

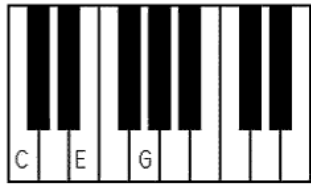
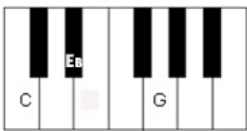


Chords 101

- CHORDS are combinations of notes (usually 3), all a skip apart.
- When a chord is “stacked in 3rds” the lowest note is the ROOT. The root names the chord.
- A chord may be called by either its letter name or its number.

C	Dm	Em	F	G	Am	B dim
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii^o

Chord Qualities

and how to build them

Major (C)	Minor (Cm)	Diminished (C ^o)	Augmented (C ⁺)
<i>Happy, sunny</i>	<i>Sad, angry</i>	<i>Suspenseful, scary</i>	<i>Open, floating</i>
<p>C Major Chord - Root Position</p> 	<p>C MINOR</p> 	<p>C DIMINISHED</p> 	<p>C AUGMENTED</p> 
<p>“3 – 2” Major 3rd – Minor 3rd</p>	<p>“2 – 3” Minor 3rd – Major 3rd</p>	<p>“2 – 2” Minor 3rd – Minor 3rd</p>	<p>“3 – 3” Major 3rd – Major 3rd</p>

Inversions, Slashes, and 7ths

1. Chords can be played in root position or in inversions. C-E-G, played in any order, is a C Major Chord.
2. Slash chords tell you to play a specific note as the lowest note. C/E tells you to play the C Major chord with E as the lowest note.
3. A number after a chord tells you to add the note that is that far from the root. G⁷ tells you to play G-B-D-F (because F is a 7th above G). G⁹ tells you to play G-B-D-(F)-A (because D is a 9th above C).
4. There are several types of seventh chords. The most common is the “Dominant Seventh” which is a “3-2-2” chord. C⁷, G⁷, B-flat⁷ are all Dominant Seventh chords. Other types of seventh chords include: Major (C^{maj7}), Minor (C^{min7}), Half Diminished (C^{min7b5}), and Fully Diminished (C^{dim7}). Google “types of seventh chords” for more information.