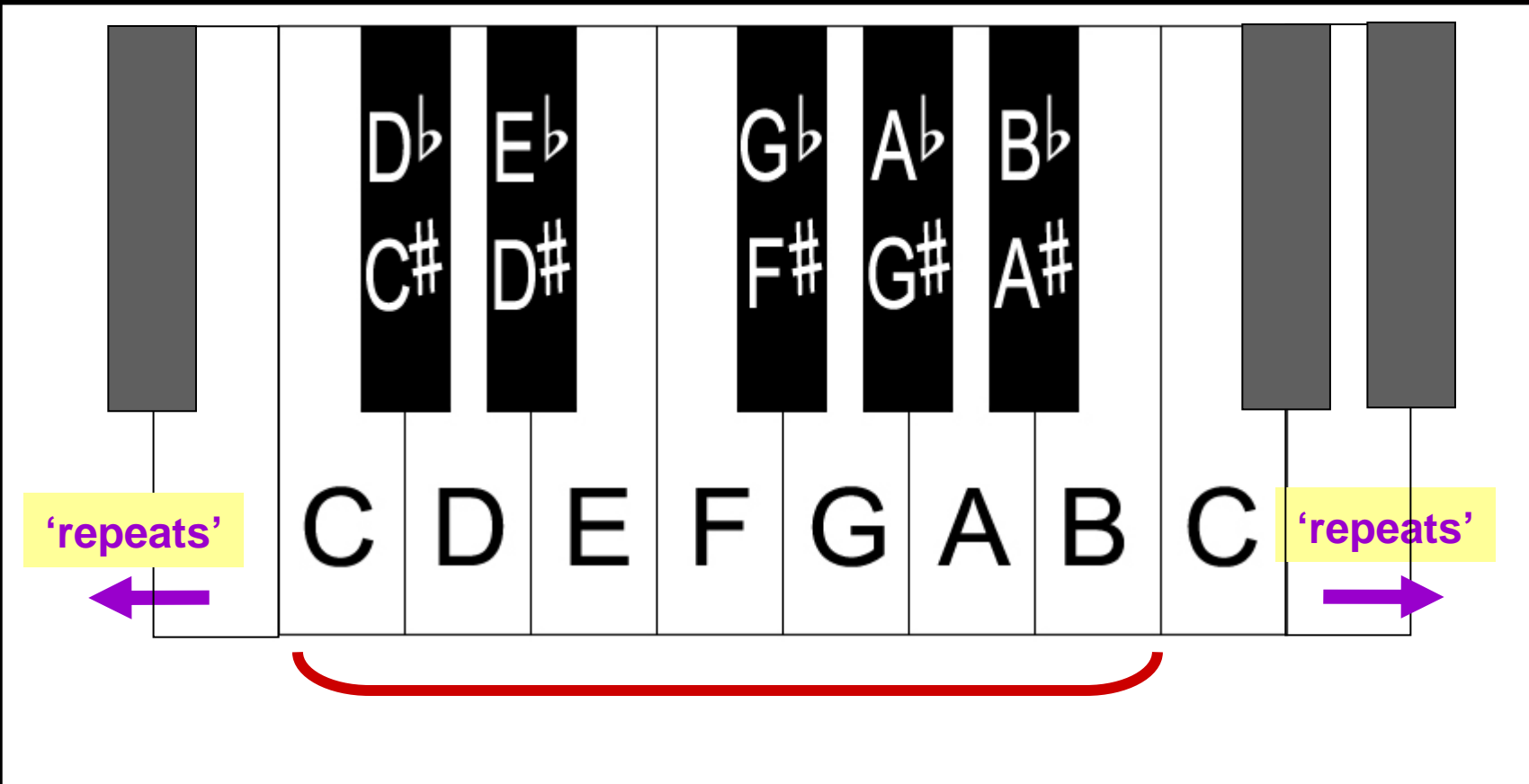
Read this as...  
A sharp -or- B flat



# NOTES vs. FRETS

Each **NOTE** on the piano (black or white) = 1 **FRET** on the **GUITAR**

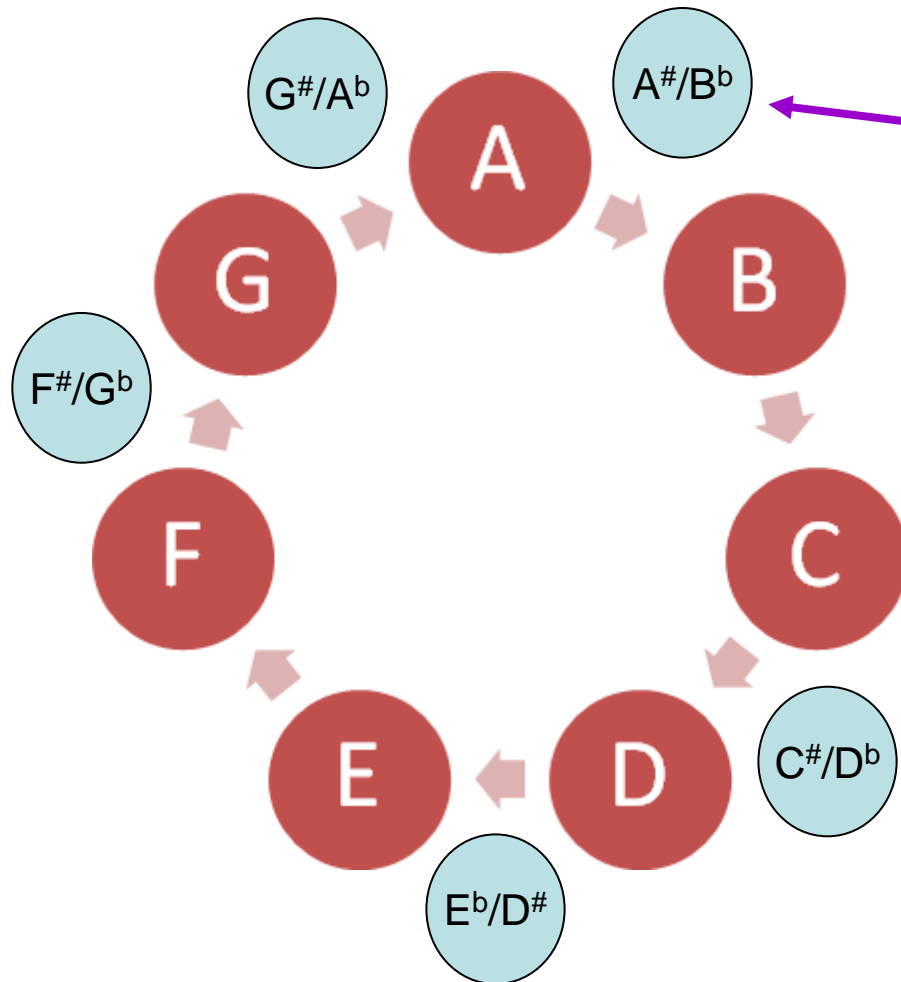
SO... if you move from the white "D" to the black "D#" key -> move 1 FRET



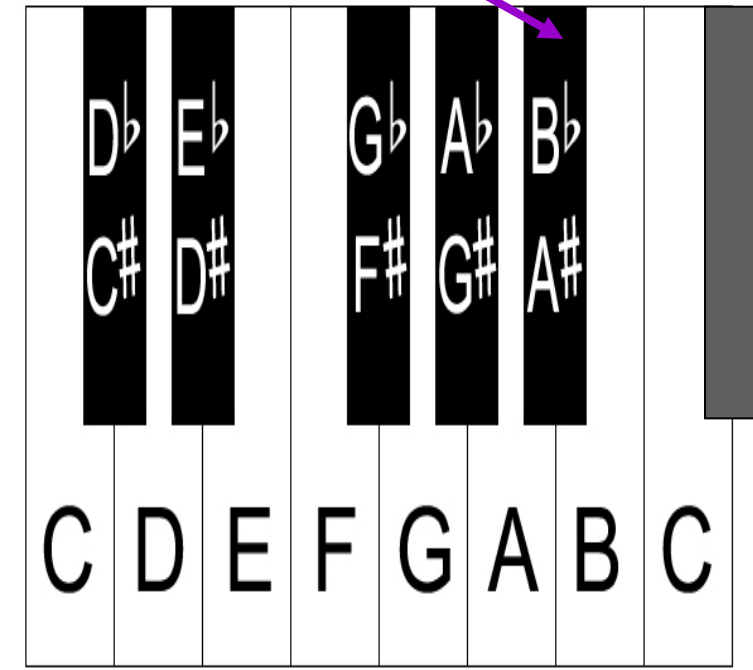
# Musical Notes (cont.)

Represent this as a **CIRCLE**

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



These are the **BLACK** keys on the piano)

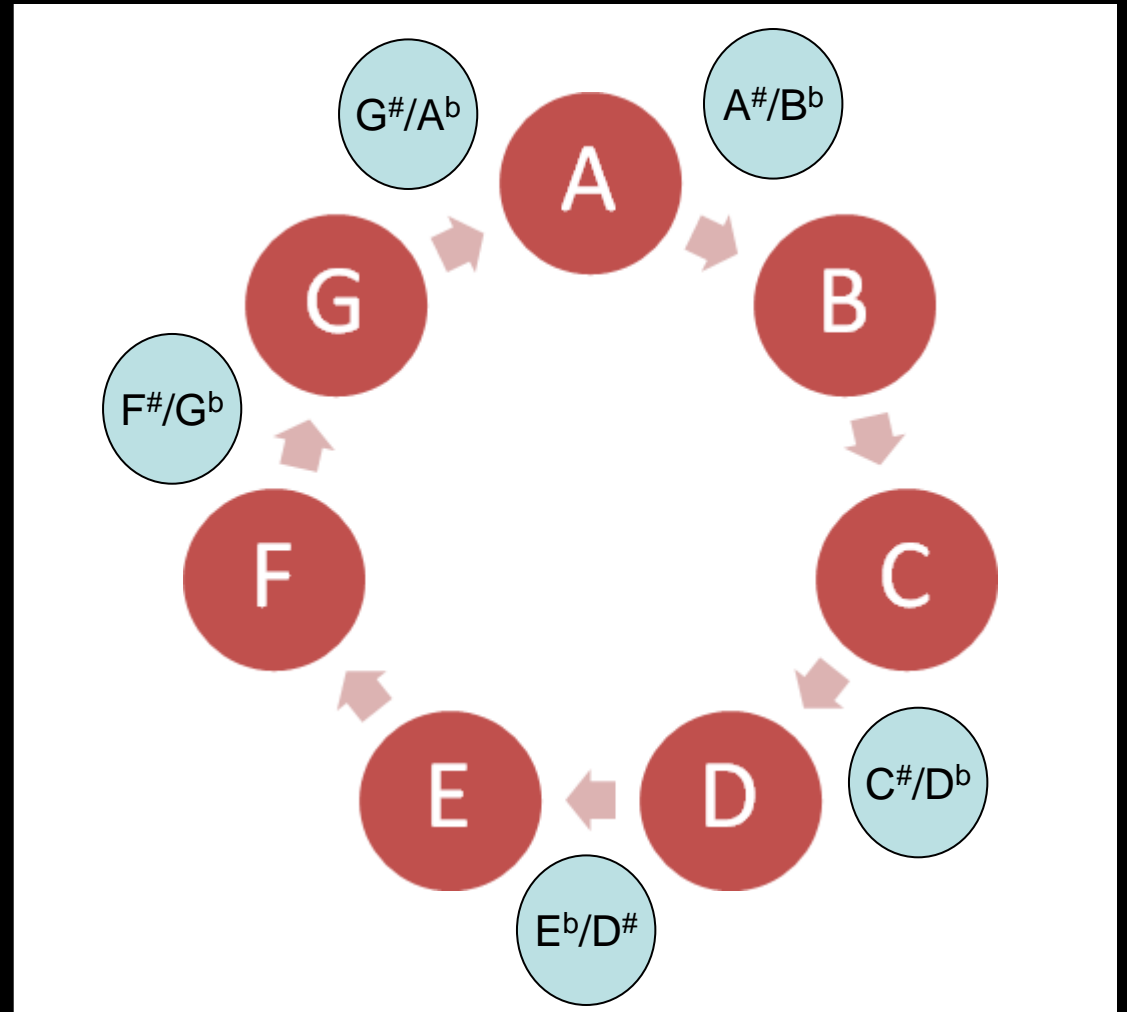


# Musical Notes (cont.)

**Up 1 FRET = move 1 NOTE**

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

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



# How to hold & use a PICK



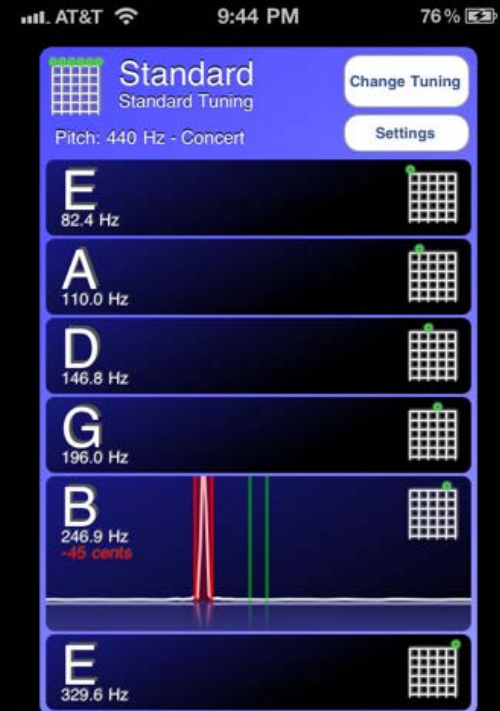
*Or you can use  
your fingers  
(or just THUMB)!*



