

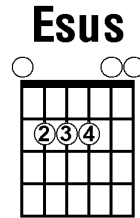
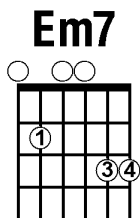
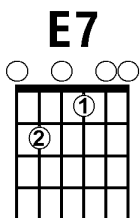
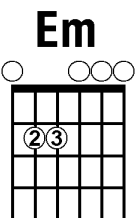
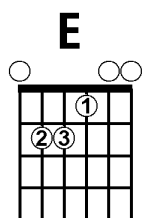
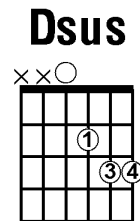
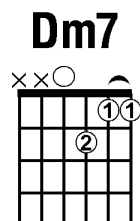
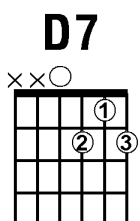
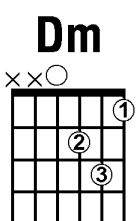
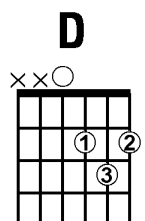
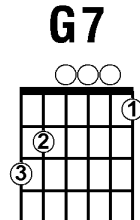
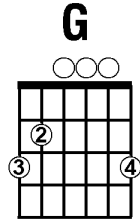
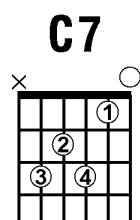
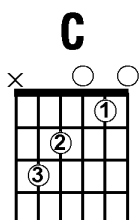
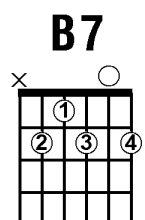
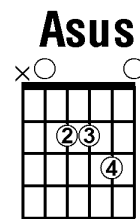
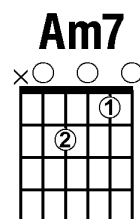
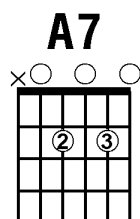
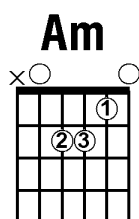
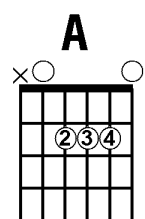
The Chords You Need to Know Workouts

Tired of playing the same old chords? It's time to expand your chord knowledge!

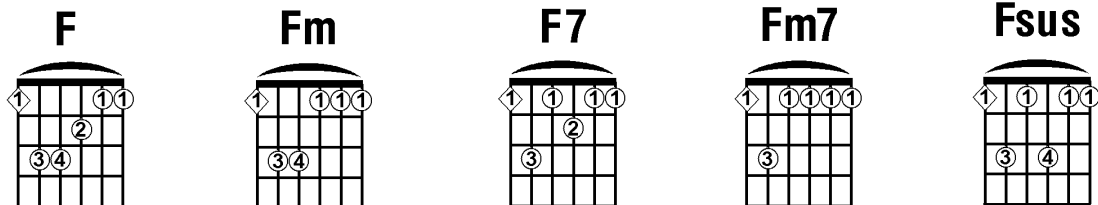
This series consists of four in-depth lessons and four play along guitar workouts. The chords represented in these workouts cover almost all of the chords I've used in my professional guitar playing career.

