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Complete Guitar Esse...

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Complete Guitar Essentials

Welcome to Compete Guitar Essentials!

The Goals of this Course:

- You will be able to play the most common rock and pop chords as well as strum and finger patterns used on the guitar today.
- You will understand chord and melody fundamentals so you can create or learn songs by ear.
- You will be able to perform over 14 songs, covering rock, pop, classical, traditional, and country styles using chord charts, tablature, and guitar notation.
- You will be able to play strong and diverse rhythm and lead guitar
- You will have an intermediate to advanced knowledge and skill level on the guitar, with a clear view of the vast world of guitar music.
- You will have developed proper technique and finesse for impeccable production of tone, nuance, and phrasing.

How to use this course

The entire course can be accessed through the PDF version with links to audio examples or the web version of this program found at www.carywilliam.com/instruction. To access all of the audio samples that accompany the exercises and songs in this book, open the pdf version of the book found online and click the icons or access the whole library at <http://guitar.website.tk/guitar-instruction-resources/compguitar/files/cgwaves/>.

Private on-line instruction sessions can be purchased as well (Skype, Zoom). Please see www.carywilliam.com for ordering information and package types.

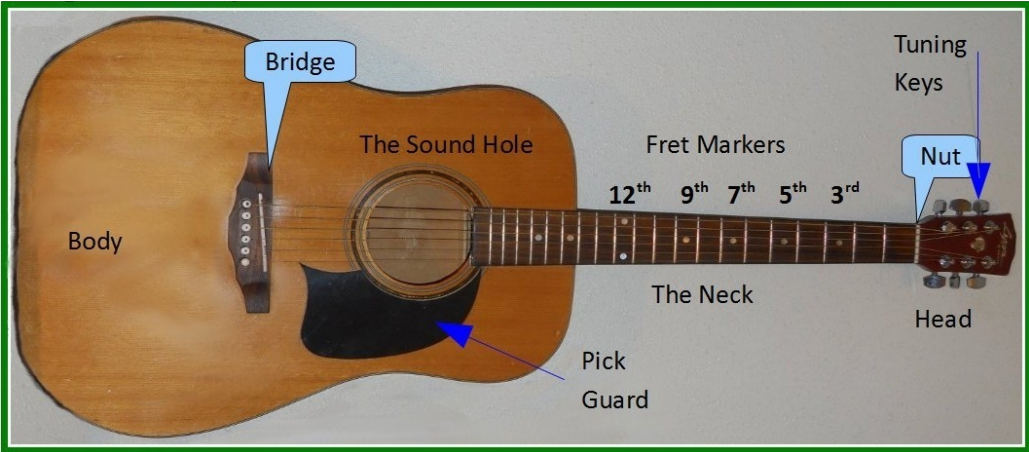
While it is recommended that you proceed through these course lessons in the order given so that all the foundational concepts are mastered as you go, feel free to skip around and try the lessons that appeal to you most. Learning happens most efficiently when we are excited, inspired and eager to try something new.

I wish you all the best in your musical adventures!

Cary William White, composer, performer, teacher and owner, Wildwood Pub

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Take a few minutes to learn and memorise the fret marker numbers, the basic components of the guitar, the number and note name of each string, and the names used to reference the left and right hand fingers.



String Names and Open Note:

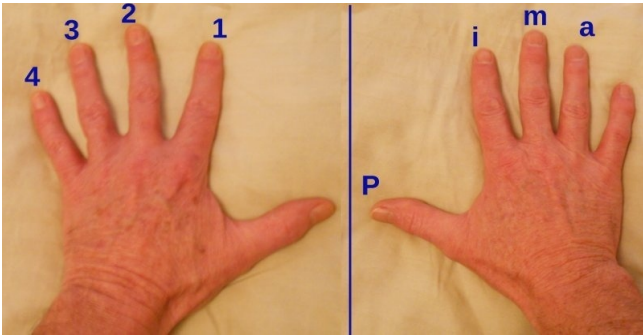


Beginning with the top string: **E A D G B E**

If that is hard to remember, try a word game:

Eddie Ate Dynamite Good Bye Eddie

Numbers are used to name the four fingers used on the left hand for fretting the guitar, while PIMA are used to name the right hand finger picking fingers.



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Strumming can be done with just your fingers stroking downward on the strings, with a guitar pick, or with a particular finger picking style (see next page). A guitar pick or plectrum is held between the thumb and index finger of the right hand, at a right angle to the hand so that it faces toward the guitar strings. Only about 1/8th of an inch of the pick is needed to strum or pick, therefore allow your fingers to hold the pick toward the middle.

- ✓ Place guitar on left leg, propped up to raise guitar.
- ✓ Angle guitar so “Head” is eye level.
- ✓ Right arm rests at elbow on top of guitar.



When fretting individual notes or groups of notes, called chords, it is vital that you develop proper form and technique. Learn this basic warmup exercise on the first string “E” and then review the techniques listed below to develop proper left hand fingering; this will go far in helping your notes to sound clean and clear. Pluck each note with pick in alternating strokes, up then down, etc.

Left Hand Fingering Techniques

Warm-up Exercise: 0-1-2-3-4-3-2-1-0 x 2 each string



Each number above represents both the fret and finger number; 0 would be open, 1 would be 1st finger, first fret, etc. This is a chromatic exercise performed twice on the 1st string, then twice on the 2nd string, all the way through all six strings. For audio example of warmup, see <http://guitar.website.tk/guitar-instruction-resources/compguitar/files/cgwaves/4-warmup.mp3>

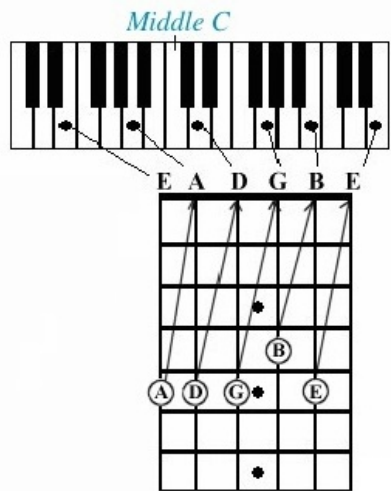
Technique:

- ✓ Use the finger tip to press the string as close to the front of the fret (rather than middle or back) for easiest play and clearest tone.
- ✓ Keep the thumb in the middle of the back of the next, base of hand parallel to the neck;
- ✓ keep the fingers curled, never bent backward.

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Getting in Tune!

