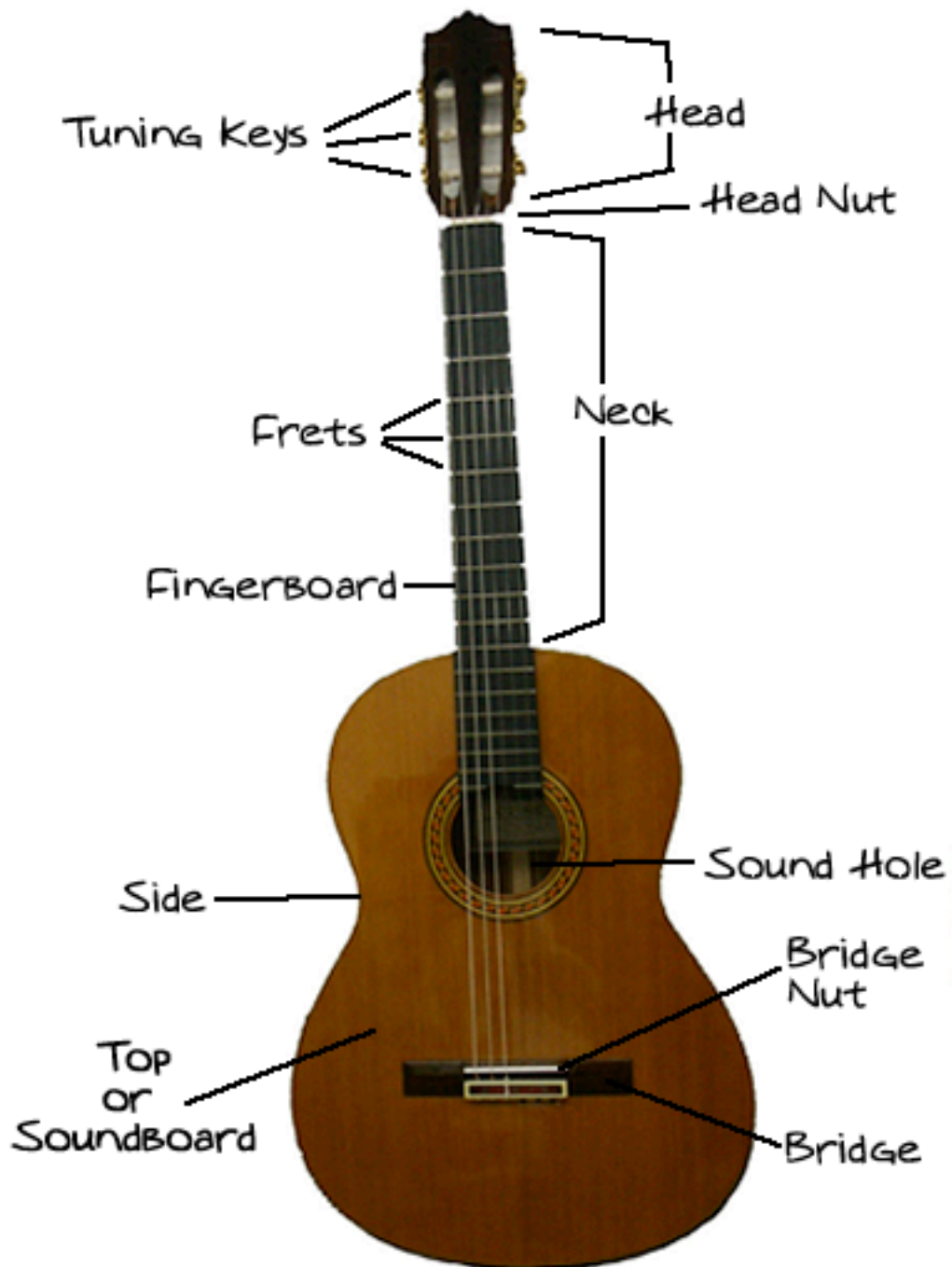


The Anatomy of the Guitar

Get familiar with your instrument. Whether you are playing on an electric guitar or an acoustic guitar the basic parts of the guitar are the same. Below is a diagram of both styles of guitars. Memorize all the parts so you will be familiar with the terms used in the lessons.