The Basic Chords

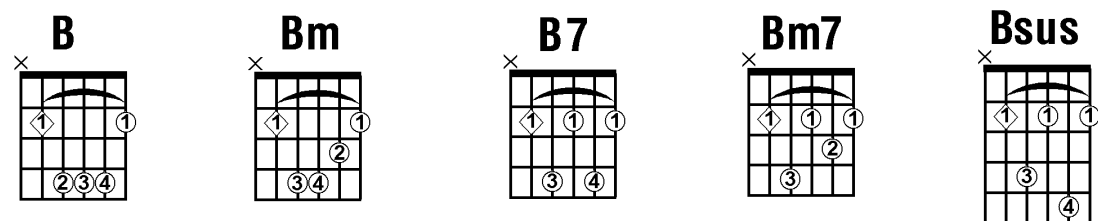
Open Chords



Barre Chords on the 6th String

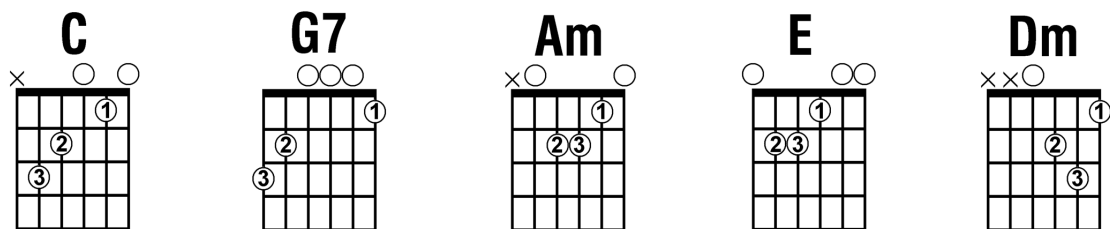


Barre Chords on the 5th String



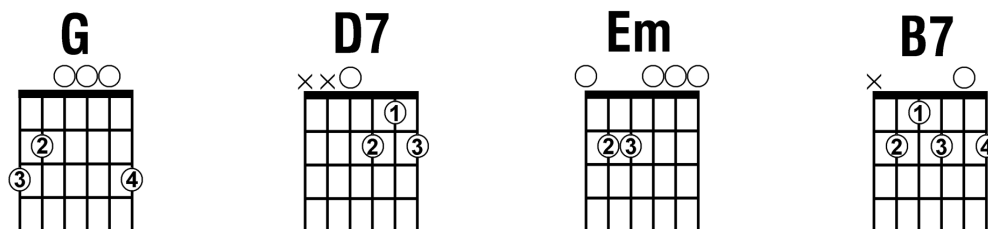
The C, G7, Am, E & Dm Chords

Let's first look at a common grouping of chords. These chords share common shapes and most of these chords are in the common key of C.