Each string on the guitar is tuned to a specific note and octave based on the 88 keys of the piano, so one way to tune the guitar is to a piano or pitch pipe. The notes corresponding on the piano and guitar as follows:



www.fender.com/online-guitar-tuner also has an online guitar tuner

Finger Picking Techniques

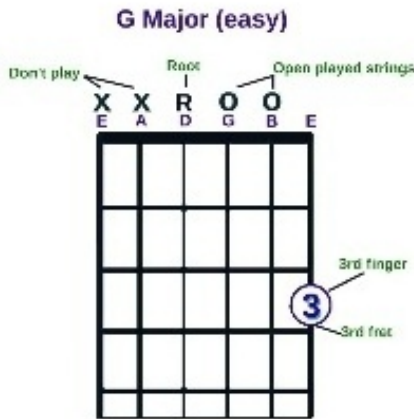
There are two ways to finger pick the guitar, **Rest Stroke** for single note phrases such as the warm-up exercise on the previous page, and **Free Stroke** for arpeggiated phrases, where you play one chord, but pluck each note of the chord separately.

Rest Stroke: Place your right hand thumb or “P” as we will call it from henceforth, on the 6th string to give the hand support. Straighten your fingers and place your “I” or right hand index finger on the 1st string and press down on the string slightly. Release the string, allowing “I” to then REST on the 2nd string. Repeat this stroke with the “M” or right hand middle finger.

To practice this stroke, perform the Warm Up exercise on the previous page using the Rest Stroke, alternating “I” and “M” for each note played.

Free Stroke: Place right hand directly over the hole of the guitar, roll it forward slightly while reaching just under the 1st string with “I”, pluck it and let the finger curl back toward the palm. Repeat this process with the “M” finger. Note the right hand does not rest or touch the guitar, only the “Free” stroke of the finger as it plucks the string.

Practice this stroke with the Warm Up exercise. Remember to alternate the “I” and “M” finger with each stroke.



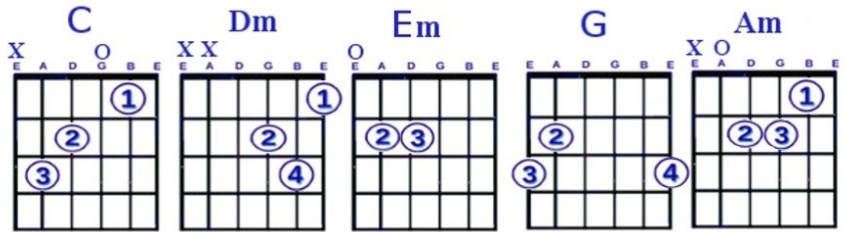
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Chords

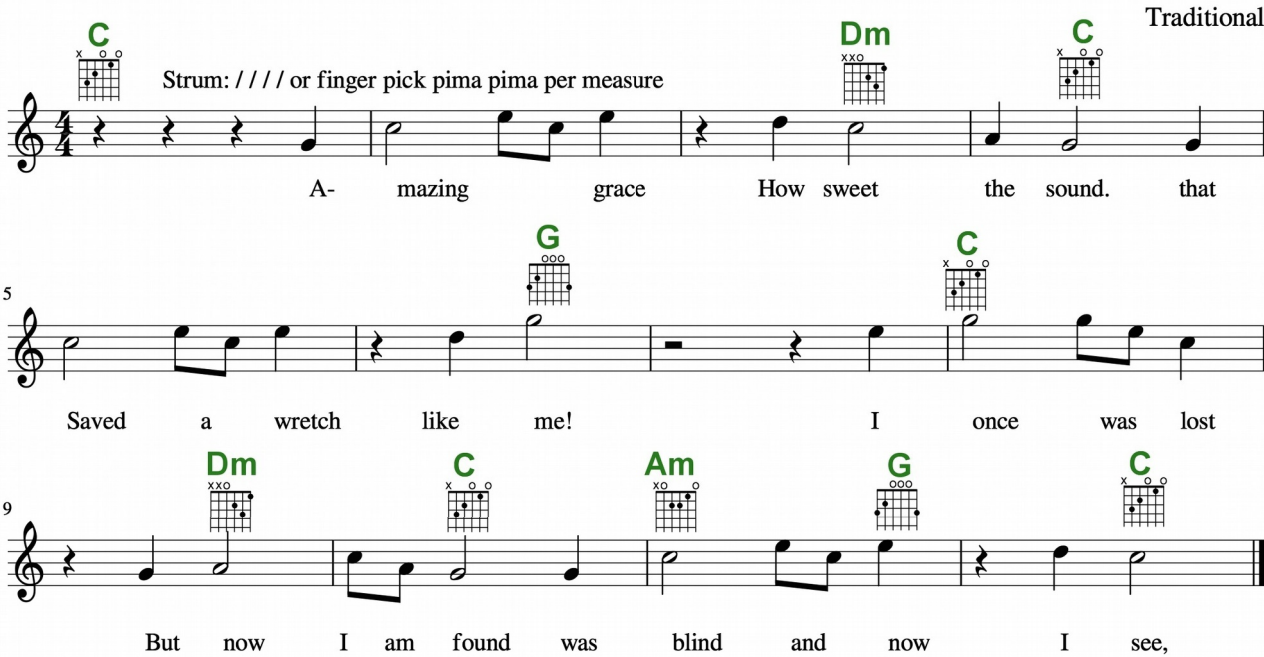
This image illustrates how to read a chord grid, with each vertical line representing the six strings of the guitar and the horizontal lines representing each fret.

Circled numbers represent the suggested finger and is placed on a particular string and fret. The “X’s” above any string are strings not played, the “R” represents the root or tonic of the chord, “O” is for strings played open.

This G Major (easy) chord then would be sounded by strumming strings 1-4, with only the 3rd left hand finger placed on the 1st string, 3rd fret. Once you get the hang of reading that chord grid, proceed to learn the following chords in the Key of C Major and then practice changing chords and strumming with “Amazing Grace”:



Amazing Grace!



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Guitar Notation

In order to play complex songs or melodies, reading music is vital for playing well written songs. For guitar music, the Treble Clef is used, along with 3 ledger lines from the Bass Clef. Notice the main symbols used to indicate what note is to be played are notes, for tones, and rests for places of silence.

In a song with 4/4 Time Signature a whole note would receive all four beats within a measure, a half note would count for two beats, a quarter note one beat, and finally an eighth note would receive 1/2 beat, thus allowing it to be played eight times within a measure (bar line to bar line).

Note Values:

Rest Values:

Treble Clef

Time Signature - 4 beats per measure, quarter note gets the beat

Musical notation showing note values: Whole (1-2-3-4), Half (1-2 3-4), Quarter (1 2 3 4), Eighth (1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &), Whole (1-2-3-4), Half (1-2 3-4), Quarter (1 2 3 4), Eighth (1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &).