# Tuning Your Guitar – “Tuning Up”



Clip-On



Phone APP

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

# Tuning Your Guitar – “Tuning Up”

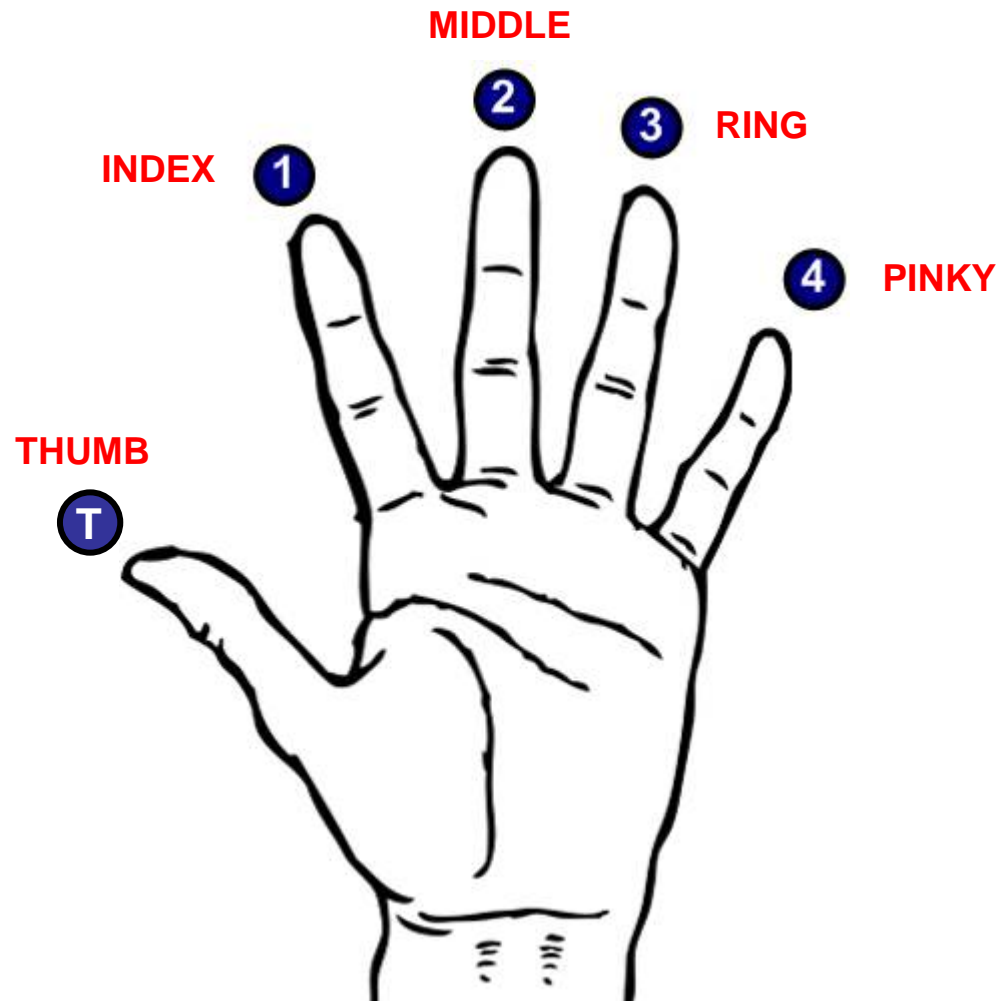
## LET's DO THIS NOW AS A GROUP

- 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")

Play one note after the other

Play all at same time

e  
B  
G  
D  
A  
E

0 — 3 — 5 — 3 — 0

5

5

3

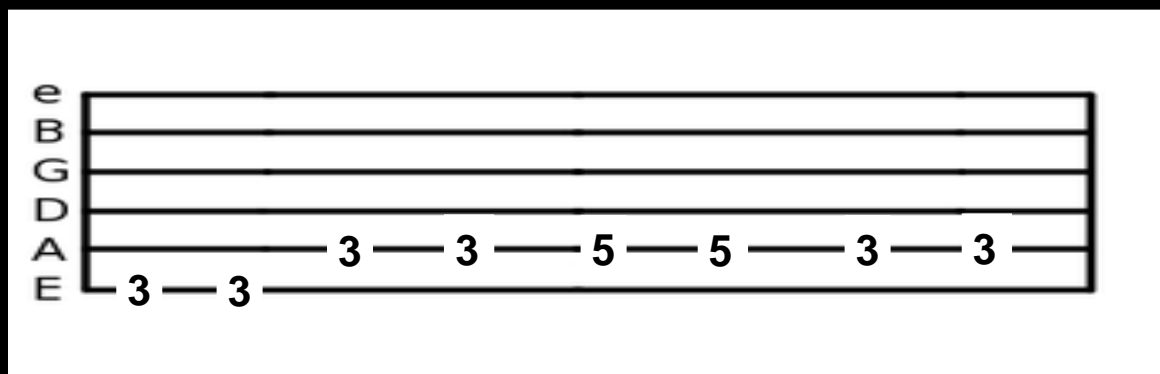
**“0”** means **“open”** string,  
no finger required!

## REVIEW: “Put finger at.....”

1. Put index finger on “A” string at 2<sup>nd</sup> FRET
2. Put 3<sup>rd</sup> finger on “big E” string at 4<sup>th</sup> FRET
3. Put middle finger on “D” string at 5<sup>th</sup> 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?)



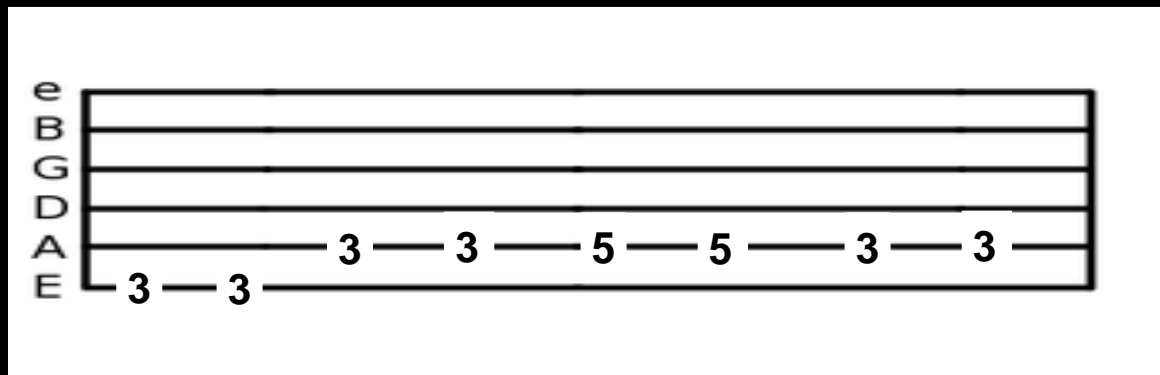
Digital



# 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

E  
B  
G  
D  
A  
E

0 — 3 — 5 — 0 — 3 — 6 — 5 — 0 — 3 — 5 — 3 — 0

## The Troggs – “Wild Thing” riff

E  
B  
G  
D  
A  
E

3 — 3 — 3 — 3 — 5 — 5 — 3 — 3

## Rolling Stones – “Satisfaction” riff

T  
A  
B

0 — 0 — 0 — 2 — 3 — 3 — 3 — 2 — 2

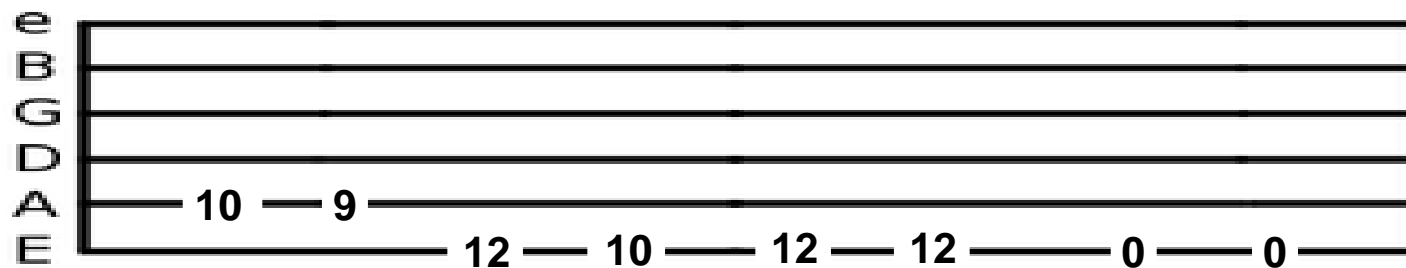
Break....

*Work on songs*

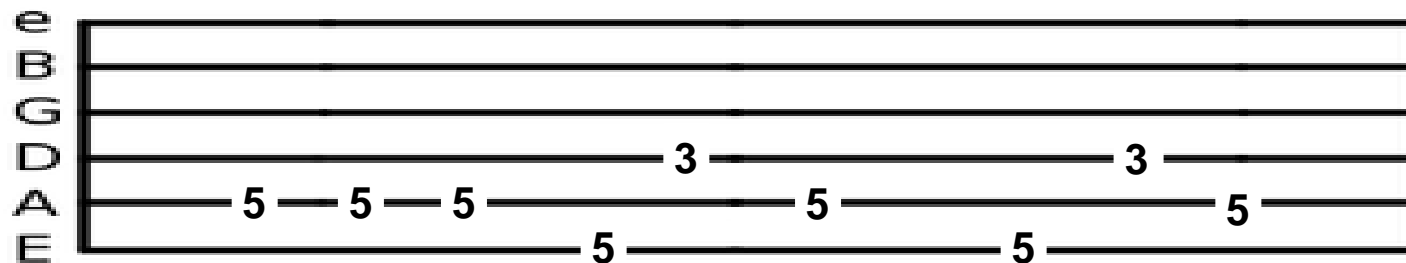


# Other Songs

## *We Will Rock You - Queen*



## *Darth Vader's Theme*



# Other Songs *(cont.)*

## *School's Out – Alice Cooper*

A guitar tablature diagram for the song 'School's Out' by Alice Cooper. It features a six-string guitar staff with fret numbers 5, 3, and 5 indicated on the strings. The strings are labeled on the left as e, B, G, D, A, and E from top to bottom. The fret numbers are: 5 on the E string, 5 on the A string, 5 on the D string, 5 on the G string, 3 on the B string, and 5 on the e string.

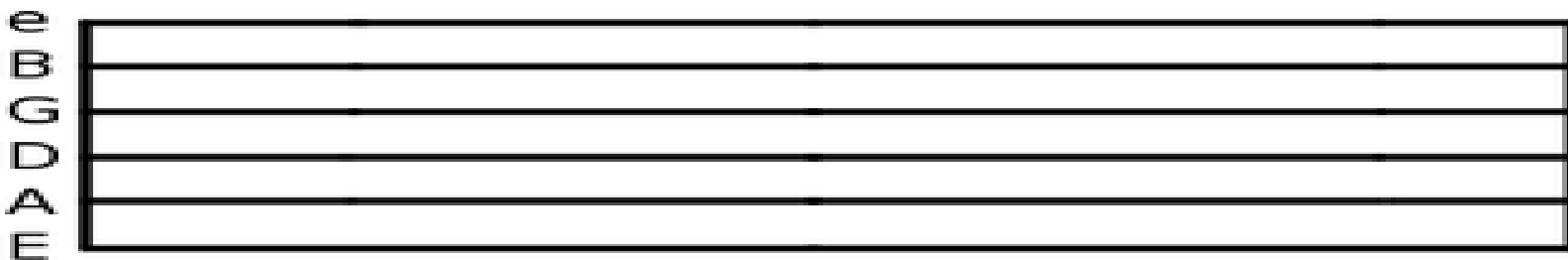
## *Star Wars' Theme*

A guitar tablature diagram for the 'Star Wars' Theme. It features a six-string guitar staff with fret numbers 5, 7, and 8 indicated on the strings. The strings are labeled on the left as e, B, G, D, A, and E from top to bottom. The fret numbers are: 5 on the E string, 7 on the A string, 8 on the D string, 8 on the G string, 8-6-5-6 on the B string, and 8-6-5-6 on the e string.

