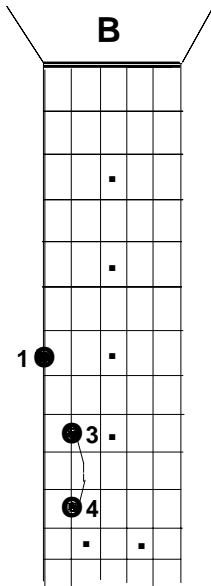
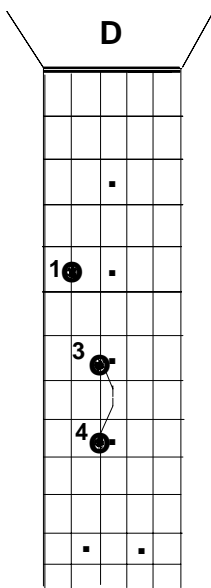
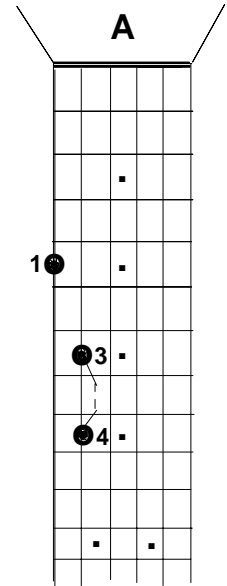


LEVEL II (A continuation of Lesson #4)

Here is the method for finding the two note "power chord", or this two string "back and forth" thing any where on the neck, for any root on the 6th and 5th strings.



The first finger is now on that B root note which is the 7th fret big (6th) string. Again that 3rd finger is on the next string two frets up. (9th) and that little finger has to stretch two more frets up (11th). This is not only an easier stretch, but, again you can see how easy it is to move the whole thing up or down. Moving it down two frets gives me that A root note again. (This sounds the same as that A we've been using, but without the open string advantage.)



Moving this to the next pair of strings, we find that D (Root) note on the 5th string. (This sounds the same as that D we've been using, but without the advantage of the open string.) But the really big advantage of finding these things up and down the neck is that we can play any chord with the same fingering. All we need to know is where these root notes are on the 6th and 5th strings.

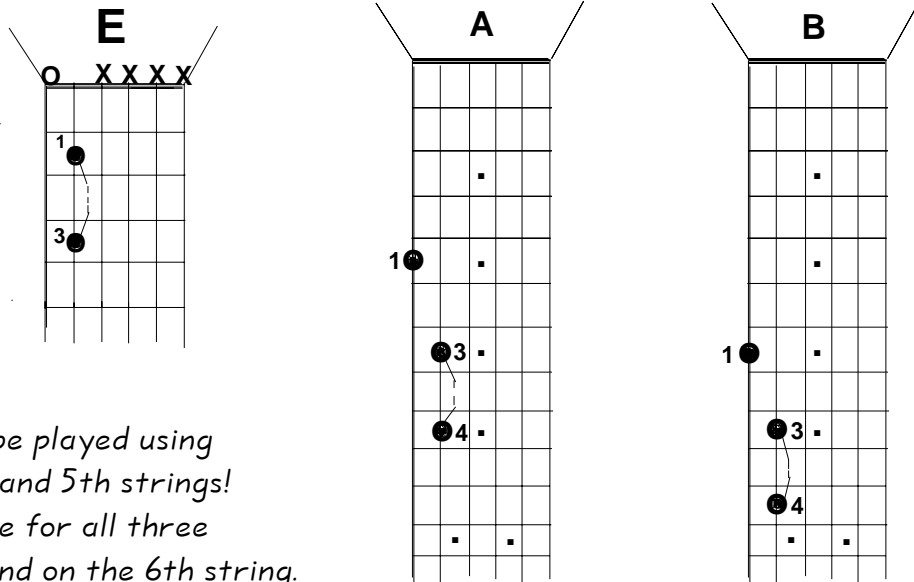
Again, Here are those notes written out on the neck for the 6th and 5th strings, and the theory to go along with that.

