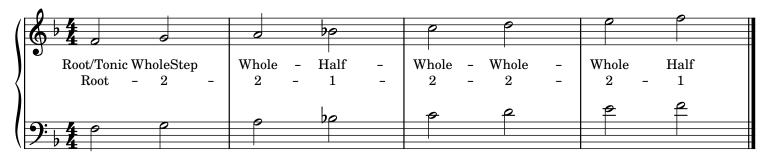
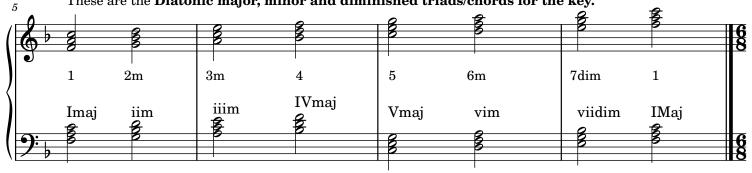
Chord Shapes 1: Basic Scales and Triads:(F) (Foundational Knowledge. Apply to all 12 keys)

JimO

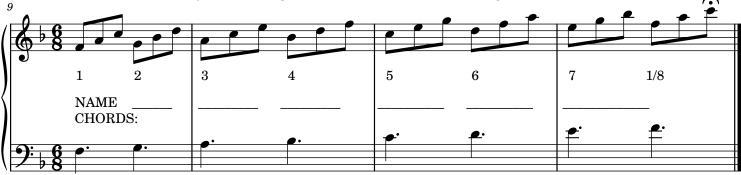
1. Start with a \underline{F} major scale. The basic "Major" scale in Western Music uses this note grouping.



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.





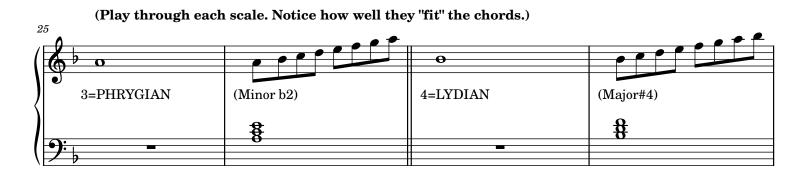
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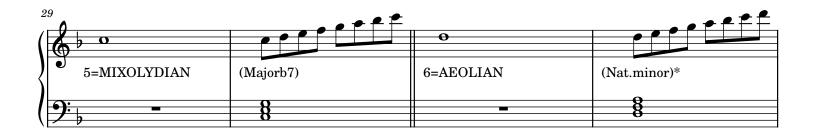
4. These shapes are called **Arpeggios.**

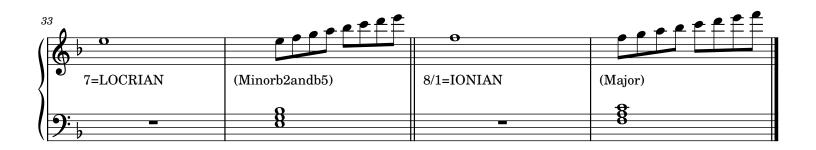


5. NEW CONCEPT: Each chord has it's own CHORD-SCALE. They all have different NAMES.

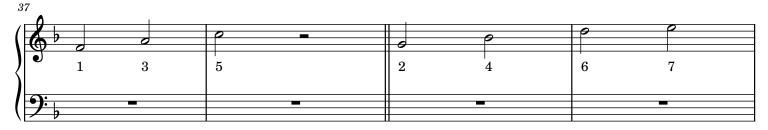




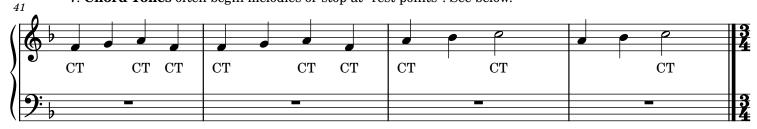


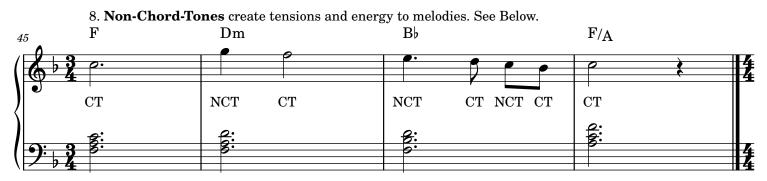


6. These scales contain CHORD-TONES (Passive) and NON-CHORD TONES (Active).



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





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.**



* Natural minor can also be called "relative" minor or simply, Aeolian mode.