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Electric Blues Essentials

LEVEL 2 • Guitar Skills



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Slow Blues Groove

UNIT 1 • LESSON 2 << PREVIOUS NEXT >>

Lesson notes Interactive tab Diagrams

Bars 1 & 2

For the first two bars, we are bringing in two very cool chord shapes to add to your repertoire! First up, let's talk 9th chords. A dominant 9th chord is simply a dominant 7th chord, with an added 9th above the chord. The 9th is the second degree of the major scale, up an octave. The notes for B9 will therefore be:

1, 3, 5, ~~7~~, 9 =

B, D#, F#, A, C#

In terms of where we can play this on the guitar, the first two shapes we are using for the track are as shown here. Note: We have drawn them out as a B9, but you simply move them up and down the neck to change root note (i.e. E9 would be the 7th fret for the second chord shape).

Course navigation

UNIT 1

Slow Blues

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Groove

We kick off the course with an intricate slow blues rhythm track. We'll go deep into the theory behind 12/8 time signatures, learn the progression and how to bring 9th, 13ths and various chromatic ideas into your slow blues grooves!

Lessons:

- 12/8 Time
- Bars 1 & 2
- Bars 3-6
- Bars 7-12
- Mix and Match

UNIT 2

7th Arpeggios

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Slow Blues

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...and the 13th chord? What's that?!

The dominant 13th chord is simply another extension of our dominant 7th chord family. Think of it as being part of the same family, so fundamentally the same makeup, but with a unique extension and character! In this case, and for guitar specifically, we would want this chord formula:

1, 3, 5, ~~b7~~, 9, 13 =

B, D#, F#, A, C#, C#

One final thing to note, before going through the actual shape, is that **we don't NEED certain notes to form this chord**. On the guitar, we have to be selective, as we only have so many fingers to use! The important notes are the root, 3rd, b7th and then the extension, which in this case is the 13th. Taking these notes gives us the chord shape that we are using for the second bar.



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