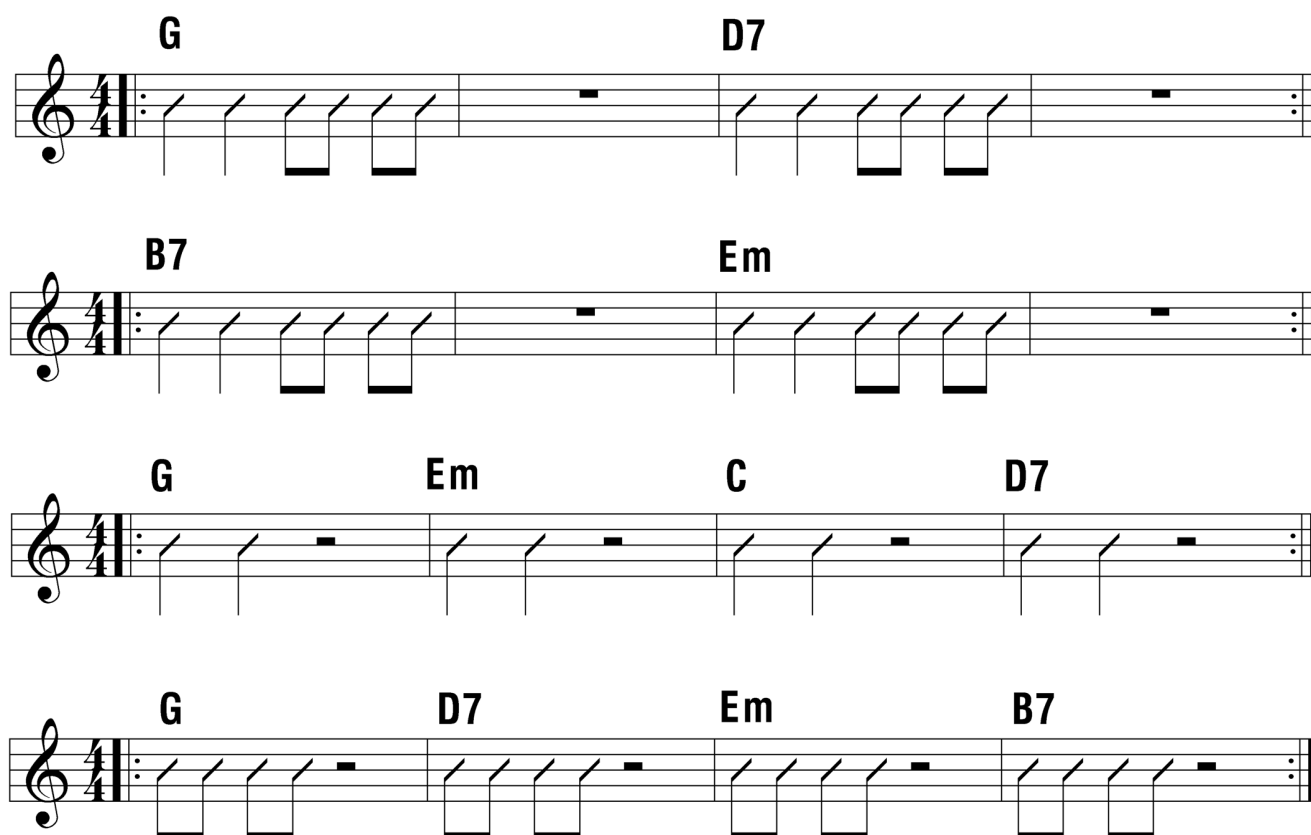


The G, D7, Em and B7 Chords

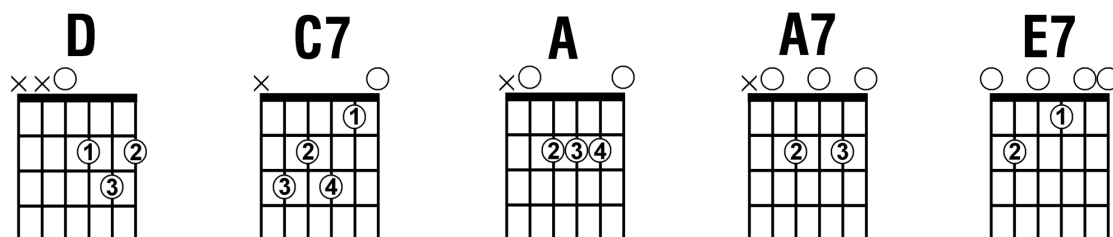
The next collection of chords are from the key of G and its relative minor Em.



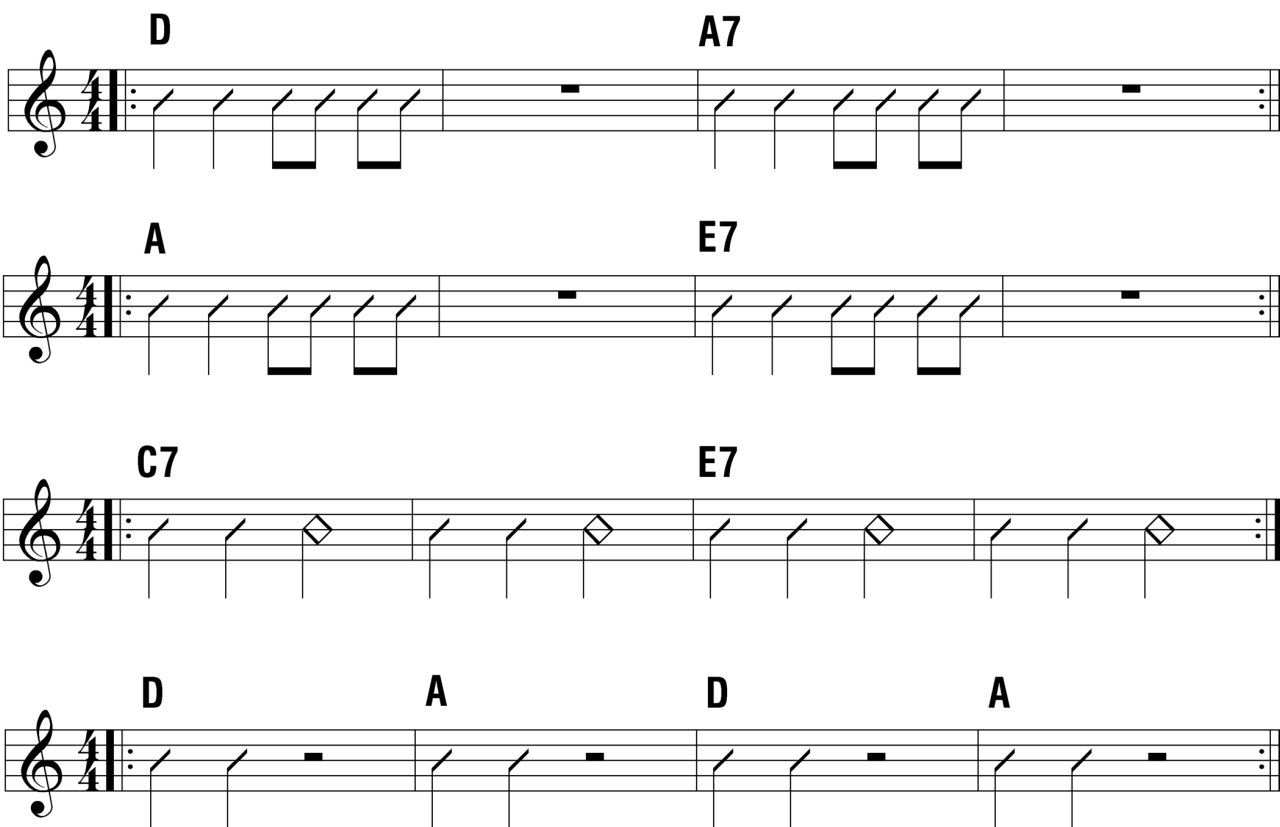
Make sure your fingers are in the proper place and that all strings sound out clearly. Play the correct number of strings for each chord. Avoid hesitating between chord changes.



