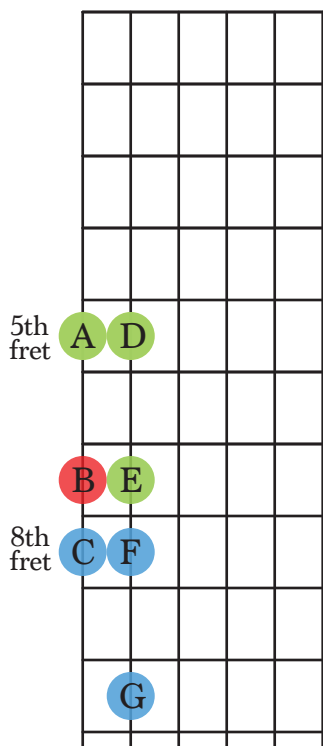
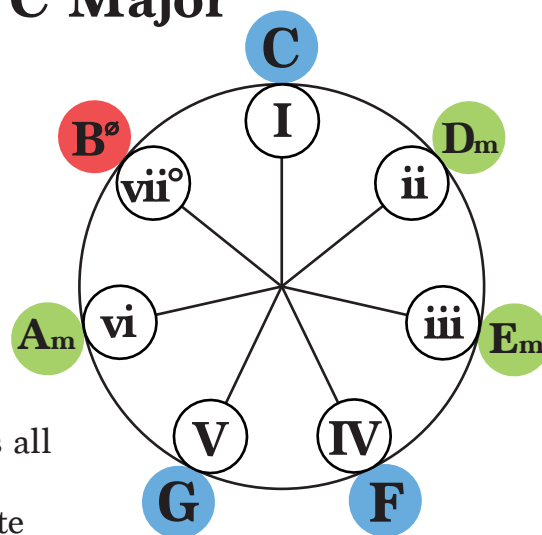
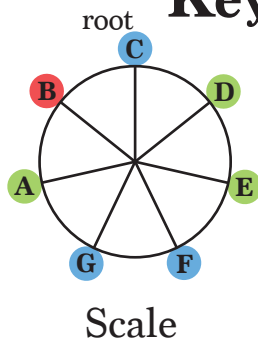


E A D G B E



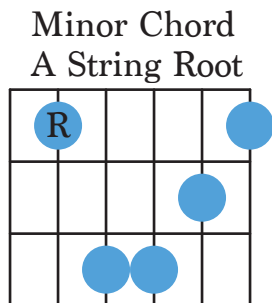
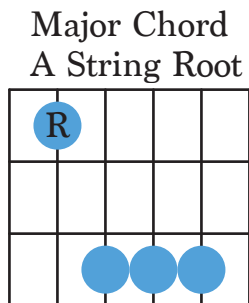
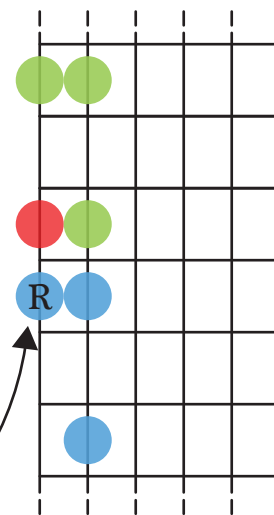
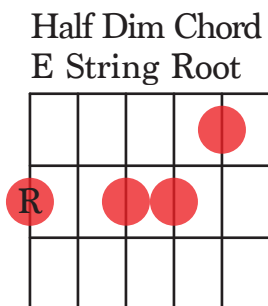
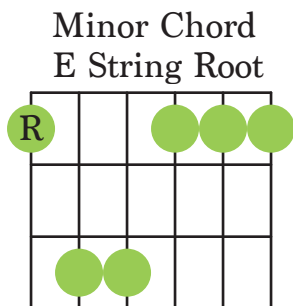
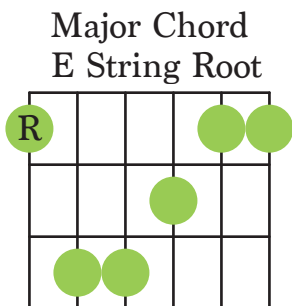
Key of C Major



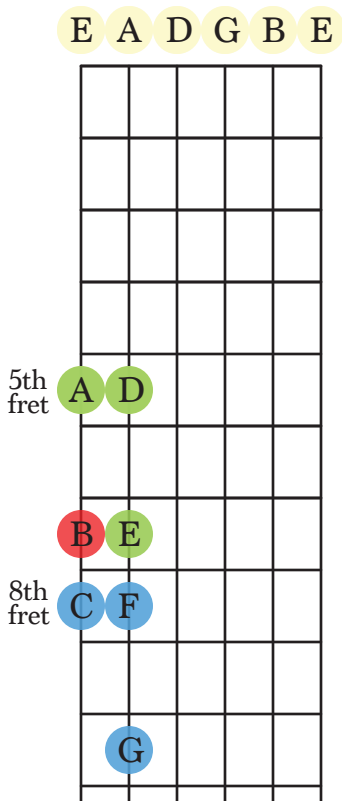
CHORDS

The chart on the right shows all the notes in a C major scale. Each note is also the root note of a chord. The notes in blue are root notes for Major chords, the green notes are Minor chord root notes, and the red is the diminished chord root note.