Note Names and Pitches (A B C D E F G) on the Treble Clef:

Spaces: spell F-A-C-E

Lines: Eddy Ate Dynamite Good Bye Eddie

Take a moment to memorise the names of the spaces and lines on the staff. Notice that the notes ascend alphabetically – e-f-g-a-b-c-d-e-f-g..., etc. Seven notes are used in reading music, so after G comes A.

Play through all the notes of the guitar, beginning with low “E” and ending on high “G”. Say the name of the note on the staff as you play it.

Musical notation showing the sequence of notes E through G across the strings (6th to 1st) and frets (0 to 3).

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Before you are able to read and play through the melody on “Amazing Grace”, you may need some practice on each of the strings we will be playing, so let's begin with notes on the 1st or “E” string:

Musical notation and fretboard diagrams for the 1st string exercise, showing notes E, F, G and corresponding fret positions (Open, 1, 3).

Say the note name aloud as you play the note on your guitar; this will speed memorisation!

Alternate Finger picking exercise for the 1st string, showing notes G, F, E, G, F, E, E, E, F, F, G, F, E with corresponding fret positions (i, m, i, m, i, m, i, m, i, m, i, m, i).

Once you have played through the 1st string exercise a few times, proceed to learn and play the notes on the 2nd or “B” string:

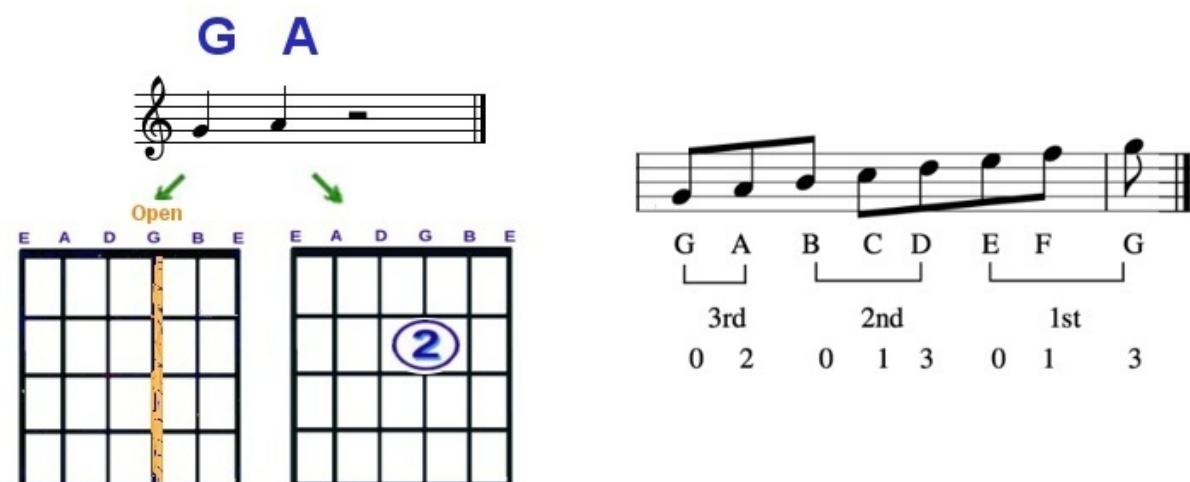
Musical notation and fretboard diagrams for the 2nd string exercise, showing notes B, C, D and corresponding fret positions (Open, 1, 3).

Alternate Finger picking exercise for the 2nd string, showing notes B, D, D, C, D, D, B, C, D, B with corresponding fret positions (i, m, i, m, i, m, i, m, i, m).

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Notes on Strings 1 - 3

Now we add the two notes played on the 3rd or “G” string to the other six notes we have learned so far. Once familiar with the 3rd string notes, play through the complete scale of notes we have learned so far. Be sure to say the note name aloud as you play:



3rd and 2nd String Exercise



Amazing Grace on Three Strings!

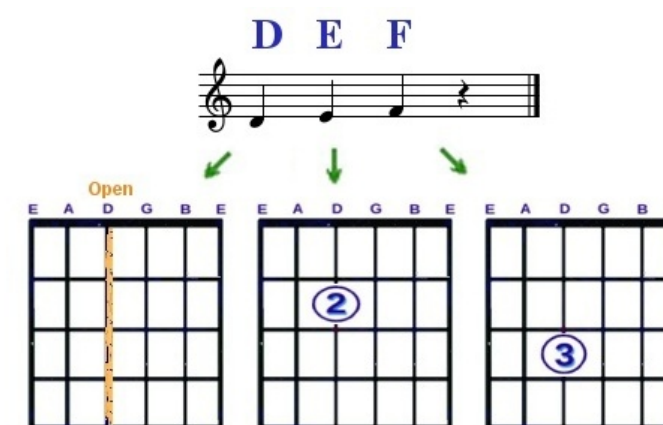
Use guitar pick alternately, down up down up.....



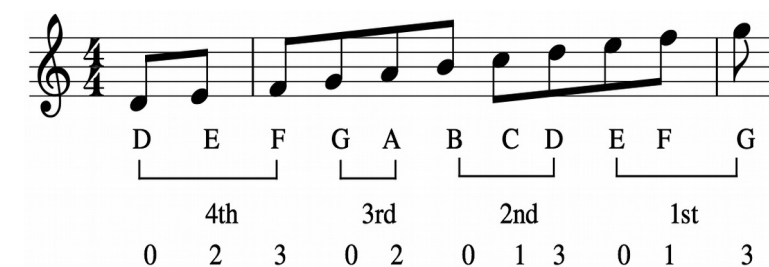
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Notes on the Fourth or “D” String

Now the music begins to get fun, for by adding the Fourth or “D” string notes, we are able to learn our first finger picking pattern to pluck individual notes from a chord, or what is called “Arpeggiation”, which is a very pretty and common way to play the guitar. First learn the next three notes, then integrate them with the other notes learned so far:



Play all the notes you have learned so far on Strings 1-4:



Now play all the notes as a scale, beginning and ending on the open 4th String “D”:

Notice the suggested fingerings for each note!



Remember: Say the Name of the Note as you first read it on the staff, then fret and string number. Saying the note and its placement out loud, greatly increases your memorisation of the staff!

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Notes on Strings 1 - 4

Diagram showing notes on strings 1-4 (D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G) and fret positions (0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 3).