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

*HINT: start on low “E” string 5<sup>th</sup> FRET as first note*

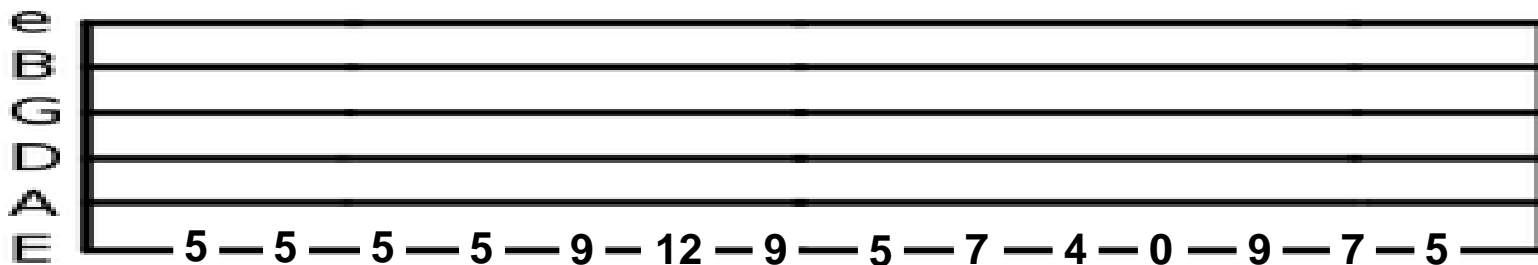
*The Wheels On The Bus (go round & round)*



# TAB for "Wheels on the Bus" - *Answer*

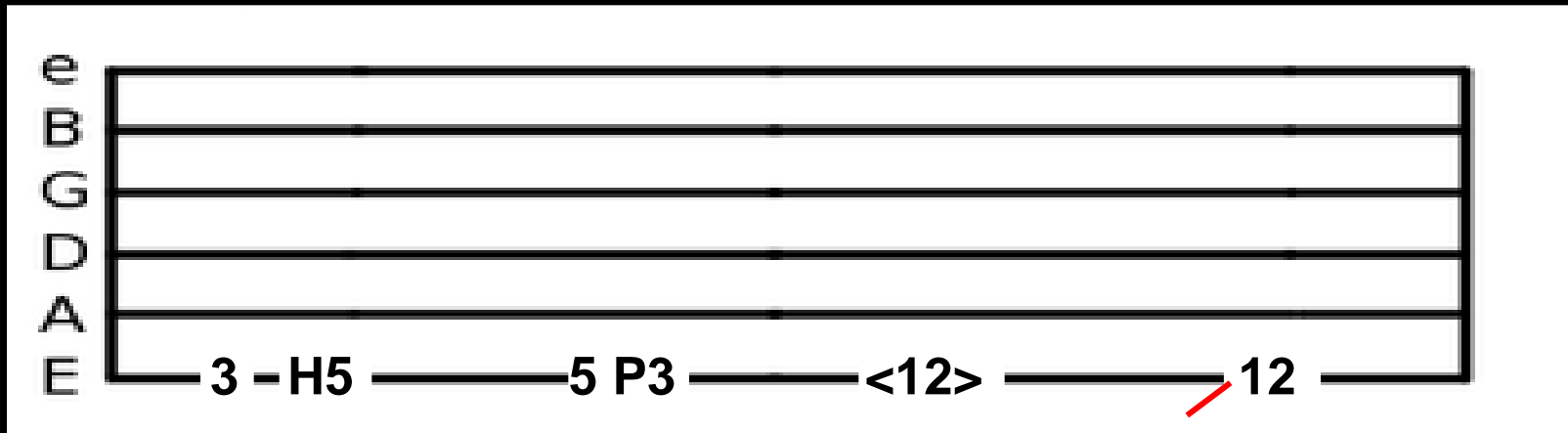
*starting on low "E" string 5<sup>th</sup> FRET as first note*

*The Wheels On The Bus (go round & round)*



# Miscellaneous TAB notation

*More complicated songs include some/all of these*



*"hammer ON" "pull OFF" "harmonic" "slide up to"*



Break:

*Work on songs...*

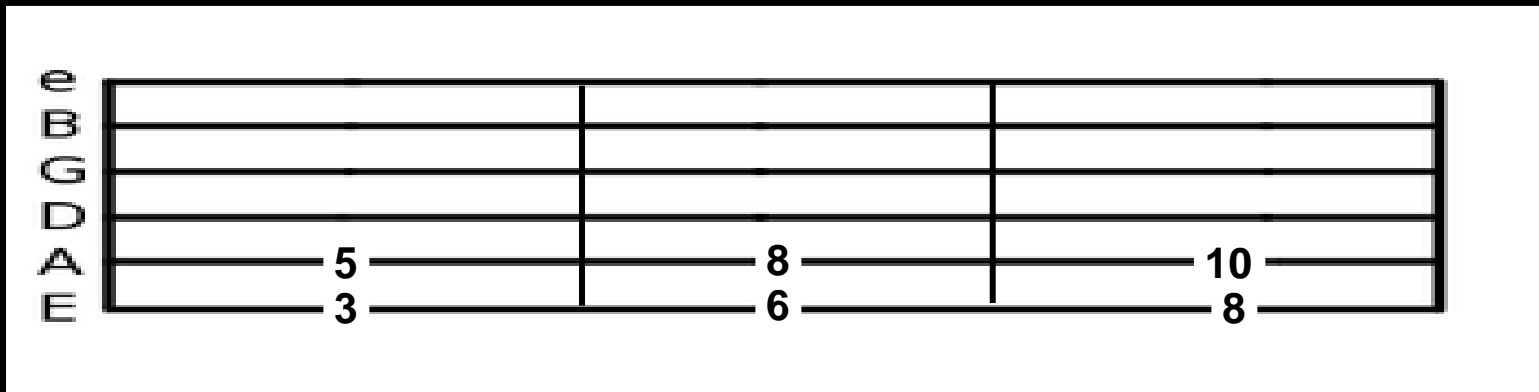


# Intervals

If you play.....

1 NOTE = a “note”

2 NOTES = an “**INTERVAL**”



# Songs with INTERVALS

## *Smoke On The Water*

A guitar fretboard diagram for the song "Smoke On The Water". The diagram shows the A and E strings with fingerings for three measures. The fretboard is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The strings are labeled on the left as E, B, G, D, A, and E from top to bottom. The A string (5th line) has fingerings: 5-8-10 in the first measure, 5-8-11-10 in the second, and 5-8-10-8-5 in the third. The E string (1st line) has fingerings: 3-6-8 in the first measure, 3-6-9-8 in the second, and 3-6-8-6-3 in the third.

**Using TWO fingers (1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup>)**

## Songs using Intervals *(cont.)*

*The Troggs – “Wild Thing” riff*

e  
B  
G  
D  
A  
E

5 — 5 — 7 — 7 — 5 — 5 —  
5 — 5 — 3 — 3 — 5 — 5 — 3 — 3 —  
3 — 3 —

**Using TWO fingers (1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup>)**

## Songs using Intervals *(cont.)*

### *The Troggs – “Wild Thing” riff*

A guitar tablature diagram for the 'Wild Thing' riff. The strings are labeled on the left as e, B, G, D, A, and E from top to bottom. The tablature consists of six horizontal lines representing the strings. The notes are indicated by numbers 3, 5, 7, and 8. The sequence of notes across the strings is as follows:

String	1st Measure	2nd Measure	3rd Measure	4th Measure	5th Measure	6th Measure	7th Measure	8th Measure
e								
B								
G			5	5	7	7	5	5
D	5	5	5	5	7	7	5	5
A	5	5	3	3	5	5	3	3
E	3	3						

Using **THREE** fingers (1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, & 4<sup>th</sup>)

# Introduction to CHORDS

If you play.....

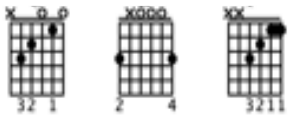
1 NOTE = a “note”

2 NOTES = an “interval”

3 or more NOTES = a **CHORD**

# 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

The image shows a sheet music page for 'Happy Birthday' with guitar accompaniment. At the top, three guitar chord diagrams are shown for C, G, and C chords. Below the diagrams, the text 'Standard tuning' and 'Moderate ♩ = 90' is present. The main musical staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and contains the melody with lyrics. Three yellow circles are drawn around the letters 'C', 'G', and 'C' above the staff, with orange arrows pointing from these circles to the text on the right. Below the staff, there are two systems of guitar tablature. The first system has five measures of tablature corresponding to the first five measures of the melody. The second system has three measures of tablature corresponding to the second system of the melody. The lyrics are written below the staff and above the tablature.

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



**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.

Standard tuning

Moderate  $\text{♩} = 90$

C G C

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

T  
A  
B

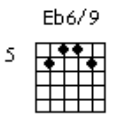
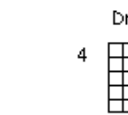
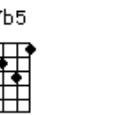
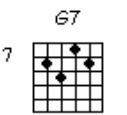
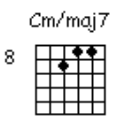

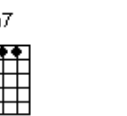
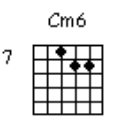
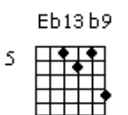
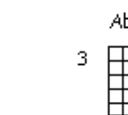
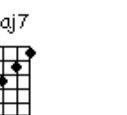
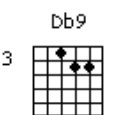
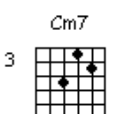
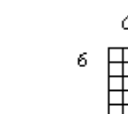
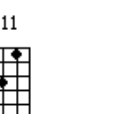
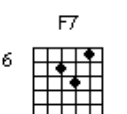
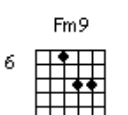
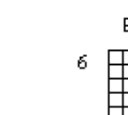
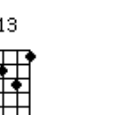
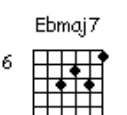
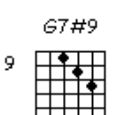
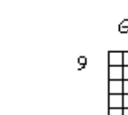
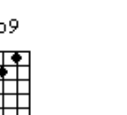
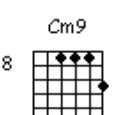
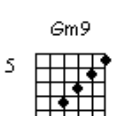
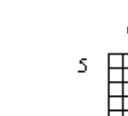
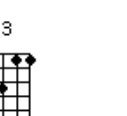
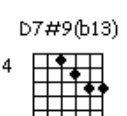
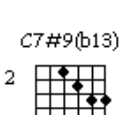

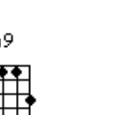
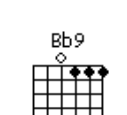
F C C

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

T  
A  
B



# Introduction to CHORDS *(cont.)*

 <p>5</p>	 <p>4</p>	 <p>7</p>	 <p>8</p>
 <p>8</p>	 <p>8</p>	 <p>7</p>	 <p>6</p>
 <p>5</p>	 <p>3</p>	 <p>3</p>	 <p>3</p>
 <p>3</p>	 <p>6</p>	 <p>6</p>	 <p>7</p>
 <p>6</p>	 <p>6</p>	 <p>6</p>	 <p>3</p>
 <p>9</p>	 <p>9</p>	 <p>8</p>	 <p>5</p>
 <p>5</p>	 <p>5</p>	 <p>4</p>	 <p>3</p>
 <p>2</p>	 <p></p>	 <p></p>	 <p>4</p>

**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...

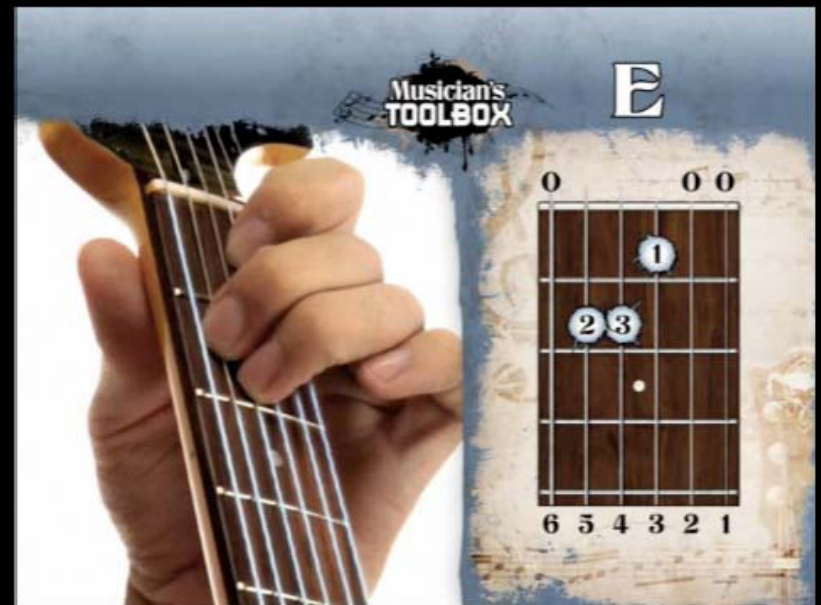
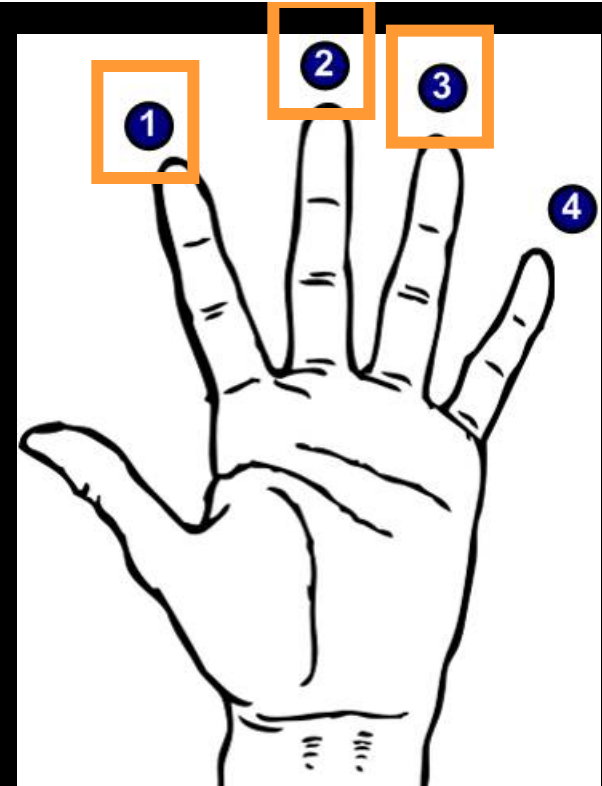
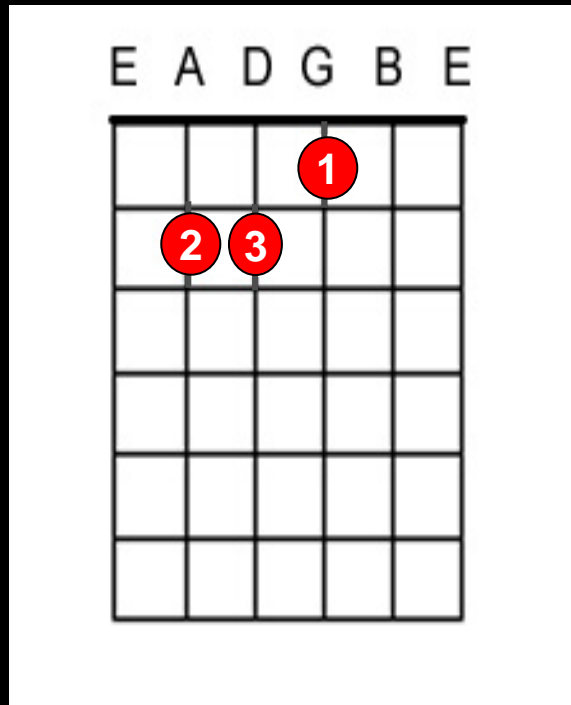
But this gets us into THEORY, so for now we won't go any deeper