The D, C7, A, A7 & E7 Chords



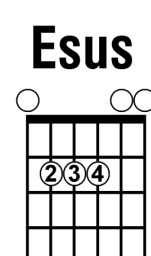
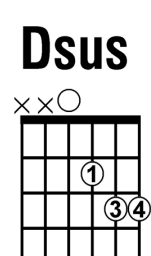
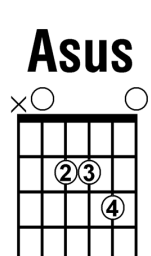
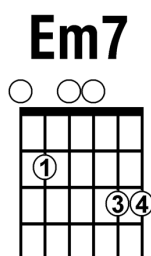
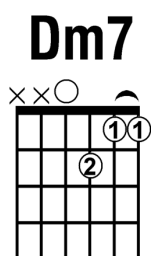
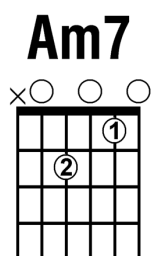
Make sure your fingers are in the proper place and that all strings sound out clearly. Play the correct number of strings for each chord. Avoid hesitating between chord changes.



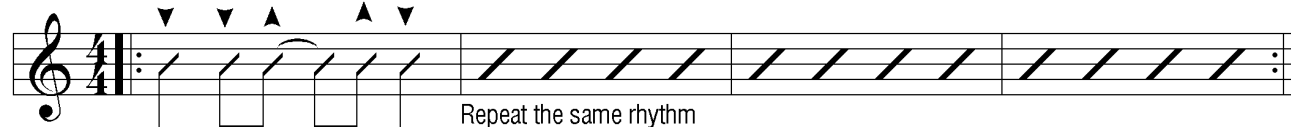
Four staves of musical notation in 4/4 time, each showing a sequence of chords. The notation uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The chords are indicated by letters above the staff, and the number of strings to be played is indicated by a number in a box below the staff.

- Staff 1: D (4 strings), A7 (4 strings)
- Staff 2: A (4 strings), E7 (4 strings)
- Staff 3: C7 (5 strings), E7 (4 strings)
- Staff 4: D (4 strings), A (4 strings), D (4 strings), A (4 strings)