“Estudio for Four Strings”

As you play this beautiful song, keep in mind that all of the lower notes (**strings 3 and 4**) are plucked with the “P” finger, while the **2nd string** notes are always plucked with the “i” finger, and the **1st string** notes are always plucked with the “m” finger. This is your first arpeggiated song! *(Take note of the G# - a sharp raises the pitch one fret from open 3rd string to 1st fret 3rd string)*

Arpeggiated melody notation with fingerings (p, i, m, i, p, i, m, i) and fret numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 1).

Note and Chord Theory

Let us look at the chords used in the arpeggiation played in Estudio. Using your chart above finger each chord as shown and strum four times.

Diagram showing chord shapes for Am, E Maj, Bm, A7, Dm/F, and Dm, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and fret positions.

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Strings 1-4 Exercises

This next exercise gives you the opportunity to play the melody (top note) and a harmony (two or more notes played at the same time). You will play the higher notes alternating “i” and “m” right hand finger picking, while “P” plucks the lower bass note:

Exercise notation showing alternating fingerings (m, i, m, i) and plucking (p) for the lower bass note.

Now try playing this version of Estudio with just a straight down strum on each of the chords below:

Chord progression notation for the straight down strum version of Estudio.

Daily Practice Routine!

- I. Warmup Exercises:**
 - 012343210 x 2 each string. Alternate i & m fingers or pick
 - 1234 x 2, then move up one fret. When your first finger reaches the 5th fret do 4321 x2, then move down one fret till you reach the first fret.
- II. Scales** – Practice the notes on strings 1-4 using the scale for four strings.
- III. Chord Songs** - Review chords and strums for “Amazing Grace” and “Estudio”
- IV. Notation Exercises:**
 - All exercises for strings 1-4
 - Amazing Grace on 3 Strings
 - Strings 1-4 Exercise;
 - “Estudio”

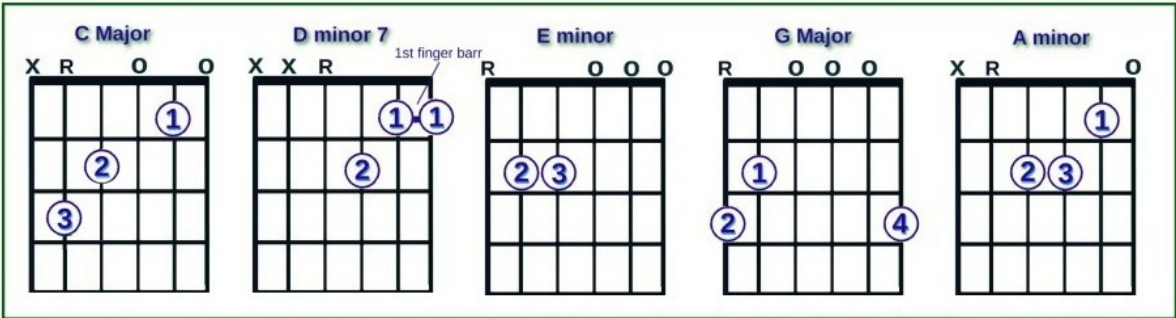
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Two Part Song

There are two ways to play the exercise below:

- Read and play the notes to perform the *instrumental melody and harmony* of the song.
- Strum the **chords** with four down strokes per measure while you sing the words and melody.

This is a great song for a duo! One person plays the chords and/or sings, while the other plays the notated melody and harmony.



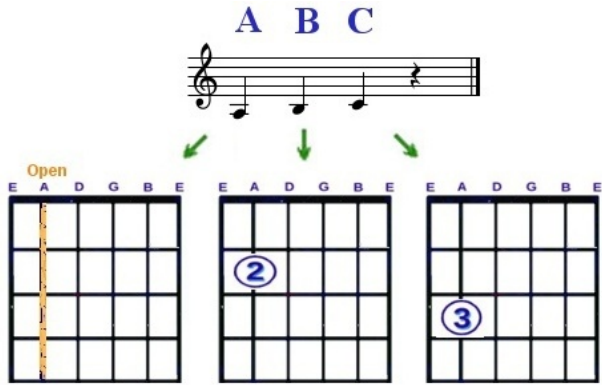
“Jingle Bells”

Sheet music for “Jingle Bells” with guitar chords and lyrics. The chords are Cmaj, Dm7, Gmaj, and Cmaj. The lyrics are: i m i i m i Jing - le bells Jing - le Bells Ji - ngle all the way! Oh what fun it is to ride in-a one horse o - pen sleigh! Dash - ing through the snow, on - a one horse o - pen sleigh over the fields we go laugh - ing all the way

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Notes on the 5th String “A” and 6th String “E”

You are about to complete your knowledge of First Position notes on the guitar! The 5th string “A” and the 6th string “E” are presented here for it's completion:



Do this exercise both with guitar pick, alternating up and down, as well as using your “i” and “m” fingers alternating.

Musical notation and fretboard diagrams for the 5th string (A) and 6th string (E). The 5th string is shown with notes E, F, G and the 6th string with notes E, A, D, G, B, E. Fretboard diagrams show fingerings: 1 for E on 5th string, 3 for A on 6th string.

Strings 4-6 Exercises

Musical notation for Strings 4-6 Exercises. The first exercise is in 4/4 time and the second is in 3/4 time. Both exercises show a sequence of notes on the 4th, 5th, and 6th strings.

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First Position Studies

Play through each exercise using both guitar pick and the “i” and “m” fingers, alternating strokes.

Sheet music for the C Major Scale in first position, 4/4 time. The notes are E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Below the notes, the string numbers and frets are indicated: String #: 6th, 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, 1st; Fret #: 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 3.

C Major Scale

Sheet music for the C Major Scale in first position, 4/4 time. The notes are E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

A Minor Scale

Sheet music for the A Minor Scale in first position, 4/4 time. The notes are A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

In this full version of “Estudio”, be sure to attend to R.H. & L.H. Fingerings!

Estudio By Matteo Carcassi

Sheet music for the Estudio by Matteo Carcassi, 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves of music, with fingerings indicated for both right and left hands. The word "Fine" is written above the third staff.

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We now conclude our sight-reading studies with an arpeggio study called “Suite in C Major”, by Matteo Carcassi (1792-1853). If you enjoy this type of music I encourage to find some of his other studies like “Study in A Minor” and “Study in A Major”, which are both delightful, complex and yet elegantly simple. Some other masters to consider are Frances Tarrega and H. Villa Lobos.

This study has four separate sections, thus it is called a suite. Pay close attention to the suggested left hand fingerings, and use your right hand “P” for the lower or bass notes, and “i”, “m”, and “a” for the arpeggiations on the last 3 or 4 strings.