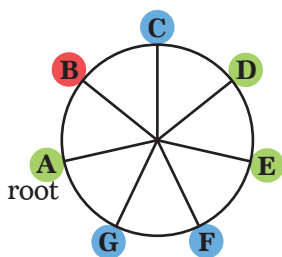
The shape on the right can be moved up and down the fingerboard to be in any key you like. The blue dots will always be major chord root notes, the green dots will always be minor chord root notes, and the red dots will always be diminished chords.



This note tells you what Major Key you're in. If it's on C, your set of chords is in C Major. If this note is on B^b, you're in the key of B^b.

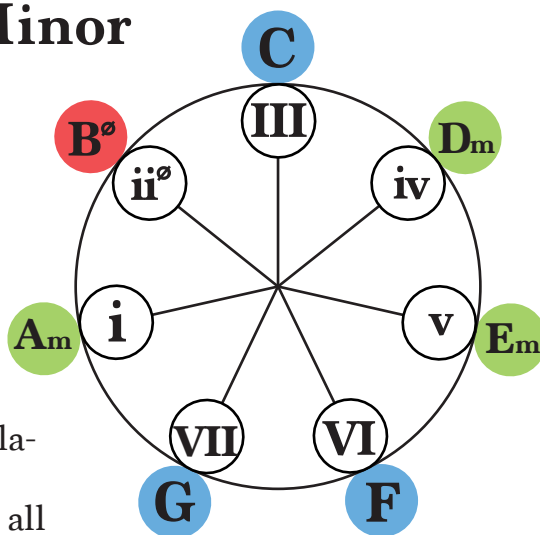


Key of A Minor



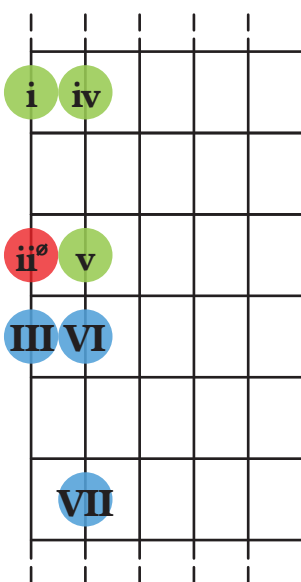
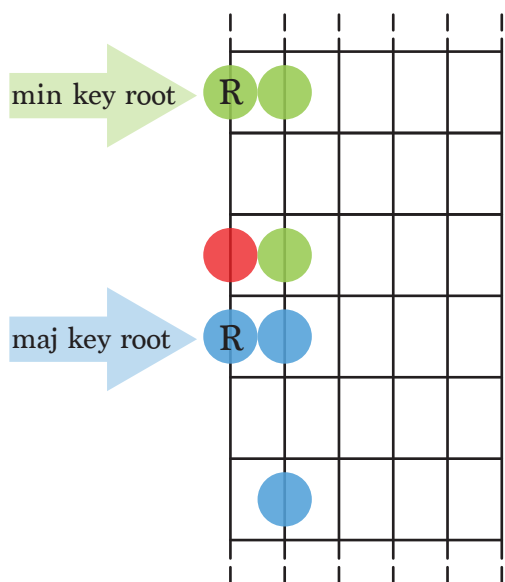
Scale

C Major and A Minor are relative keys, which means they share all the same notes and all the same chords. So, if you want to write a bar chord progression in a minor key, you can use the exact same shape and chords from the previous page.

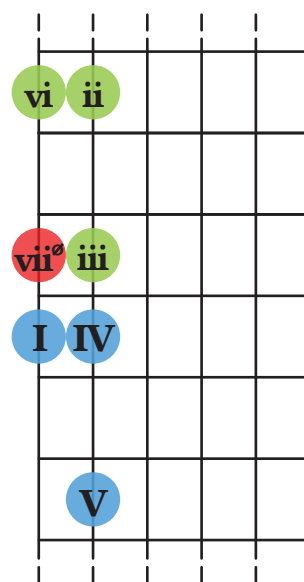


CHORDS

This is essentially a quick, movable system to create major key and minor key chord progressions using bar chords. Once you get comfortable navigating this shape, it's a great starting point to quickly write chord progressions.



MINOR KEY



MAJOR KEY