E	A		
0	0		
F	0	Bb/A#	
Gb/F#	0	B	
G	0	C	
Ab/G#	0	Db/C#	
A	0	D	
Bb/A#	0	Eb/D#	
B	0	E	
C	0	F	
Db/C#	0	Gb/F#	
D	0	G	
Eb/D#	0	Ab/G#	
E	0	A	

. **THEORY:** Some notes have two names! Example Eb (E flat) is the same note as D# (D sharp). For now, just being aware of this fact is enough. So you can see how we found that D note on the 5th string 5th fret. We could also find it on the 10th fret 6th string! You will find out that it is nice to have more than one place to find the same thing.
[see Supplement #6 Theory]

Let's look at the 12-bar in E and A using these ideas.

LEVEL II 12- Bar Two String Back and Forth Shuffle in E



This will all be played using only the 6th and 5th strings!
Our root note for all three chords is found on the 6th string.

BEAT COUNT strum || one & two & three & four & ||
All down thumb (T) or pick, shuffle rhythm

CD TRACK 65

E (I) E (I) E (I) E (I)

A (IV) A (IV) E (I) E (I)

B5 (V) A (IV) E (I) B5 (V)

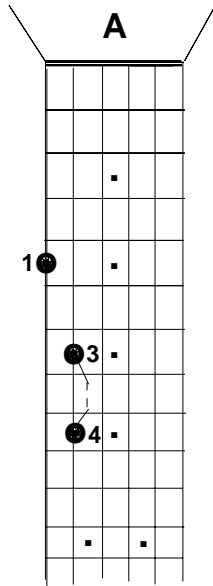
*End on the (I) chord

(Now, Try this in straight eight rhythm...)

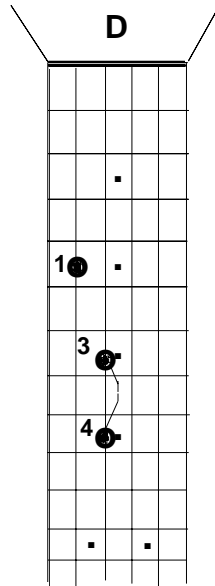
BEAT COUNT strum || one & two & three & four & ||

LEVEL II 12-Bar Two String Back and Forth Shuffle in A

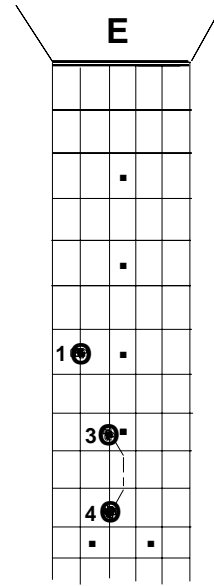
Here we will stay in A, but more importantly, this is a very good method for finding the I, IV and V chords in any key! We will start by using that same A from the last page. (This is of course our I chord now.)



So, our I chord root
(in this case A)
on the 6th string.
(in this case 5th fret)



our IV chord root
(in this case D)
on the next string(5th).
Same fret-(5th)



our V chord root
(in this case E)
Same string(5th)
Two frets up. (7th)

NOTE: This will be the same arrangement for all keys. In other words, we can find our I chord anywhere on that 6th string (ex. G on the 3rd fret) then our IV chord (C) on the next string same fret, then find our V chord (D) same string (5th) but two frets up. (Look two pages back-find those notes)

Ok, let's look at the TAB for these three. (A, D, and E.)

A	D	E
T	T	T
A	A 7 7 9 9 7 7 9 9	A 9 9 11 11 9 9 11 11
B 7 7 9 9 7 7 9 9	B 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	B 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

You should be able to plug these into the 12-bar in A without me writing them all out. (In fact you should now be able to do this in any key!)