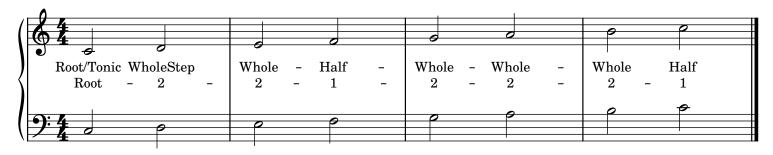
## Chord Shapes 1: Basic Scales and Triads:(C)

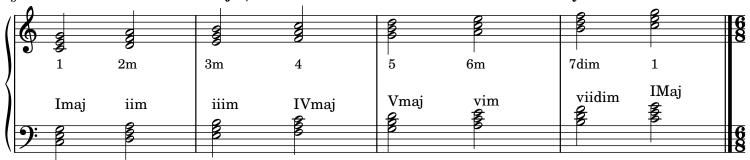
## (Foundational Knowledge. Apply to all 12 keys)

**JimO** 

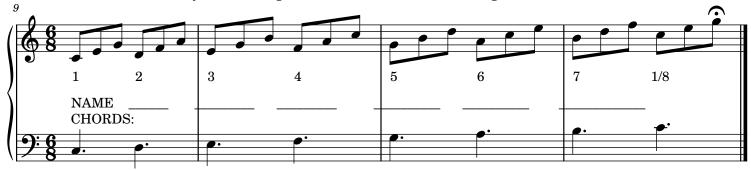
1. Start with a C major scale. The basic "Major" scale in Western Music uses this note grouping.



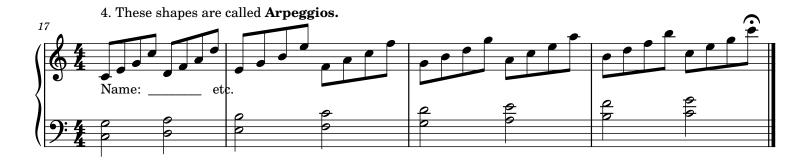
2. Build Major and Minor 3rds on each note of the scale to create 3-Part **Tertial Chords**. These are the **Diatonic major**, **minor and diminished triads/chords for the key**.



3. EXERCISES: Play the following with **broken chords** in 2 time signatures.







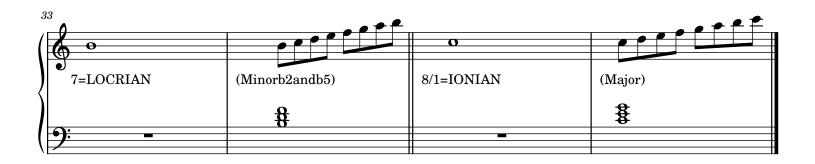
5. NEW CONCEPT: Each chord has it's own CHORD-SCALE. They all have different NAMES.



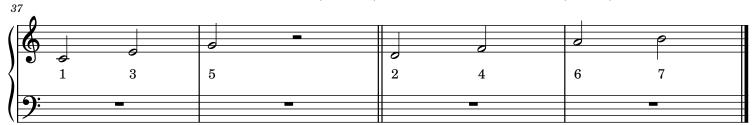
 $(Play\ through\ each\ scale.\ Notice\ how\ well\ they\ "fit"\ the\ chords.)$ 



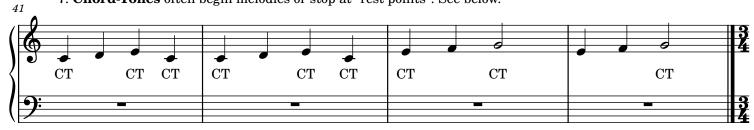




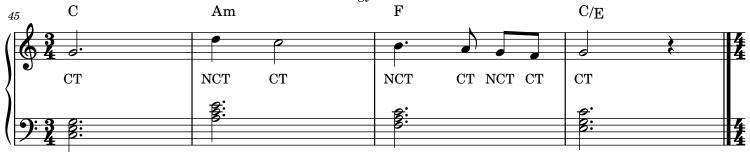
6. These scales contain CHORD-TONES (Passive) and NON-CHORD TONES (Active).



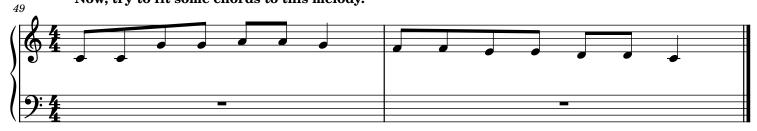
7. **Chord-Tones** often begin melodies or stop at "rest points". See below.



8. Non-Chord-Tones create tensions and energy to melodies. See Below.



9. The general category here is **CHORD-SCALE-AGREEMENT**. When harmonizing melodies we try to find chords that "fit" the melody. Chord-Tones totally "agree", for the most part. The Non-Chord-Tones will normally "lead" to Chord-Tones by creating tensions like the ones shown above. **Now, try to fit some chords to this melody.** 



<sup>\*</sup> Natural minor can also be called "relative" minor or simply, Aeolian mode.