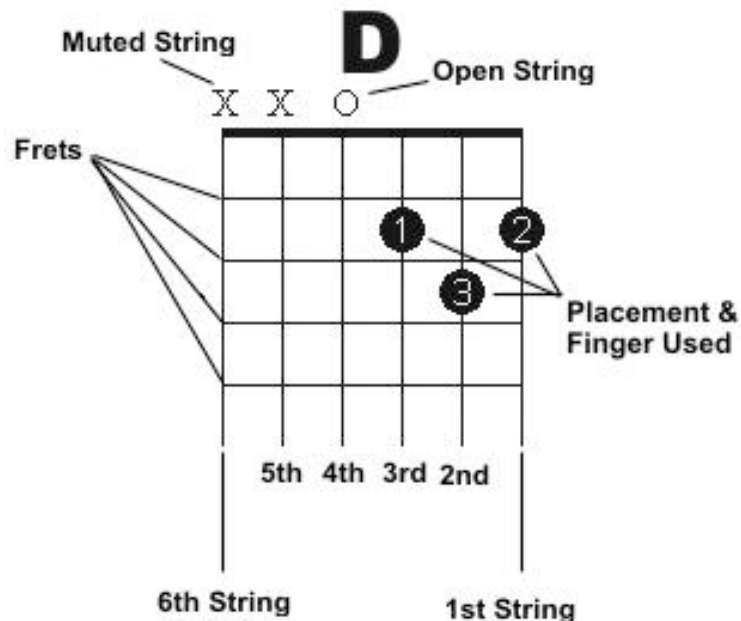
Open Chords

Open chords are the easiest for beginners to learn which makes it a good place to start. A chord is a combination of pitches sounded

simultaneously. In our case it is 2 or more strings played at the same time.

An open chord is a chord that usually has at least one open string and is typically located around the 1st through 5th frets. These chords are the easiest and most common chords. Once you memorize these chords you will be able to play some basic songs.