# Chords

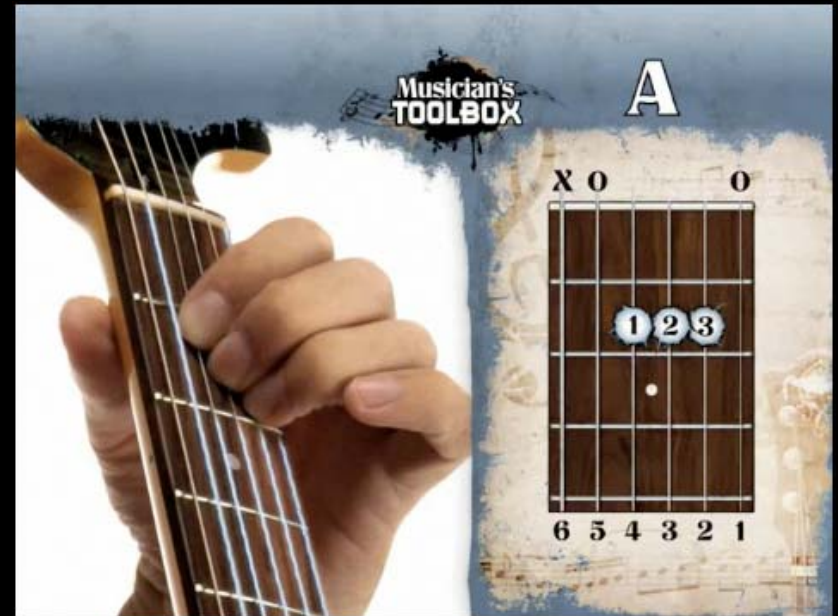
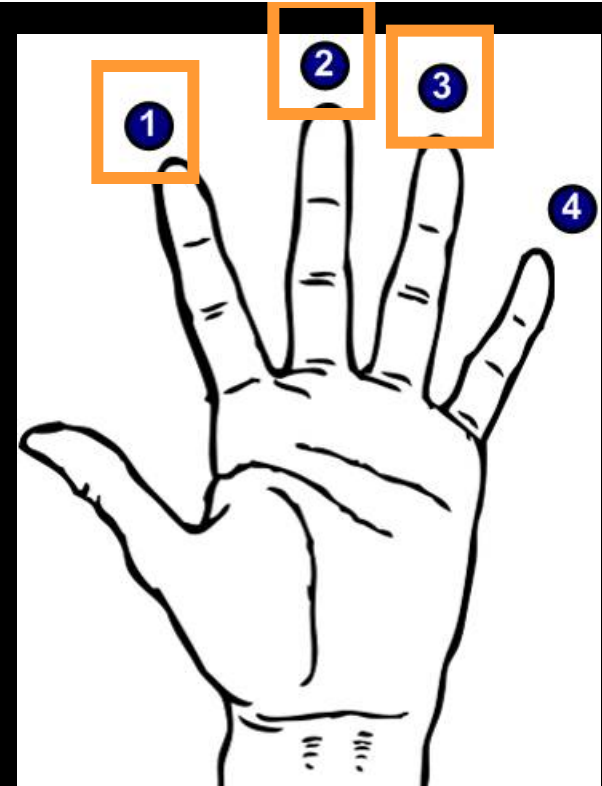
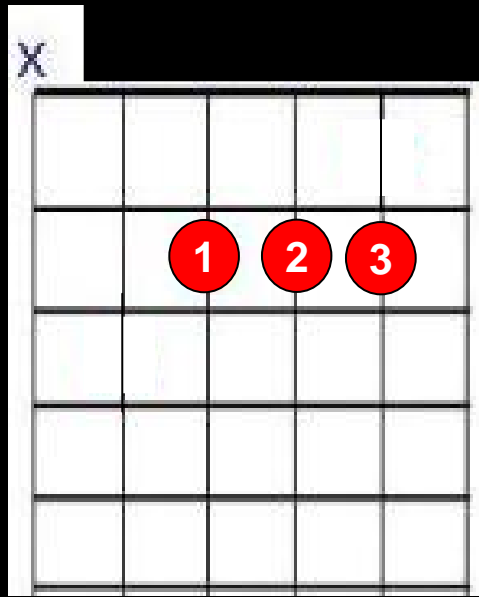
OPEN position

major

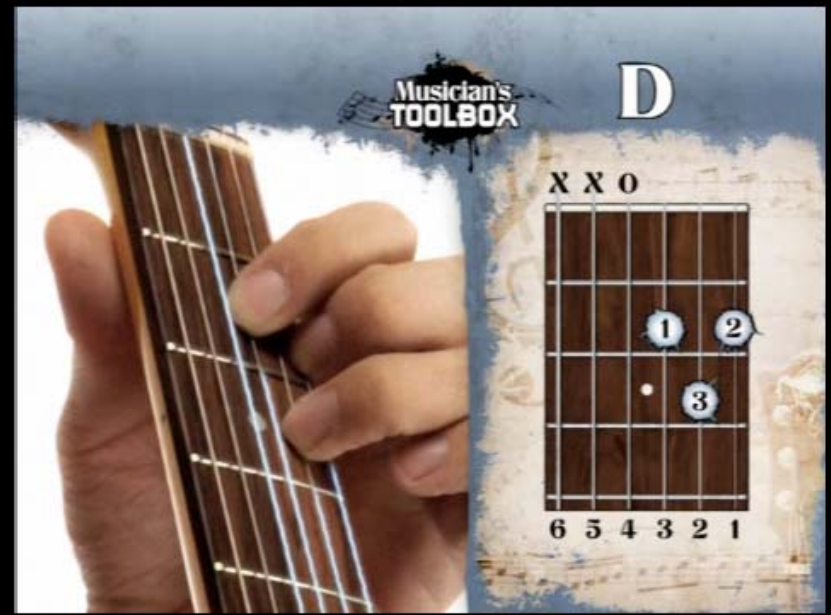
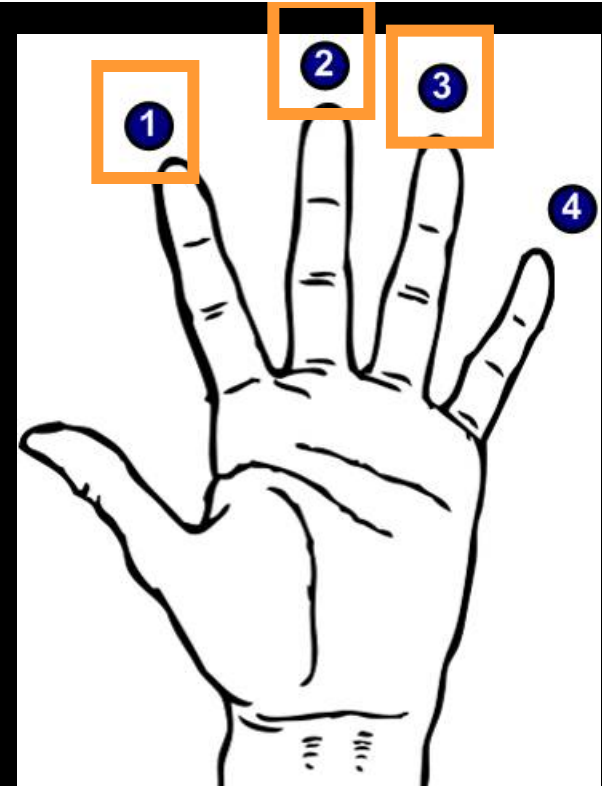
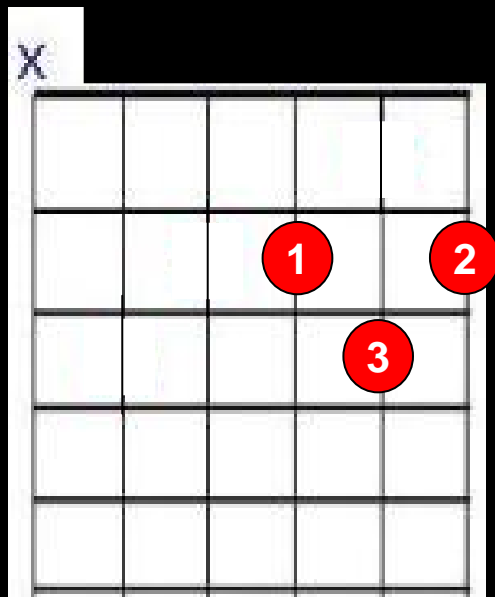
# "E" chord



# "A" chord



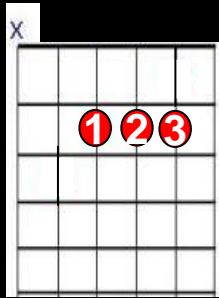
# "D" chord



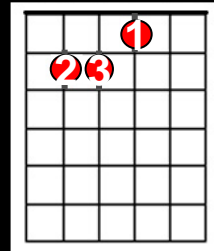


# Happy Birthday with A-D-E Chords

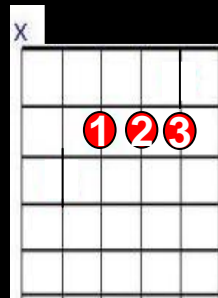
**A**



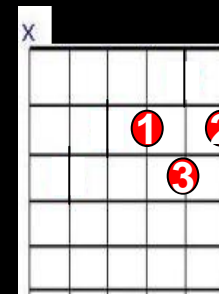
**E**



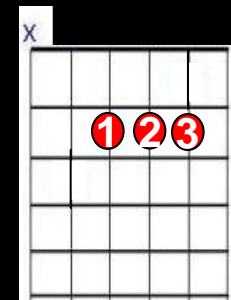
**A**



**D**



**A**

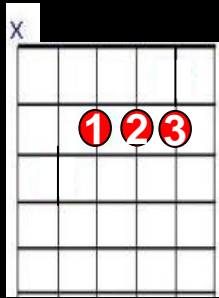


Happy **BIRTHDAY** ..... to **YOU**... ..  
.....to **YOU**... ..  
..... dear **XXXX** ... ..  
... **YOU!**

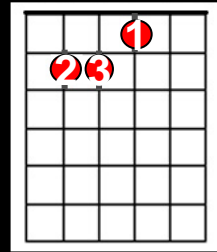
*strum each chord ONCE*

# Happy Birthday with A-D-E Chords

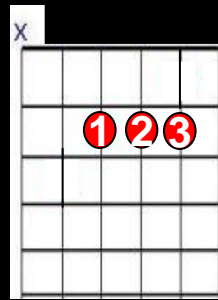
**A**



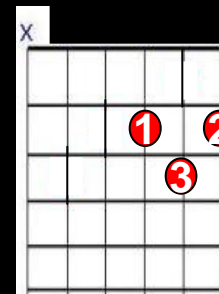
**E**



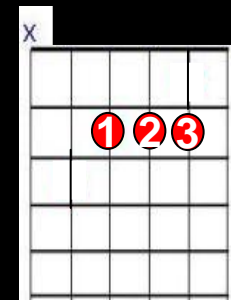
**A**



**D**



**A**



Happy **BIRTHDAY** to

/ / / /

**YOU**.. ... to

/ / / / /

**YOU**... dear

/ / / / /

**XXXX** ... ..

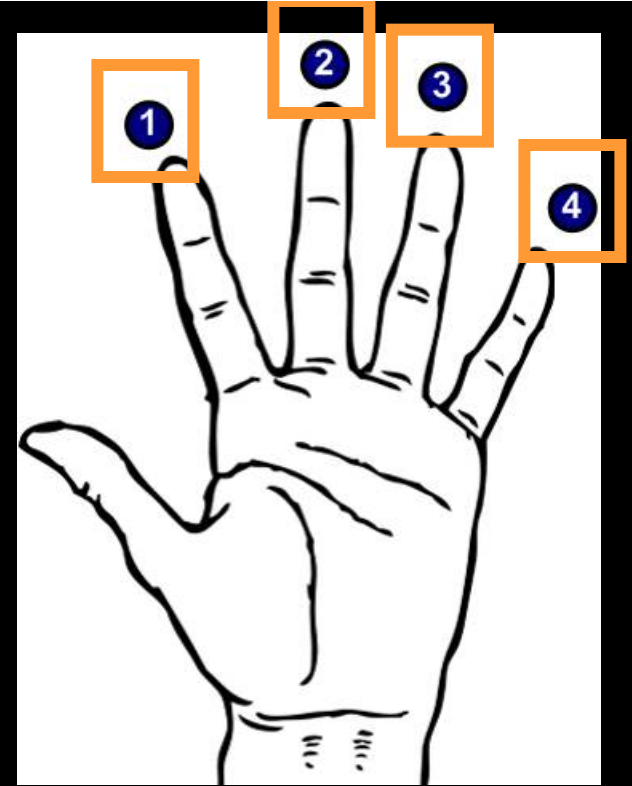
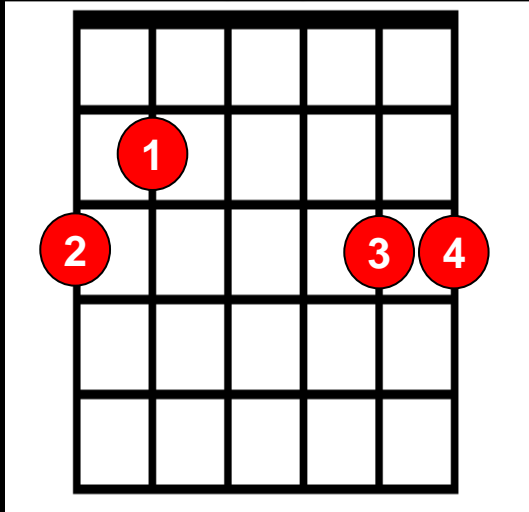
/ / / / /