Suite in C Major

Prelude

Sheet music for the Prelude of the Suite in C Major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music, with fingerings indicated for both right and left hands. The word "Prelude" is written above the first staff.

Andantino

Sheet music for the Andantino of the Suite in C Major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves of music, with fingerings indicated for both right and left hands. The word "Andantino" is written above the first staff.

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Waltz

21

30

38

Allegretto

52

58

67

73

Fine'

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Daily Practice Routine!

- I. Warmup Exercises:**
- 012343210 x 2 each string. Alternate i & m fingers or pick
 - 1234 x 2 then move up one fret. At the 5th fret do 4321 x2 moving down.
 - 1324 x2 going up, 4231 x 2 coming down
 - 143424 x 2 going up, 424341 coming down
- II. Scales** – C major and A minor scales
- III. Chord Songs** - “Amazing Grace”, “Estudio”, “Jingle Bells”
- IV. Notation Songs:** “Estudio”, “Suite in C Major”

In this next section we are returning to our chord work, combining it with our notation work, and then moving you into reading Tablature, which is the most common way for most pop musicians to learn difficult rhythms and leads on guitar.

Take a few passes at this exercise to get a feel for how to pluck the bass note with the “P” finger stroking downward and the other notes in the chord with “i”, “m” and “a” in an upward simultaneous motion.

Glory of Love – Chords and Rhythm

Guitar

Gtr.

Gtr.

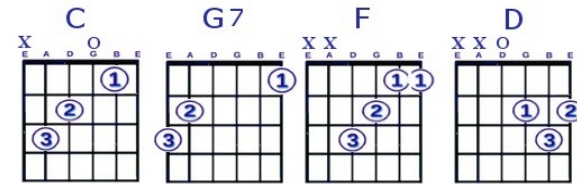
Fine

C

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Chords and Tablature Studies

Glory of Love can be played three different ways: A Chord song with a Bass-Down strum, sight-reading rhythm song, and a notated melody with finger picking. Please try all three!



Glory of Love

Strun: Bass, Down, Bass Down per measure

Voice: You got to give laugh a lit-tle Take cry a lit-tle Let Before your poor heart roll

Guitar: (Capo 8)

Vo. *break by a lit-tle... That's the stor-y of That's the glor-y of love! As*

Gtr. *s*

Chords: F, C, G7, C, Fine

Vo. F C D

long as there's the two of us we got the world and all it's charms and when the world is

Gtr. 8

G7

Vo.

through with us We got each o - thers C

Gtr.

s

You got to

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Tablature

Now you know how to read chord grids and play a simple rhythm to perform a song, and you know how to read the notes in First Position on the guitar. Now we direct our studies to **Tablature**, which uses a visual reference where the six horizontal lines represent each of the 6 strings, numbers placed on each line represent the left hand finger(s) to be used. The music flows from left to right providing the sequence and combination of notes. The numbers placed below the tablature underneath the fingerings indicate which left finger should be used to play that note:

Play through this short passage, reading the tab, then play using the notes:

Before we learn our first tablature song, play through the “**C**” **scale** using tablature, and the following little rock riff that we will later use in our first rock song exercise.

Basic Rock Riff

Use a guitar pick on this one to get a more percussive sound on the harmonies. Notice the suggested L.H. Fingers for all pairs of notes uses just the 1st and 3rd all the way through the song.

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You now have the choice in “Andante” to learn this cool classical song with the **notes** or the **tab** or both, which is what I recommend so that you get the rhythm correct. Please take note of the suggested Right Hand (R.H.) fingerings on top of the staff and the Left Hand (L.H.) fingerings. Have fun!

Andante By Fernando Sor

R. H.-

6

Fine

11

15

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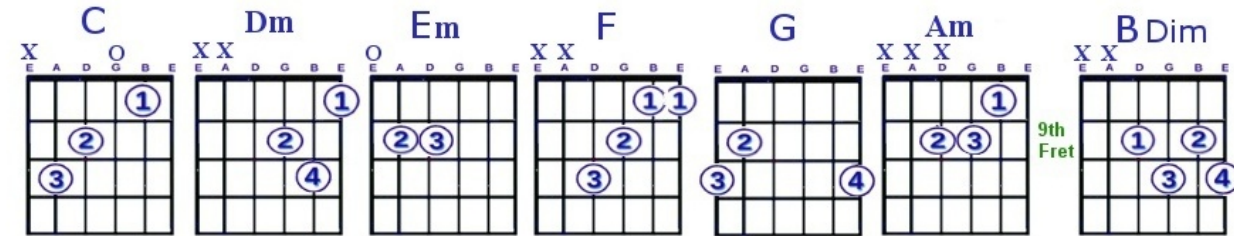
Good Ol' Rock n Roll

6

Blues Shadow

Chord Scales

Music is very mathematical, both in the formulation of each chord and harmony, but also in what chords usually sound together in a particular key. Strum each chord in the Key of C below four times, beginning and ending with the 1st or “Tonic” chord:



The chart below gives you a map to the chords we will cover in this section, and provides you the chords most often played in each Diatonic Major and Minor Key. Minor keys contain most of the same chords and tones as its related Major Key and is always begun with the Submediant of that key; C Major relative minor is the Key of A Minor, G's relative minor is the Key of E Minor.

Play through each chord in each key, strumming each chord downward before going to the next.