The Open Minor Seventh & Suspended Chords

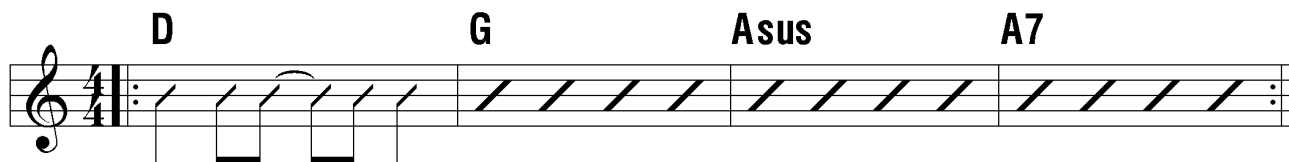


C **Dm** **G7** **C**

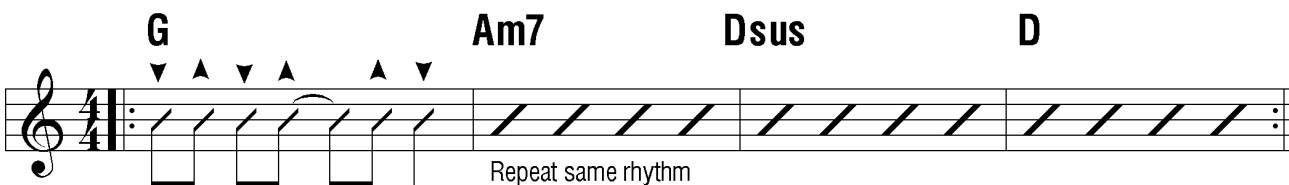


Repeat the same rhythm as the previous measure.

D **G** **Asus** **A7**




G **Am7** **Dsus** **D**




Repeat same rhythm

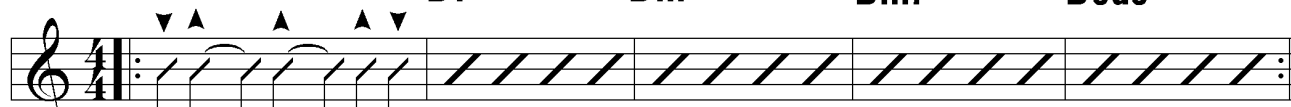
E **E7** **A7** **B7**




E **E7** **Em** **Em7** **Esus**



D **D7** **Dm** **Dm7** **Dsus**



A **A7** **Am** **Am7** **Asus**



Pop and Rock Chords

Certain chord forms sound great with modern sounding Pop guitar or Rock guitar playing. Here are a collection of chord forms and substitutions that work great in these styles.

Two Chords

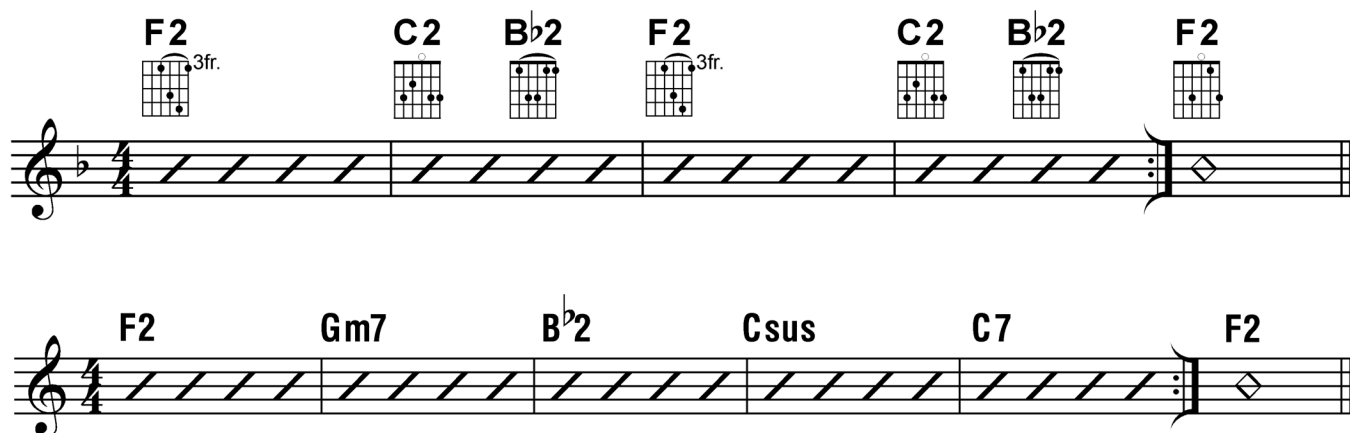
Two chords add the second step of a major scale to the major triad to form a chord 1-2-3-5. A Two chords can be substituted for any major chord and adds a richness to the sound.

Here are the most common open two chord forms.