**YOU!**

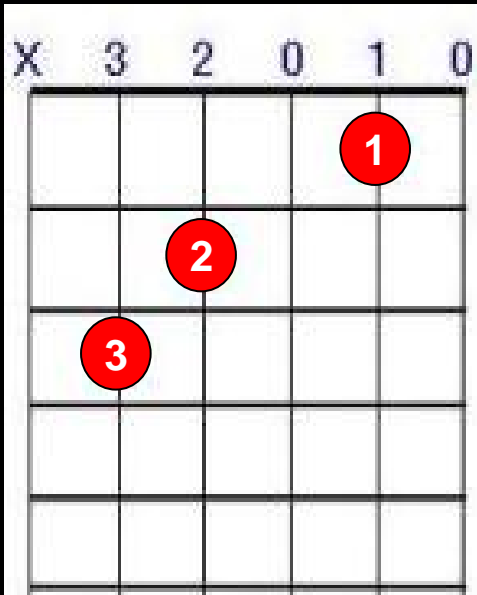
/

***strum each chord as SHOWN***

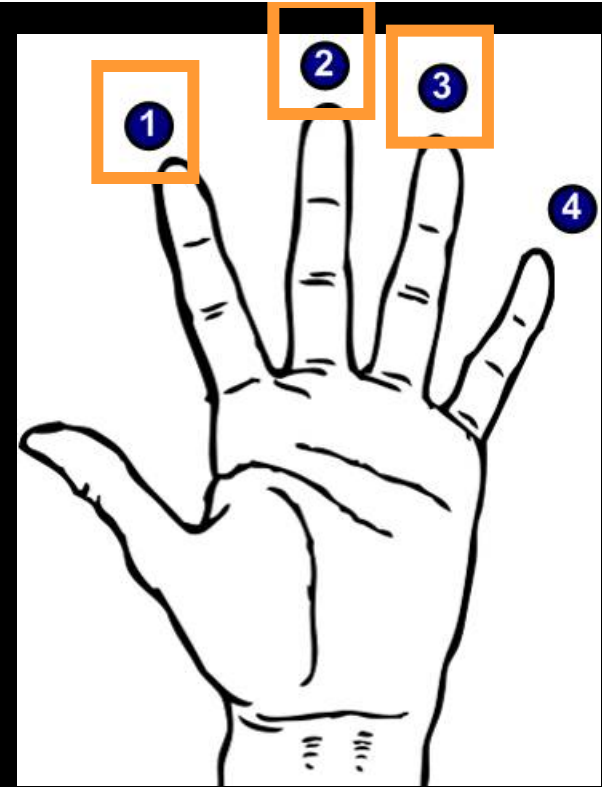
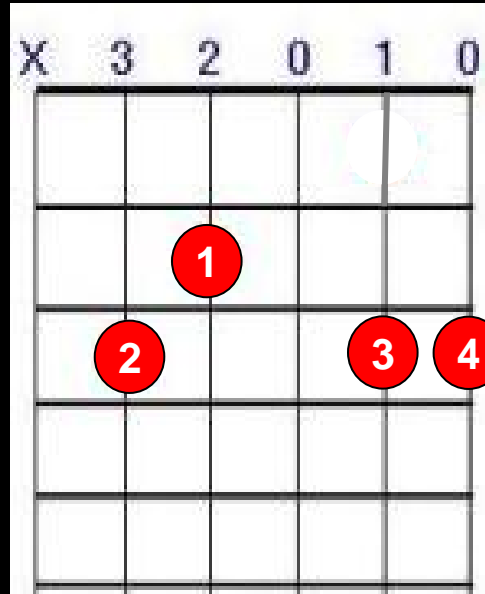
# "G" chord



# "C" chord

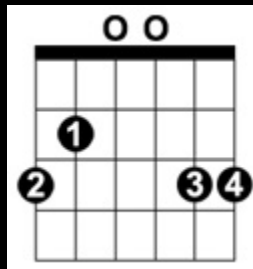


OR

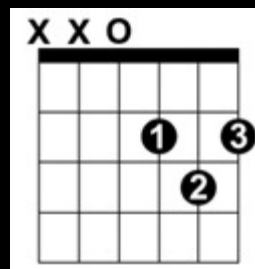


# Happy Birthday with G-D-C Chords

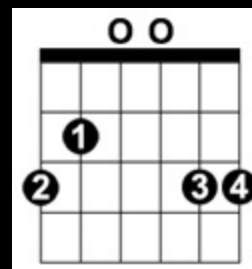
**G**



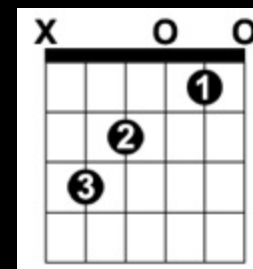
**D**



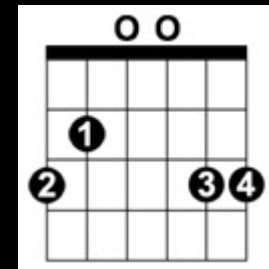
**G**



**C**



**G**

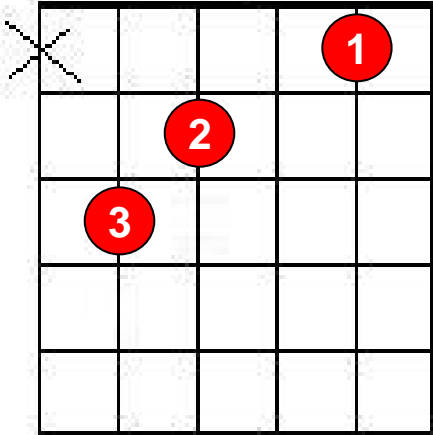


Happy **BIRTHDAY** ..... to **YOU**..... .....to **YOU**... .. dear **XXXX** ... ... **YOU!**

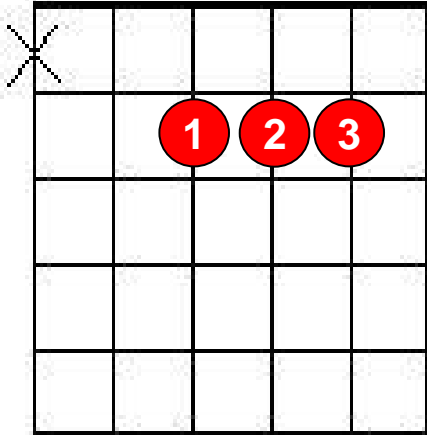
*strum each chord ONCE*

# Open Position Chords (review)

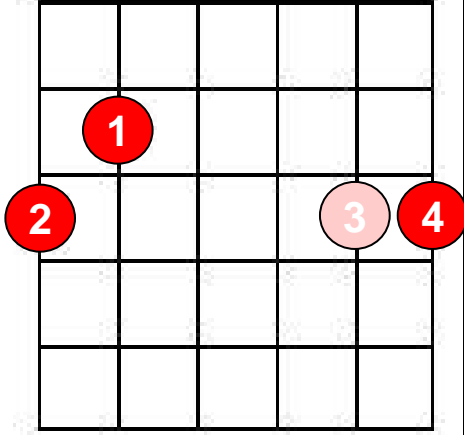
**C**



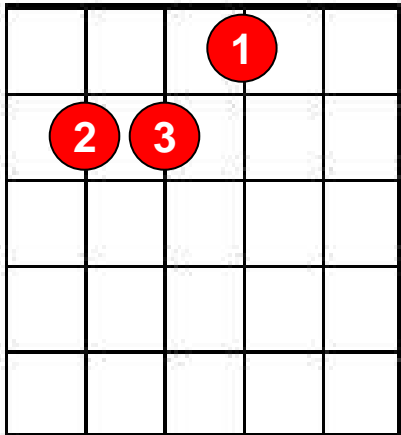
**A**



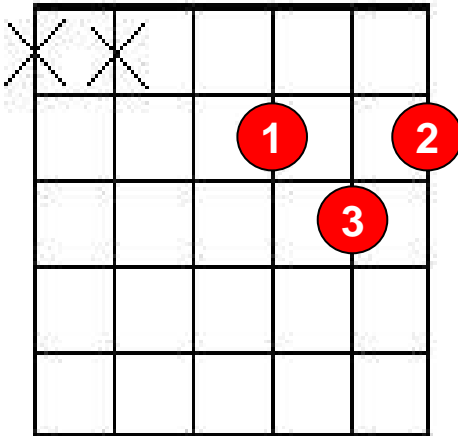
**G**



**E**



**D**



# Chord “SHAPES”

## The “CAGED” system

C – A – G – E – D

- are chord shapes that are MOVABLE around the neck

## “BAR” chords

6<sup>th</sup> String chords – based on the “E” chord shape

5<sup>th</sup> String chords – based on the “A” chord shape

4<sup>th</sup> String chords – based on the “D” chord shape

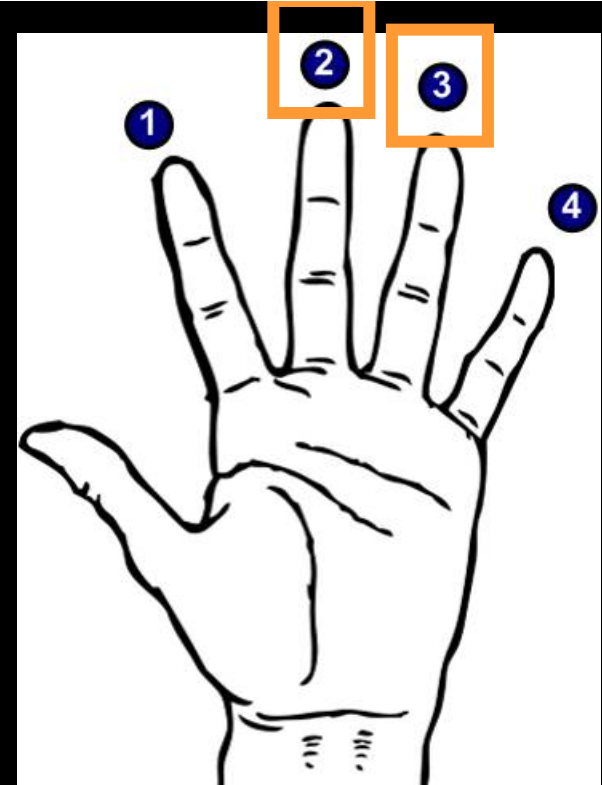
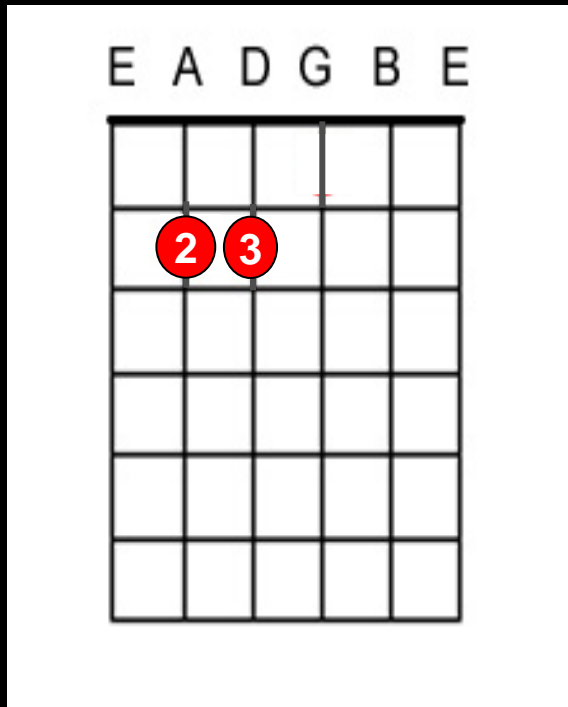
# Chords