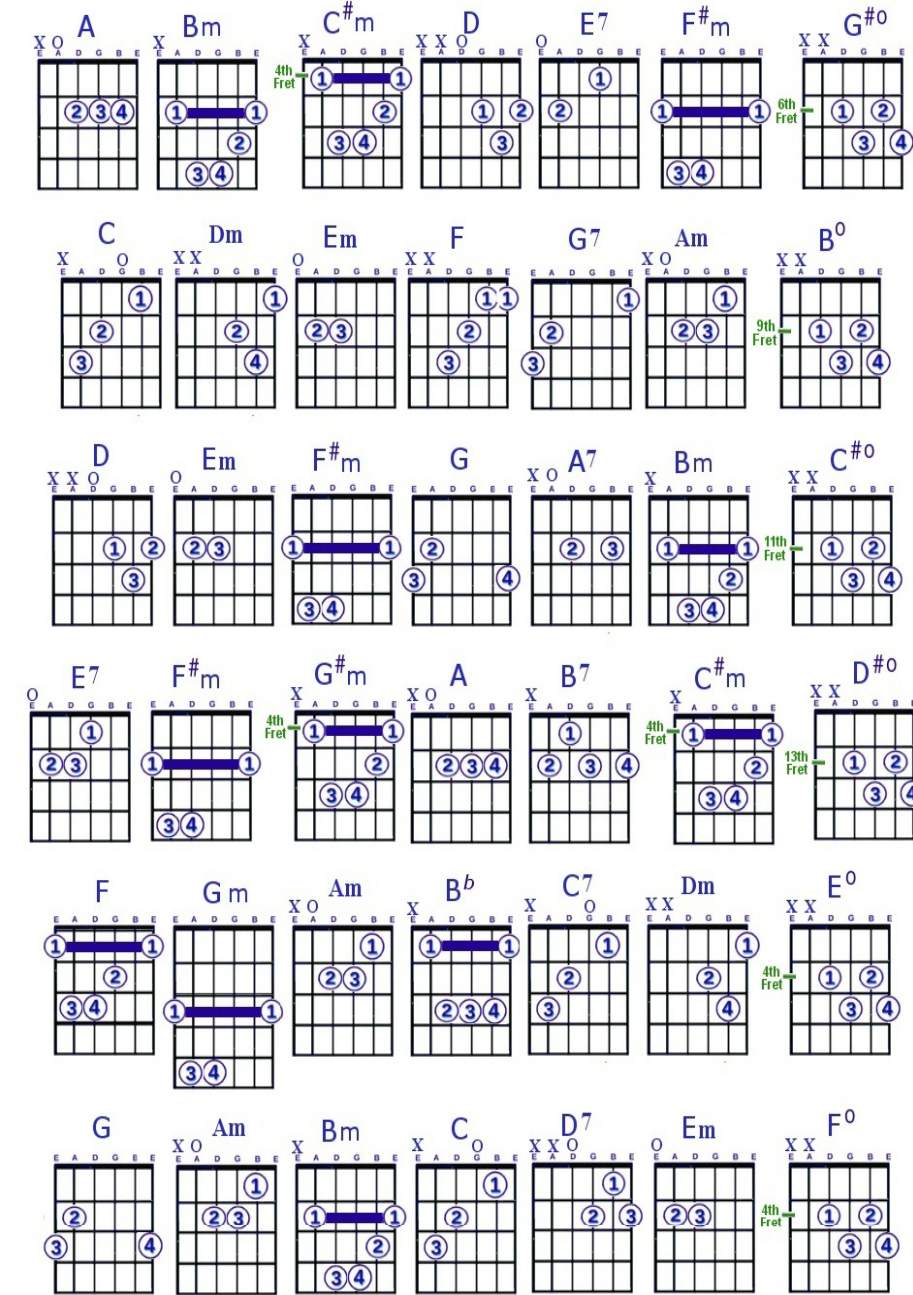
Key	Tonic Major I	Subtonic Minor iim	Mediant Minor iiim	Subdominant Major IV	Dominant 7 th Major V	Submediant Minor ivm	Leading Tone Diminished (°) VII
A	A	Bm	C#m	D	E7	F#m	G#° (6 th fret)
C	C	Dm	Em	F	G7	Am	B° (9 th fret)
D	D	Em	F#m	G	A7	Bm	C#° (1 th fret)
E	E	F#m	G#m	A	B7	C#m	D#° (13 ^h fret)
F	F	Gm	Am	Bb	C7	Dm	E° (2 nd fret)
G	G	Am	Bm	C	D7	Em	F#° (4 th fret)

This chart is also instrumental in helping you to transpose a given song in a given key to a higher or lower ranged key. This is very useful to change the key of song too high for your vocals for example. Say you are in the Key of C, and want the song lower so you can reach the vocal notes easier, so you choose to try the Key of A instead. Using this chart you would simply replace all seven chords used in the Key of C with the same chord in the Key of A. For example where there is a C you would play an A, Dm would become Bm, Em would become C#m, and so forth, all the way through the rest of the chords in each Chord Scale.

If you found chords listed in the chart you do not know, check out the next page for more chords.

Chords for the Keys of A, C, D, E, F and G Major

Play through each key using four down strokes for each chord. Please notice that many of the chords like D, C, G and A are used in several different keys, so there are not that many new chords to learn. Once you are comfortable with each chord, practice each key with various rhythms (B down, bass down, up, down up, etc.) and mix the chords up in each key, just doing the I IV and V, then going to iim, iim, and the vim chords in the key.



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Chord or Rhythm Charts

The song below uses a simple rhythm chart to learn and play a song. You can play 4 strums down per measure, or pick the bass note alone on the 1st and 3rd beat, with a down strum on the 2nd and 4th beat. (**B ↓ B ↓ per measure**)

All of Me

Chord chart for "All of Me" in 4/4 time. The chart consists of four lines of music, each with a 4-measure staff. Chords are indicated above the staff, and lyrics are written below. The rhythm is indicated by slashes (//) for strums and 'B' for bass notes.

Line 1: C, E7, A7. Lyrics: "Allof me whynot take all of me Can't you see I'mnogood"

Line 2: Dm, E7, Am7, D7. Lyrics: "with - out you Take - my - lips Iwantto lose them Take my arms I'llnever"

Line 3: Dm, G7, C, E7, A7. Lyrics: "use them. Yourgoodmbye Left mewith eyesthatcry How canI get alongwith-

Line 4: Dm, F, Fm, C, E7, A7, Dm, G7, C. Lyrics: "out you? You took thepartthat once was myheartso whynotwhynot take all of me?"

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Strum Patterns and Finger Picking Patterns

Practice each strum or finger picking pattern with each chord in each key below:

Four boxes showing strum and finger picking patterns for 4/4 and 3/4 time signatures.

Box 1 (4 Count - 4/4):
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
1 2 3 4
B ↓ B ↓
1 2 3 4
B ↓ ↑ B ↓ ↑
1 2 & 3 4 &
B ↓ PAUSE ↑ ↓ ↓
1 2 3 & 4 &

Box 2 (3 Count - 3/4):
↓ ↓ ↓
1 2 3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↑
1 2 3 &
B ↓ ↓
1 2 3
B ↓ ↑ ↓
1 2 & 3

Box 3 (4 Count - 4/4):
p i m a
1 2 3 4
p a m i
1 2 3 4
p i m a m i m a
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Box 4 (3 Count - 3/4):
p i m a m i
1 & 2 & 3 &
p i m i a i
1 & 2 & 3 &
p i m i m i
a a
1 & 2 & 3 &

Key	Tonic Major I	Subtonic Minor iim	Medient Minor iiim	Subdominant Major IV	Dominant 7 th Major V	Submedient Minor ivm	Leading Tone Diminished (°) VII
A	A	Bm	C#m	D	E7	F#m	G#° (6 th fret)
C	C	Dm	Em	F	G7	Am	B° (9 th fret)
D	D	Em	F#m	G	A7	Bm	C#° (1 th fret)
E	E	F#m	G#m	A	B7	C#m	D#° (13 ^h fret)
F	F	Gm	Am	Bb	C7	Dm	E° (2 nd fret)
G	G	Am	Bm	C	D7	Em	F#° (4 th fret)

Complete Guitar Essentials

Review

Before we proceed to advanced chords, scales and theory, we pause to review what foundational studies have been covered so far, what you should be practicing in your daily routine, and how you can begin to apply what you have learned to the music you wish to learn or improve.