Two Chords Open

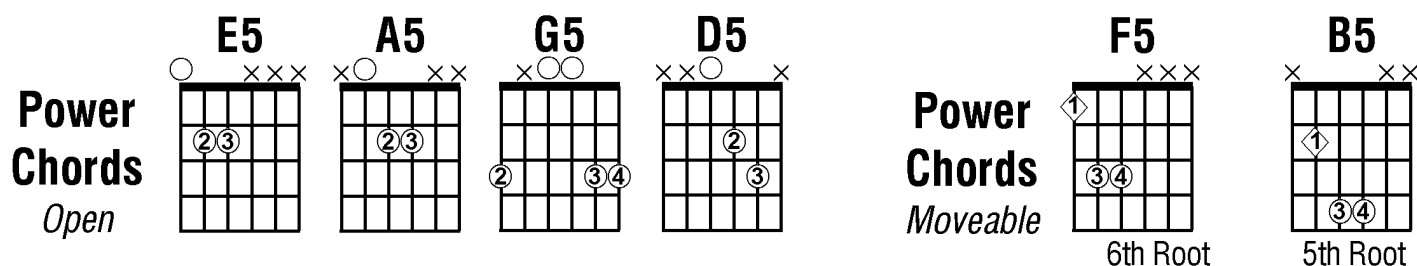
Here are the most common moveable two chord forms.

Two Chords Moveable



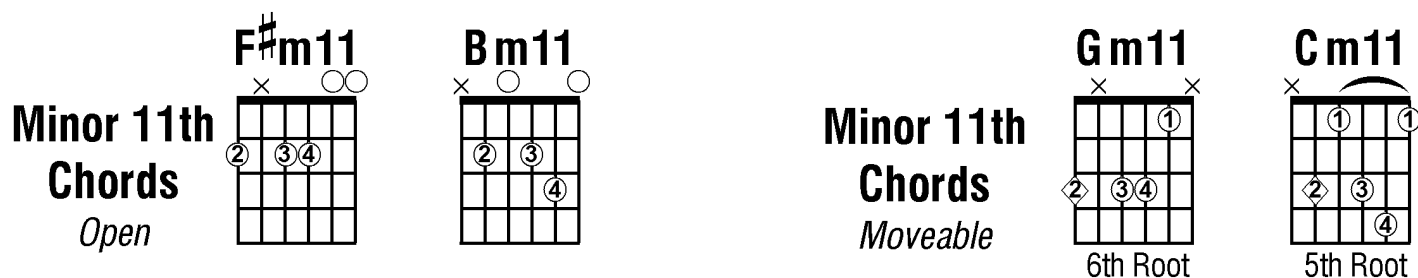
Power Chords

Power chords are chords that do not include the 3rd. So, the formula is 1-5.



Minor 11th Chords

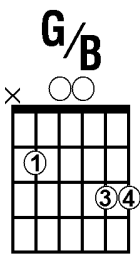
Minor 11th chords can be substituted for most minor chords to create a rich sound. The formula for a minor 11th is 1-b3-5-b7-(9)-11.



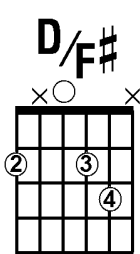
Inversions

Inversions are chords with a different note other than the root as the lowest tone. These are notated with a slash. The chord is above the slash and the desired bass note is beneath the slash.

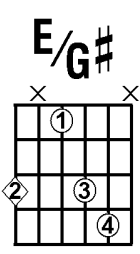
Inversions
3rd in Bass



D/F#



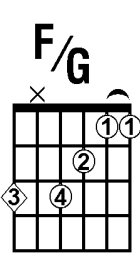
E/G#



6th Root

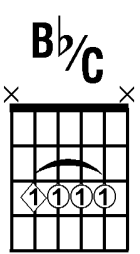
**Alternate
Bass
Chords**
Moveable

F/G



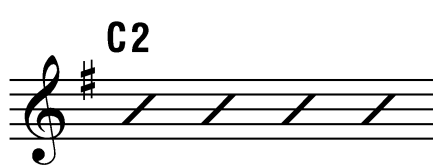
6th Root

Bb/C




5th Root

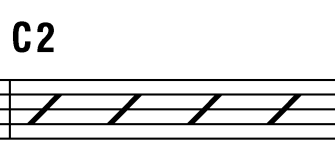
C2



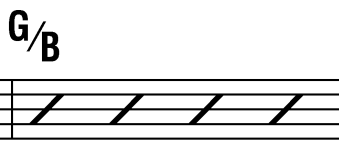
G/B




C2




G/B




C2




G/B




Dsus



D



D/F#



G