OPEN position

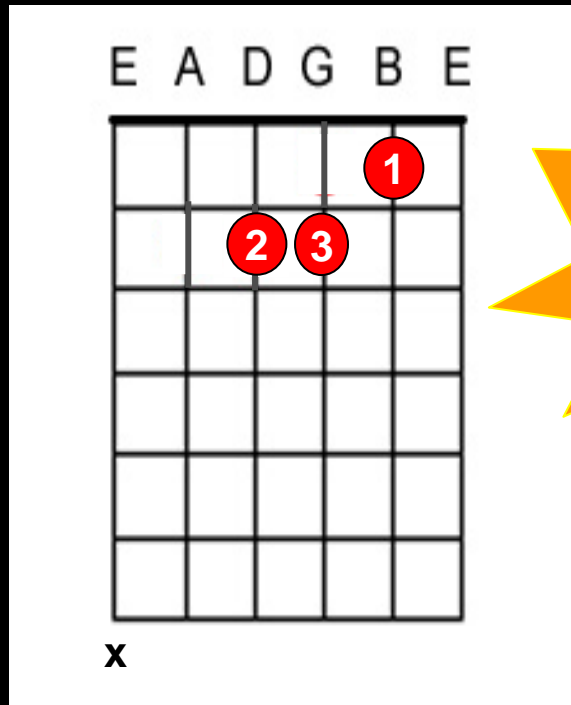
minor



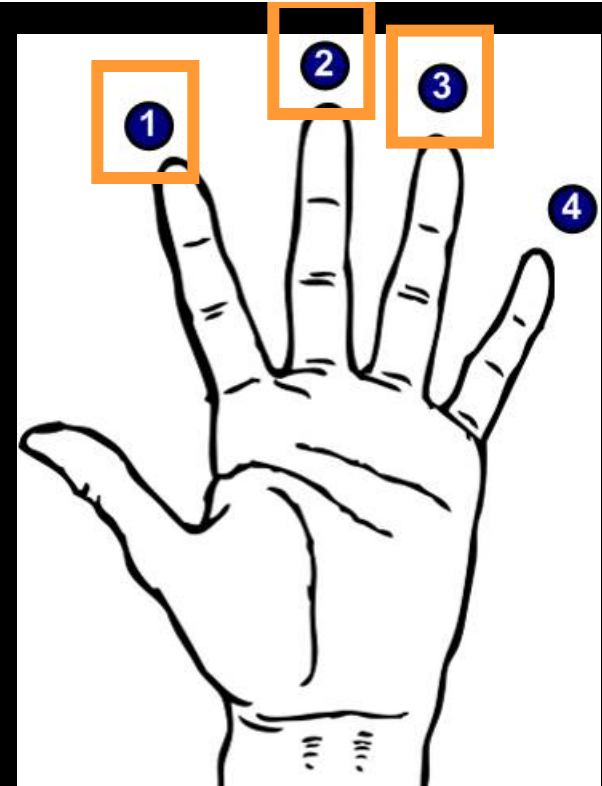
# "Emin" chord



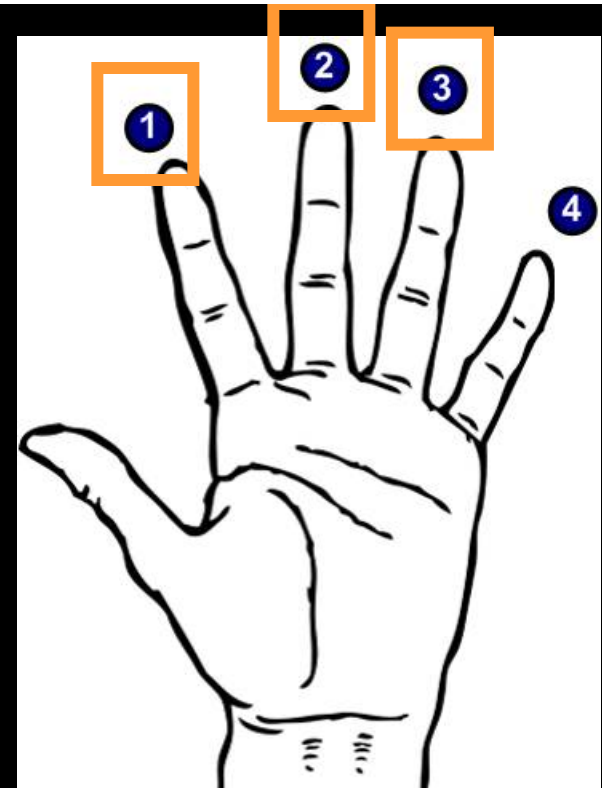
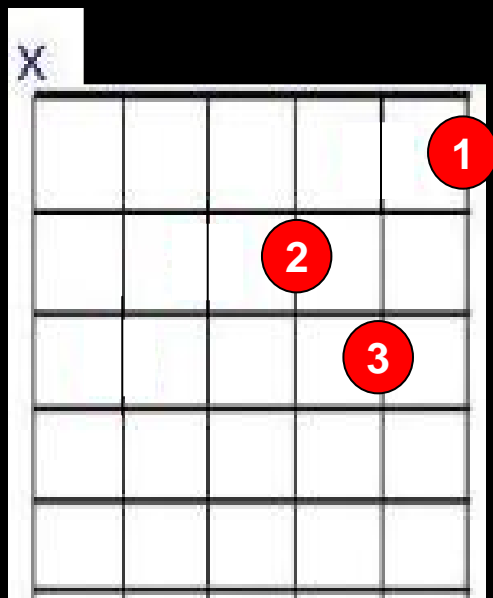
# "Amin" chord



SAME SHAPE AS "E" chord!!!



# "Dmin" chord



# 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:

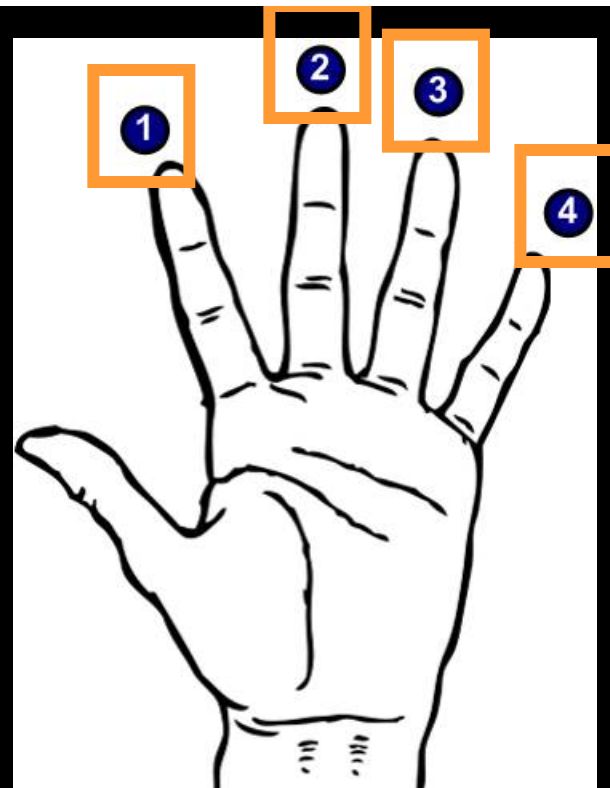
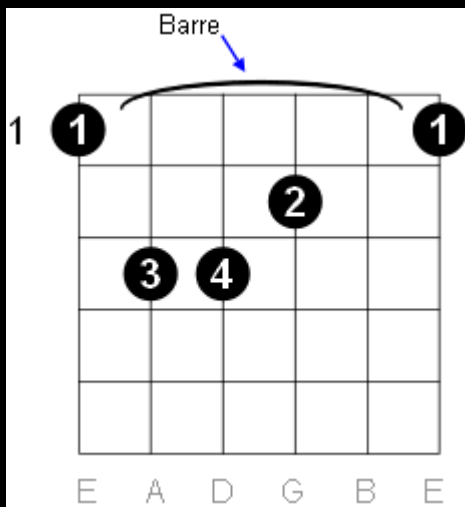
[www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm](http://www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm)

Chords

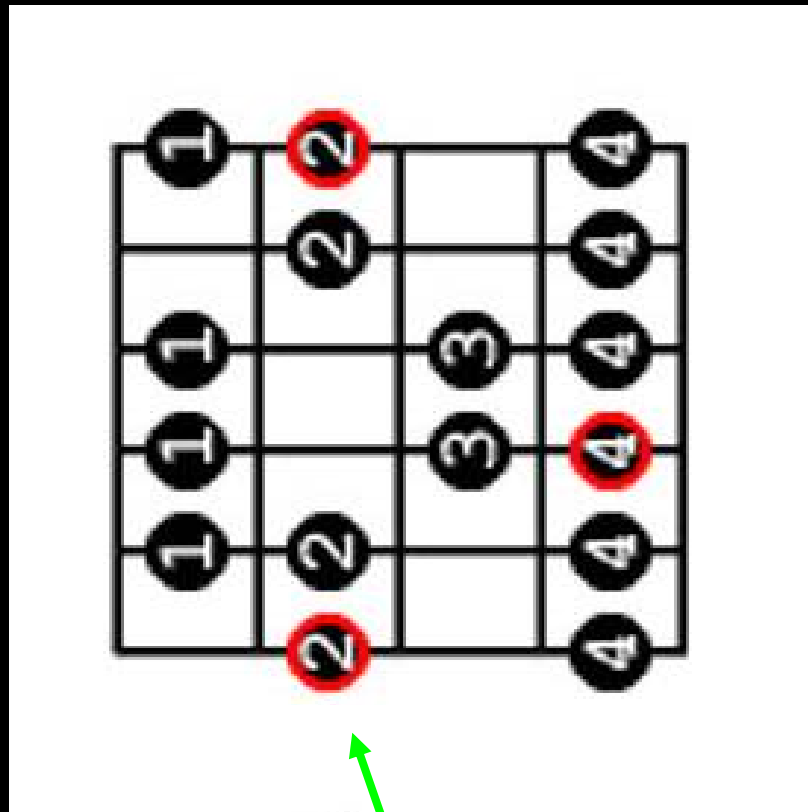
BARRE

major

# "BARRE" chord



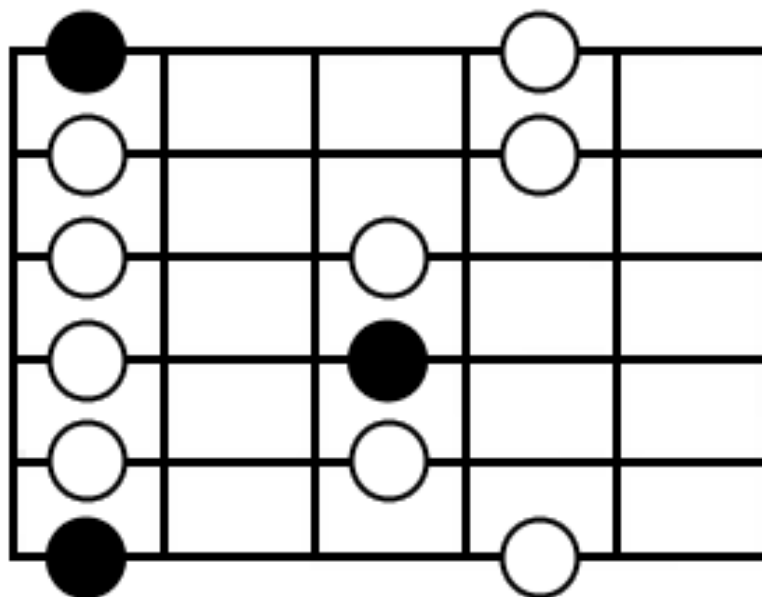
# Major Scale Pattern



CIRCLED NOTE  
is  
"ROOT"

# Pentatonic Scale Pattern

## X minor pentatonic scale



X | fret

● = Root X



# Picking

(single notes)

1. HOLDING PICK – thumb & first finger
2. BRACING PICKING HAND – find bridge, rotate hand,  
drop pinky or pinky & ring
3. PICK DIRECTION – 90° to string
4. EXERCISES – use METRONOME
  1. SINGLE STRING: DOWN – DOWN ....
  2. SINGLE STRING: UP – UP ....
  3. SINGLE STRING: DOWN – UP ....
  4. SINGLE STRING: DOWN – DOWN – UP – UP ....

# Picking *(cont.)*

(single notes)

## 5. MORE EXERCISES – use METRONOME *(cont.)*

1. *TWO STRINGS: DOWN – DOWN ....*
2. *TWO STRINGS: UP – UP ....*
3. *TWO STRINGS: DOWN – DOWN – UP – UP ....*
4. *TWO STRINGS: DOWN – UP ....*
  
5. *THREE STRINGS: .....*

# First Chords (3 notes)

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							

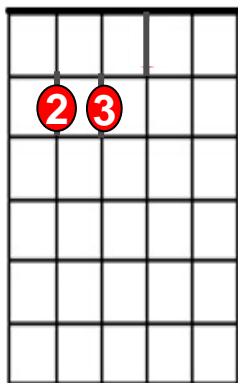
don't play these strings

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

# Moving from Chord to Chord

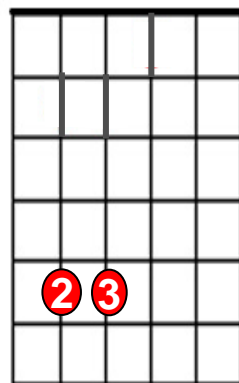
**Emin**

E A D G B E



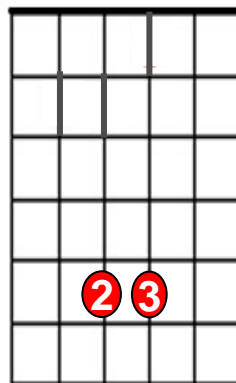
**Gmin**

E A D G B E



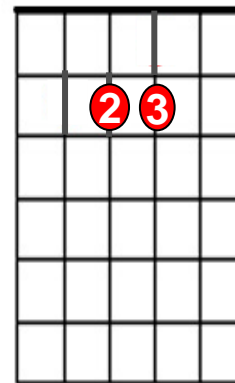
**Amin9**

E A D G B E



**Asus2**

E A D G B E



# Miscellaneous To Do

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

# STRUMMING

(chords, most/all strings)

1. HOLDING PICK – thumb & first finger
2. WHERE ON STRINGS TO STRUM?
3. BRACING PICKING HAND – find bridge, then rotate & drop
4. PICK DIRECTION – 90° to string
5. HOW – either with just HAND or WHOLE FOREARM
6. EXERCISES – use METRONOME
  1. *DOWN – DOWN ....*
  2. *UP – UP ....*

# STRUMMING PATTERNS

## ALL DOWN

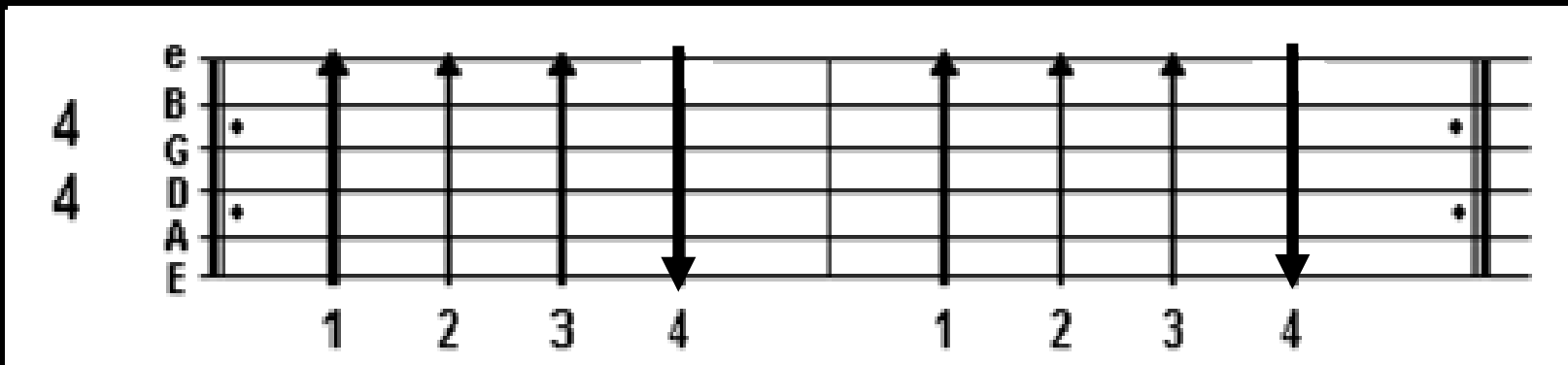
“ON THE BEAT” (from low strings to high strings)

The diagram shows a musical staff with five lines, labeled from top to bottom as e, B, G, D, and A. To the left of the staff, the time signature 4/4 is written vertically. The staff contains two measures of music. Each measure consists of four vertical lines representing strums, labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4 below them. Each strum is a downward-pointing arrow. The first measure is followed by a double bar line, and the second measure is followed by a double bar line. Small black dots are placed on the B line of the first measure and the G line of the second measure. The staff ends with a double bar line.