This book has given you just a few chord and rhythm songs to practice, but to really grow strong in your chord and rhythm abilities you will want to expand the songs you play and practice. My favorite sources for chord and tablature songs are www.ultimate-guitar.com and www.chordie.com , for their user contributed database of songs is vast, from rock and jazz to pop and country, they should have any song you are interested in playing. Take a moment now and see if you can find a few new songs to add to your daily practice.

Tip: I suggest you highlight all the text of a song at the UG or chordie web sites, right click copy and then paste the text into a word processor where you can make the song easier to read with bigger fonts, bolding the chords, and printing out to your printer or uploading to your tablet.

As you can see below, your daily practice routine should now include 5-15 minutes of warmups and scales, 5-15 minutes of chord exercises and songs, 5-15 minutes on notation and classical songs, and 5-15 minutes of tablature songs and leads

For optimum progress in your music you should aim for a minimum of a half hour, with an hour or two of daily practice as your goal.

Daily Practice Routine!

I. Warmup Exercises

- 012343210 x 2 each string. Alternate i & m fingers or pick
- 1234 x 2 then move up one fret. At the 5th fret do 4321 x2 moving down.
- 1324 x2 going up, 4231 x 2 coming down
- 143424 x 2 going up, 424341 coming down

* Remember to use Alternate i & m fingers or alternating guitar pick on all single note exercises!

II. Scales – Practice the C Major and A Minor scales. Practice with “i” and “m” alternating and with guitar pick, alternating.

III. Chord Exercises/Songs - “Amazing Grace”, “Estudio”, “Jingle Bells”, “Glory of Love and “All of Me”; Practice each chord scale using a selected strum pattern or finger picking pattern.

IV. Notation Songs - “Estudio”, “Andante”, “Suite in C Major”

V. Tablature Songs- “Andante”, “Good 'ol Rock and Roll” and “Blues Shadow”

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Chord Theory and Forms

You can actually spend years learning all the different chords, inversions, and triads for there literally hundreds, and if jazz is your goal, you will want to drive that direction eventually. In this next section I will give you some of the common forms of each chord, with special focus on chord forms, which once learned can be used to play multiple chord spellings.

Single note passages on an instrument are called melodies, double note passages are called harmonies, three or more notes played simultaneously are called chords. As we have already shown, a major chord is made up of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th notes of a given scale: C Major= C-E-G, G Major= G-B-D. Minor chords are made by flattening the 3rd note in the triad: C Minor= C-Eb-G, G Minor= G-Bb-D. A 7th chord adds a flat 7th tone, a Major 7th adds a 7th to the triad. A 9th chord adds a 9th to the triad, etc, etc, for an 11th and 13th. We will present all chord spellings for a chord with root “C”:

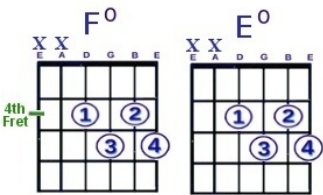
Chord Chemistry

Name	Spelling	Notes	Tablature
Major (M)	1 -3 -5 (C-E-G)		
Minor (m)	1 -3b -5 (C -Eb -G)		
Major 7 th (M7)	1 -3 -5 -7 (C-E-G-B)		
Minor 7 th (m7)	1 -3b -5 -7b (C-Eb-G-Bb)		
Dominant 7 th (7)	1 -3 -5 -7b (C-E-G-Bb)		
Ninth (9)	1 -3 -5 -7b-9 (C-E-G-Bb-9)		
Diminished (°)	1 -3b -5b(C-Eb-Gb)		
Augmented (+)	1 -3 -5# (C-E-G#)		
Suspended 4 th (Sus)	1 -4 -5 (C-F-G)		
Major Ninth (9 th)	1 -3 -5 -7-9 (C-E-G-B-9)		
Eleventh (11 th)	1 -3 -5 -7b-9-11 (C-E-G-Bb-D-F)		
Thirteenth (13 th)	1 -3 -5 -7b-9-13 (C-E-G-Bb-D-A)		

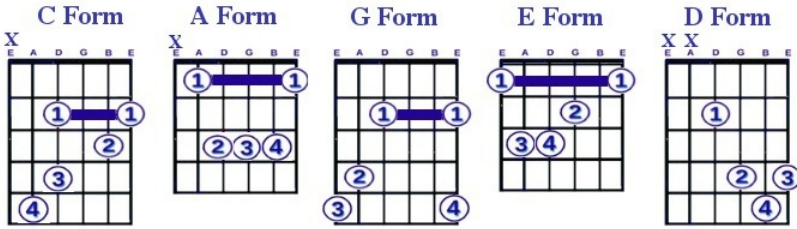
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Chord Forms

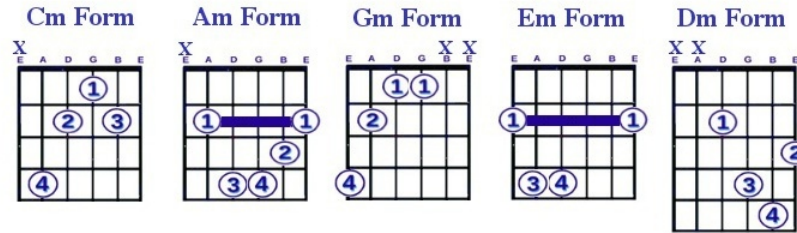
One form can be used anywhere in the neck, with the root finger indicating what chord it is by what fret you place it on. In the Chord Scale we used a chord form for the Diminished chords, where one form was given you and the number to the side indicating which fret to place the root of the chord form on. The diagram below completes the rest of the chord forms used to play the spellings on the previous page. At the end of this study you will be able to play each of those chords in every Major and Minor key.