# STRUMMING PATTERNS

**DOWN / DOWN / DOWN / UP**

**“ON THE BEAT” (from low strings to high strings)**

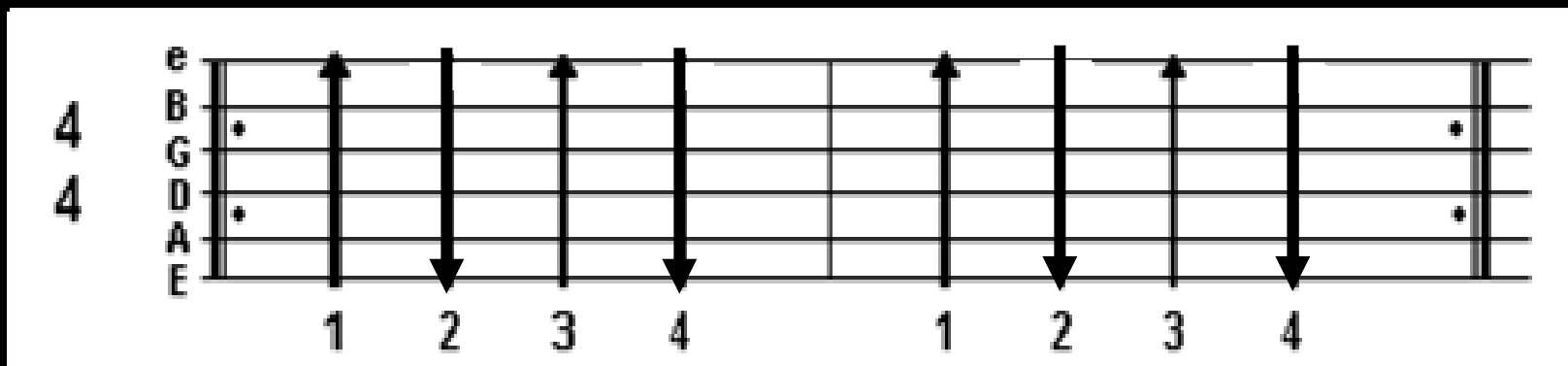




# STRUMMING PATTERNS

## ALTERNATE UP & DOWN

“ON THE BEAT” (from low strings to high strings)



# STRUMMING PATTERNS

**DOWN / DOWN / UP**

**“ON THE BEAT” (from low strings to high strings)**

3  
4

e  
B  
G  
D  
A  
E

1 2 3 1 2 3

# STRUMMING PATTERNS

## DOUBLE DOWNS

(from low strings to high strings)

The diagram shows a musical staff with five lines labeled e, B, G, D, A, E from top to bottom. The time signature is 4/4, indicated by a '4' above and below the staff. The notation consists of two measures, each containing four beats. In each measure, the first beat has a downward arrow on the top line (e), and the second, third, and fourth beats have upward arrows on the bottom line (E). An ampersand (&) is placed between the first and second, second and third, and third and fourth beats in each measure. Small asterisks (\*) are placed on the B and G lines in the first measure and on the G and D lines in the second measure. The staff is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line.

# STRUMMING PATTERNS

## TRIPLE DOWNS

(from low strings to high strings)

The diagram shows a guitar fretboard with strings labeled E, A, D, G, B, e from bottom to top. The fret numbers 8 and 12 are indicated on the left. The notation consists of two measures, each containing four groups of three downward-pointing arrows. The first group in each measure is on the high E string (fret 12), and the subsequent groups move down one string at a time (G, B, and e strings). The rhythm is indicated by the sequence '1 & a 2 & a 3 & a 4 & a' below each group of arrows.

# STRUMMING PATTERNS

?

(from low strings to high strings)

The image displays five overlapping guitar tablature diagrams, each representing a different string. The bottom-most diagram is fully visible and shows a 4/4 time signature, a D chord (B2, G2, D3, A2), and a strumming pattern of four upward strokes numbered 1-4, repeated twice.

4  
4

e  
B  
G  
D  
A  
E

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

# Strumming *(cont.)*

(Arpeggios)

1. **ARPEGGIOS** are just *“picking a chord 1 string at a time”*
2. **EXERCISES** – use **METRONOME, PLAY CHORD....**
  1. *DOWN – DOWN ....*
  2. *UP – UP ....*

# Blues Progression

Aka "12-BAR BLUES"

1 "BAR" = 1 MEASURE (typically 4 beats or strums)

Example below show **12 BARS** or **MEASURES** that are repeated

The image displays a 12-bar blues progression across three staves of music. Each staff contains four measures, with a chord symbol above each measure. The first staff has four measures, all labeled with the Roman numeral 'I'. The second staff has four measures, labeled 'IV', 'IV', 'I', and 'I' from left to right. The third staff has four measures, labeled 'V', 'IV', 'I', and 'I' from left to right. Each measure is represented by a horizontal line with a small black dash in the middle, indicating a whole note chord.

# Blues Progression *(cont.)*

The example below uses **NASHVILLE** numbering

**ROMAN NUMERALS** are used instead of **CHORD LETTERS**

**So... if we are playing the BLUES IN “A”, then “A” = I**

The image displays three staves of Nashville System notation, each with four measures. The notation consists of Roman numerals placed above the staff lines, with a short horizontal line below each numeral indicating the chord's duration. The progression is as follows:

Staff	Measure 1	Measure 2	Measure 3	Measure 4
1	I	I	I	I
2	IV	IV	I	I
3	V	IV	I	I



## Blues Progression (cont.)

So... if we are playing the BLUES IN "A" then "A" = I

Using theory, then... I = A IV = D V = E

If we replace the NUMERALS with CHORD LETTERS, it would be....

The image displays three staves of musical notation, each representing a different voice part in a blues progression. Each staff begins with a treble clef and contains four measures of music, indicated by a vertical bar line after each measure. The notes are represented by short horizontal dashes on the staff lines. Above each measure, a red chord letter is written. The first staff has four measures, each with a red 'A' above it. The second staff has four measures with red 'D', 'D', 'A', and 'A' above them. The third staff has four measures with red 'E', 'D', 'A', and 'A' above them.

## Blues Progression *(cont.)*

**MODIFICATIONS** or **EMBELLISHMENTS** to **spice it up!**

1. Add a **TURNAROUND** (in last measure add “V” or “E”)
2. Add 7<sup>th</sup> chords

The image displays three staves of musical notation, each representing a different chord progression for a blues progression. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are represented by short horizontal dashes on the staff lines.

- Staff 1:** Four measures with chords A, A, A, and A.
- Staff 2:** Four measures with chords D, D, A, and A.
- Staff 3:** Four measures with chords E, D, A, A, and E.

# Blues Progression (cont.)

START HERE

I	I	I	I

Three staves of musical notation showing chord progressions: C7, F7, C7, G7, F7, C7, G7.

I	IV <sup>7</sup>	IV	I <sup>7</sup>
IV <sup>7</sup>	IV <sup>7</sup>	I	I
V <sup>7</sup>	IV <sup>7</sup>	I	I

## A 12 Bar Blues in A

A	A	A	A <sup>7</sup>
D	D <sup>7</sup>	A	A <sup>7</sup>
E <sup>7</sup>	D <sup>7</sup>	A	E <sup>7</sup>

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# Blues Progression (cont.)

START HERE

I	I	I	I

I	IV <sup>7</sup>	IV	I <sup>7</sup>
IV <sup>7</sup>	IV <sup>7</sup>	I	I
V <sup>7</sup>	IV <sup>7</sup>	I	I

## A 12 Bar Blues in A

A	A	A	A <sup>7</sup>
D	D <sup>7</sup>	A	A <sup>7</sup>
E <sup>7</sup>	D <sup>7</sup>	A	E <sup>7</sup>

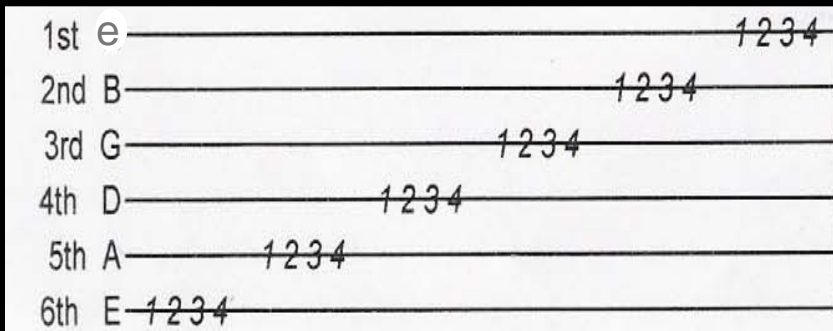
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# Hendrix Chord

# 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](http://www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm)



# Miscellaneous

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

[www.JustinGuitar.com](http://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](mailto:bdoney@northampton.edu))

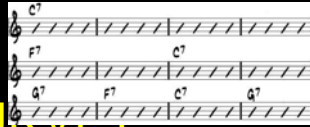
When you are a famous guitarist,  
don't forget to get me free tickets to your concert!!!!

# Last Day

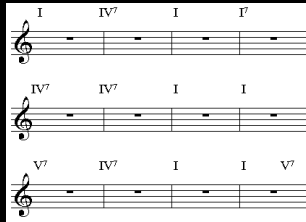
- Fill out SURVEY
- Take papers home -> Level II info, fall guitar lessons, etc.
- Class files available at [www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm](http://www.WilliamDoney.com/guitarclass.htm)

# xxxxx Day

- Fill out SURVEY



- Take

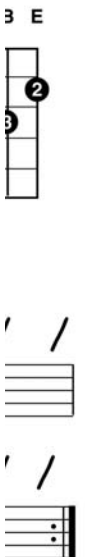


START HERE	I	I	I	I
	IV	IV	I	I
	V	IV	I	I

## 2 Bar Blues in A

I E	A	A	A	A <sup>7</sup>
	D	D <sup>7</sup>	A	A <sup>7</sup>
	E <sup>7</sup>	D <sup>7</sup>	A <sup>x</sup>	E <sup>7</sup>

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# Open Position Major Chords C G D A E progression

E A D G B E X 0 0 0 0 0	E A D G B E 0 0 0 0 0 0	E A D G B E X X 0 0 0 0	E A D G B E X 0 0 0 0 0	E A D G B E 0 0 0 0 0 0

C G D A E

XXXXX

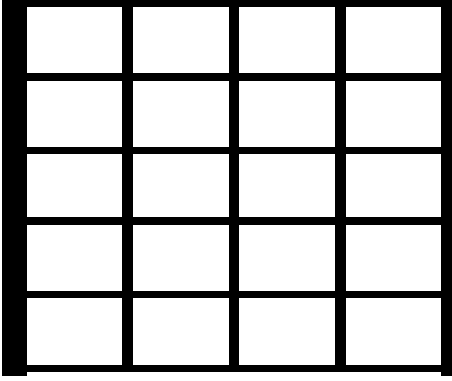
G,

E A D

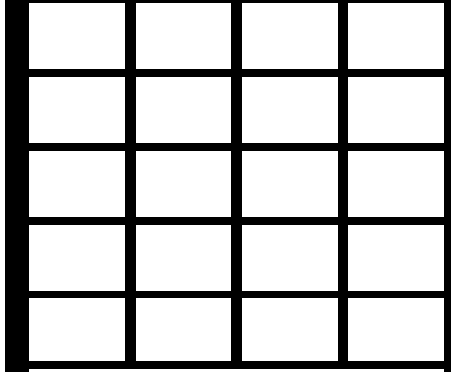
C /

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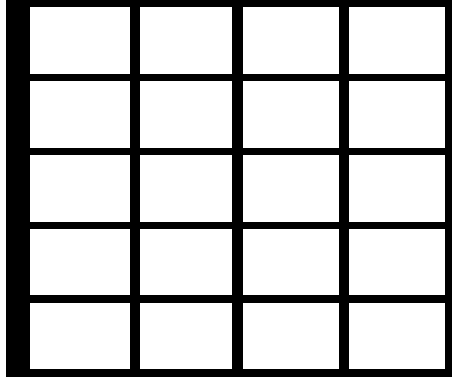
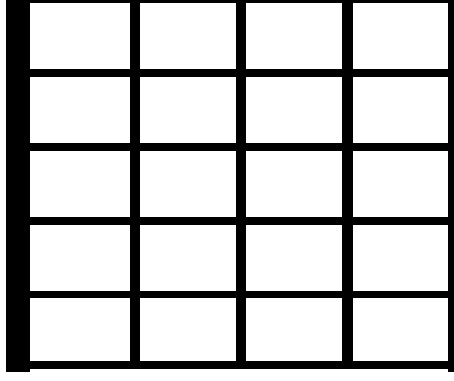