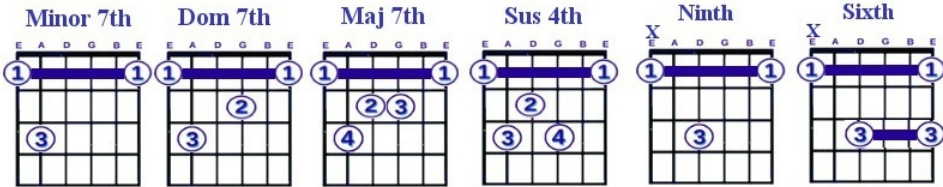
CAGED Major Chord Forms



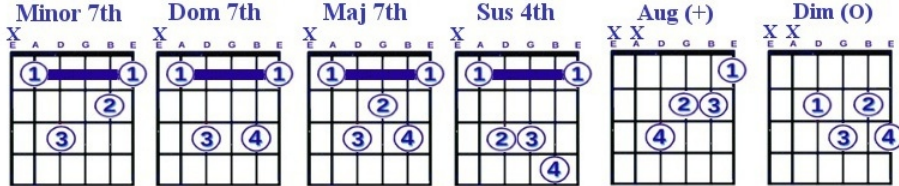
CAGED Minor Chord Forms



Various E Form Chords

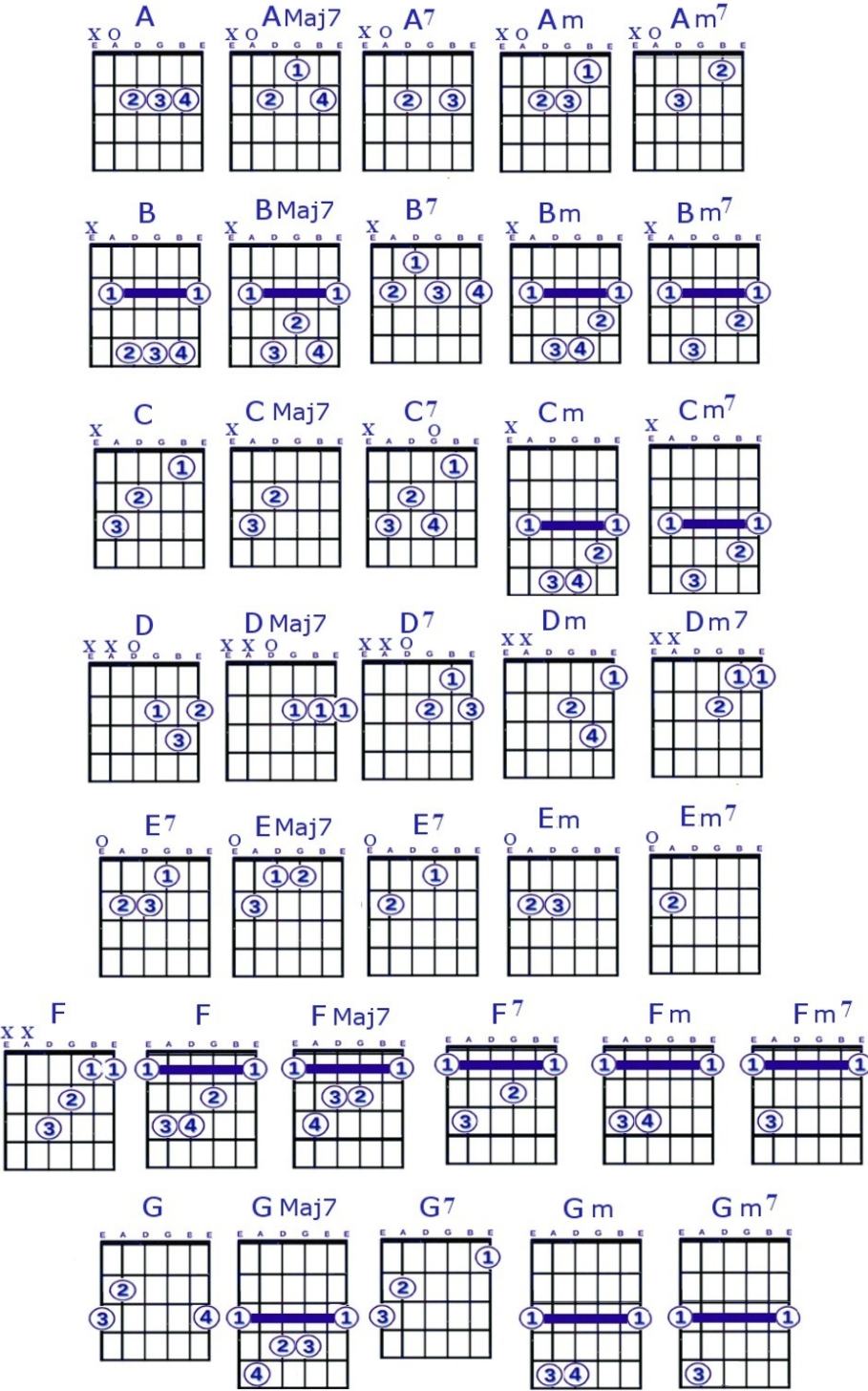


Various A and D Form Chords



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The most common chords played on the guitar: Major, minor, major7, minor7 and seventh



Major, Minor and Pentatonic Scale Forms

All lead guitar or melodic notes of a song are usually found within the major, minor, major and minor pentatonic scales. Below are scale forms that can be played in most any key, where the big circle on the scale determines the key of the scale form. For example, the first scale, E Major Form, has the big circle 2 on the second fret of the 6th string, with is the note F#, making that scale an F# major scale. If you move it up one fret to G, it becomes the G major scale.

When practicing each scale, begin and end on the large circle note, making a complete circle through all the listed notes of the scale form.

Major Scale Forms

E Maj Form

A Maj Form

Minor Scale Forms

Em Form

Am Form

Minor Pentatonic

E Blues Form

A Blues Form

Major Pentatonic

Rock Form

First Position C and G Major and Minor Scales

C Major

A Minor

G Major

E Minor

Complete Guitar Essentials

This concludes the studies of this comprehensive guitar essentials course book. You now have a firm foundational structure of knowledge of chords, scales, notation, tablature, finger picking and flat picking techniques and patterns, and are familiar with the parts of the guitar, how to perform with correct technique, and a few practice songs and exercises to help you gain dexterity, speed and finesse in your guitar playing.

Be sure to use the other resources available to you online such as YouTube, Chordie and Ultimate Guitar. For further classical guitar studies you will want to visit www.sheetmusicdirect.us or www.music-scores.com. There is now instruction on how to play most any song or lead, tablature and chord charts to almost any song, as well as other valuable information useful for your growth and exploration.

My website contains other guitar books, videos, my original and classical recordings as well, so please take time to tour the site: www.carywilliam.com.

Thank you for taking the time to work this book, and I wish you the best as you delve into the endless world of musical creation!

Cary

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