4 4	
4 4	
6 0	
3 4	
4 4	
4 4	
12 0	



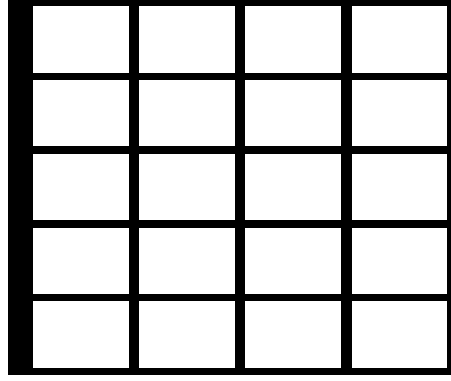
#2



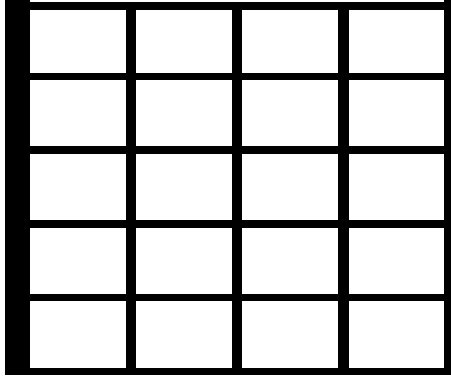
#4



#1

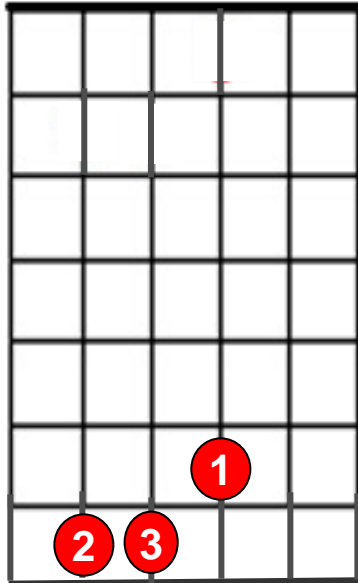


#3



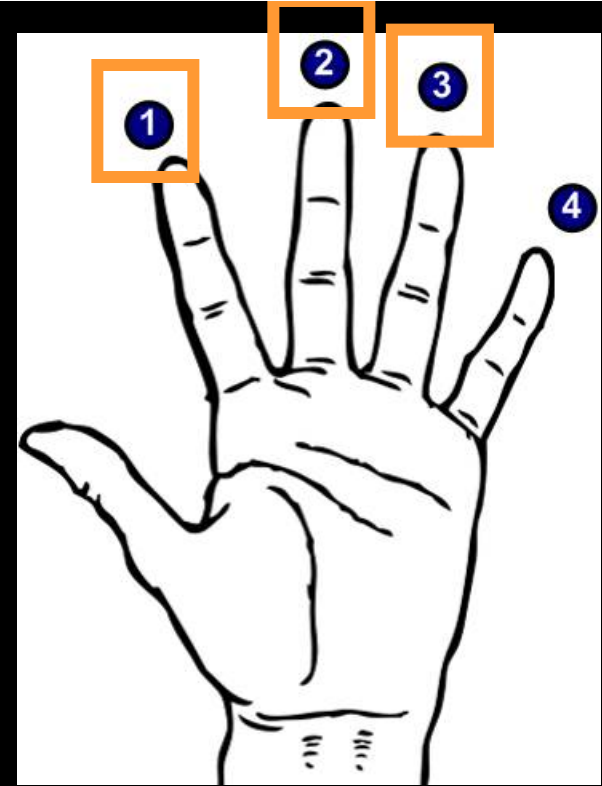
# "A" chord

E A D G B E

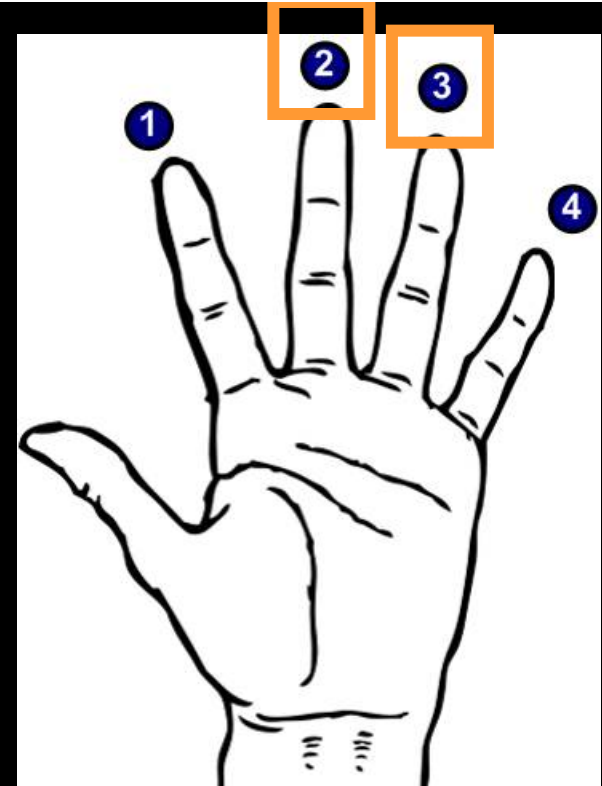
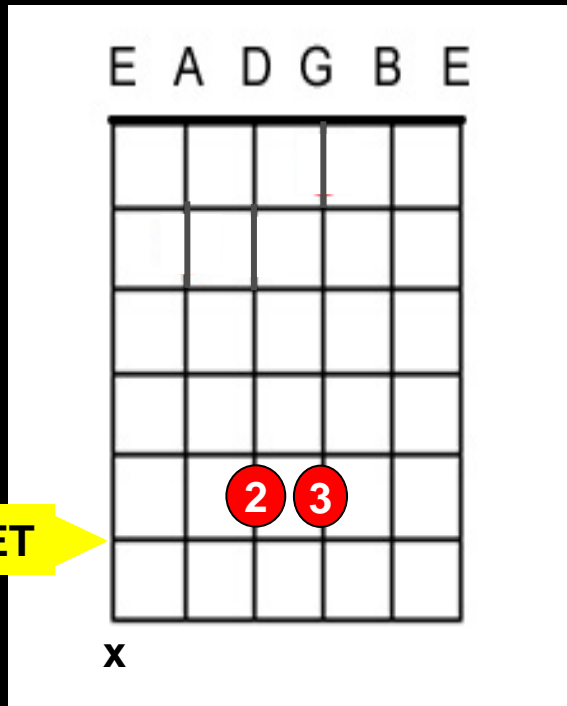


5<sup>th</sup> FRET

x

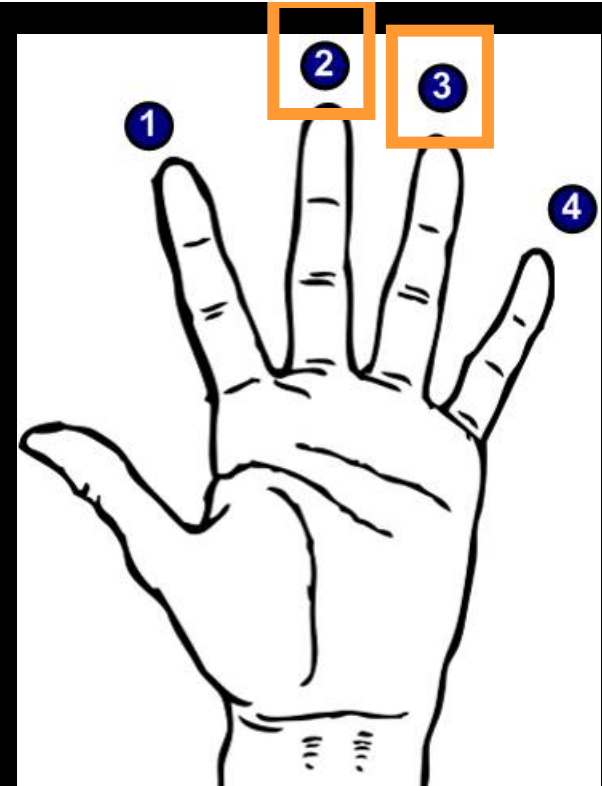
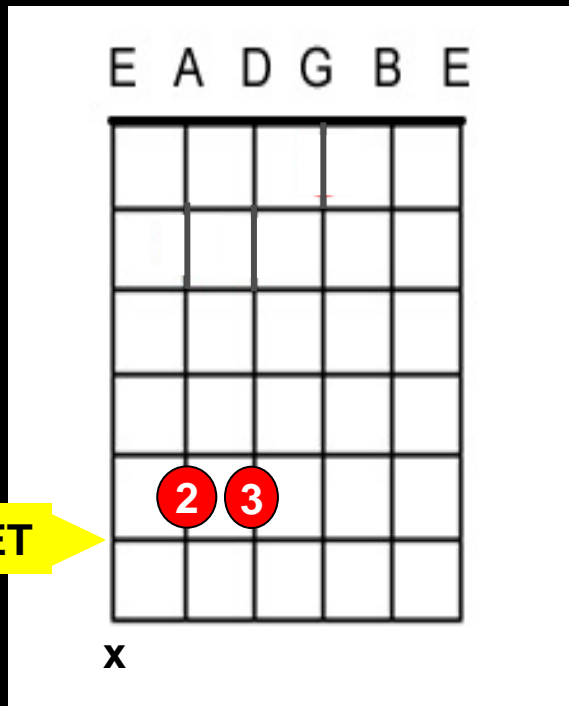


# "Amin9" chord





# "Gmin" chord



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

Chords

# *3-Finger Chords*

# Moving Between Chords *(cont.)*

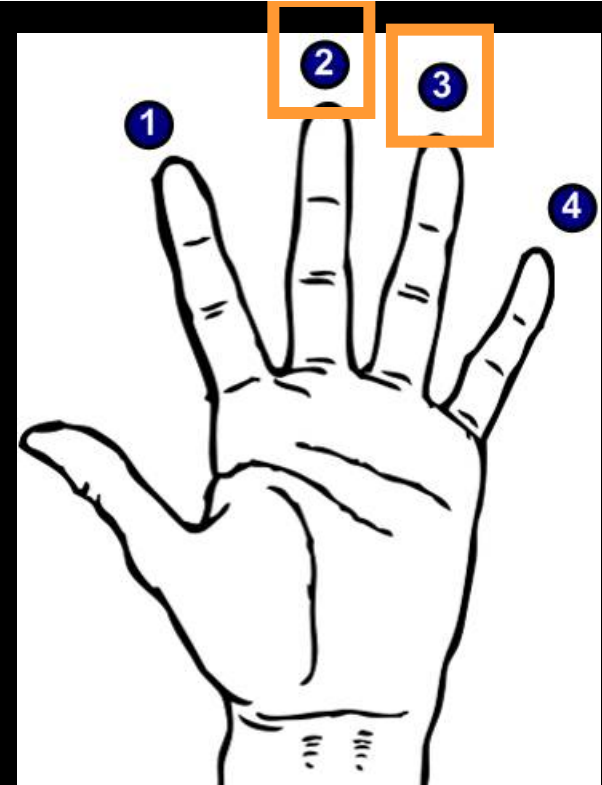
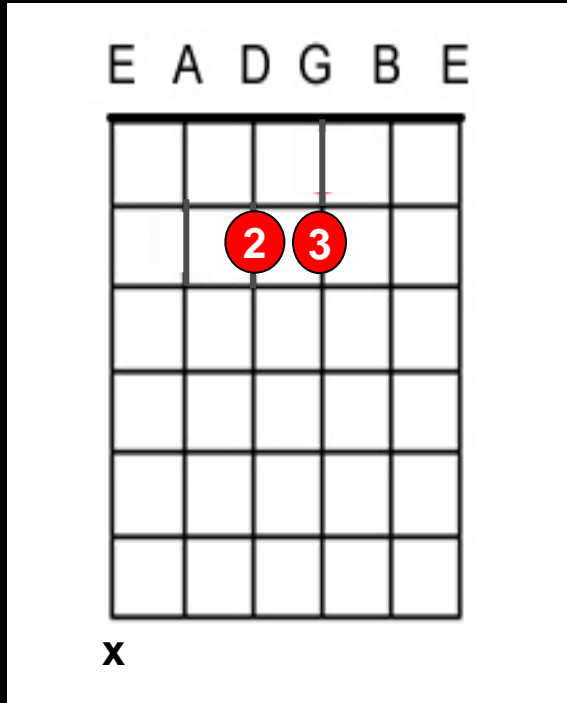
This is a very common chord progression, used by many songs

	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Amin</b>	<b>Amin</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>E</b>	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
<b>B</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
<b>G</b>	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0
<b>D</b>	x							
<b>A</b>	x							
<b>E</b>	x							

don't play these strings

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

# "Asus2" chord



Chords

# *2-Finger Chords*