How to read a chord chart

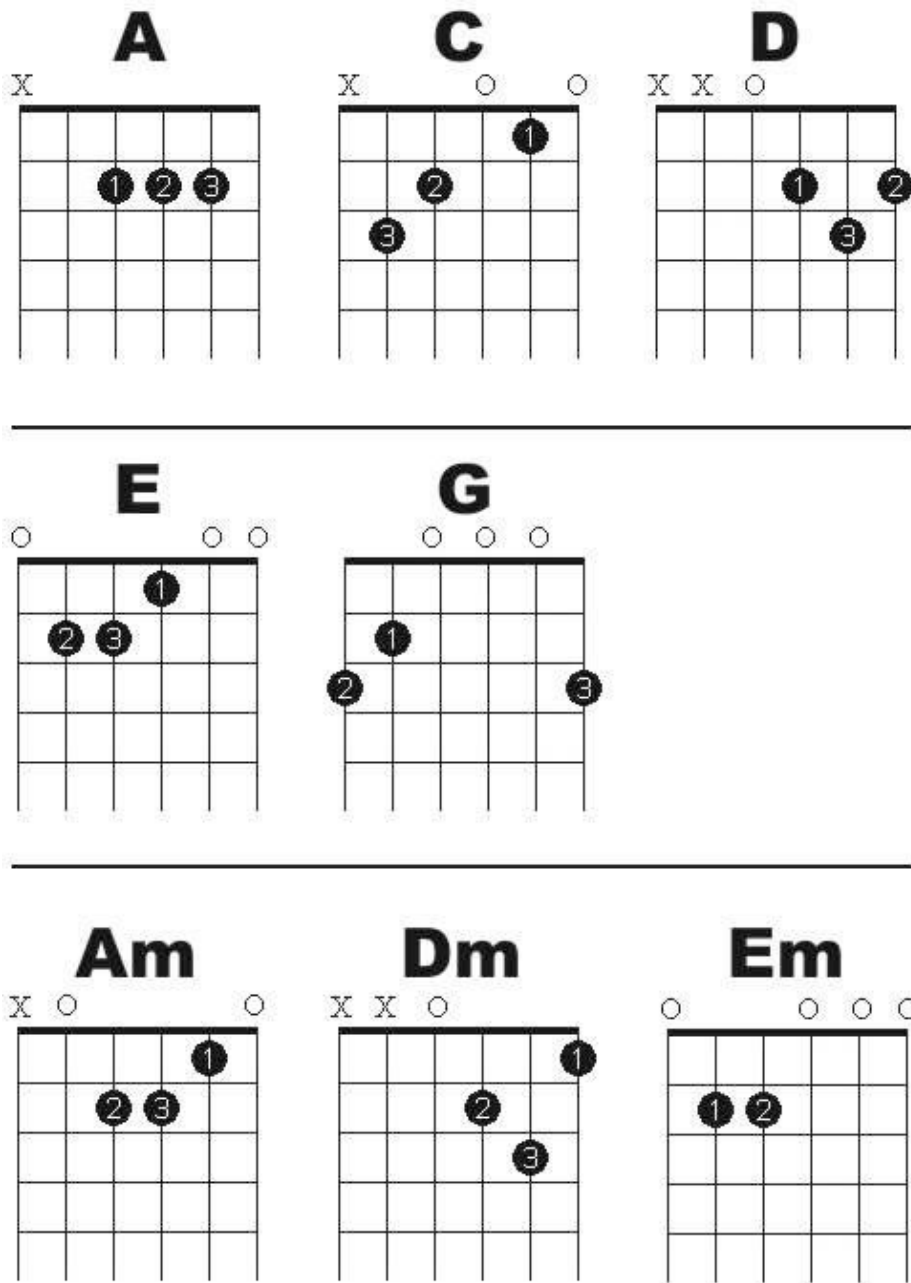


Open Chords

Once you have learned how to read a chord chart begin learning and memorizing these open chords.

Tips:

- Use tips of the finger to fret the notes and place the finger just behind the fret. Be careful not to place your finger on top of the fret because this will cause fret noise or can cause the note to not ring at all.
- Your thumb should rest somewhere between the center and top of the back of the neck
- Once you have fingers in the proper chord position try playing each string individually to see if all the strings are ringing.
- If you find a string that isn't ringing check to make sure that finger is just behind the fret and not on top of the fret. Also check to see if another finger is touching that string causing it not to ring.



Power Chords

Power chords are 2 to 3 note chords that are movable up and down the neck of the guitar. The finger position remain the same as you change the chord by holding the same hand position and placing it in another location.

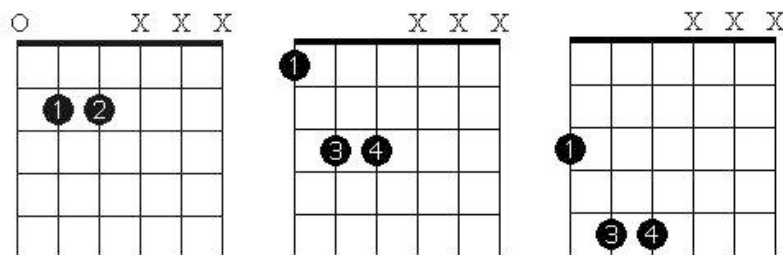
Try these six different power chords. Once you have the hand position down for a power chord, try playing a power chord at every fret going up

and down the neck.

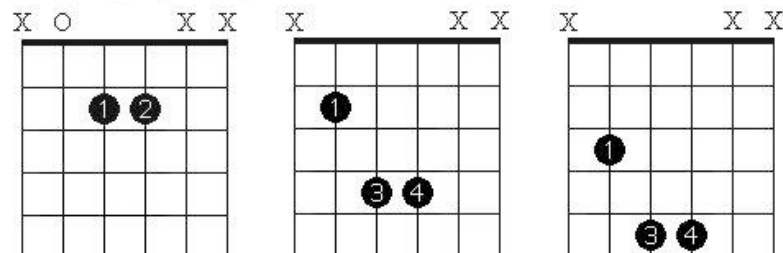
Tips:

- Use tips of the finger to fret the notes and place the finger just behind the fret. Be careful not to place your finger on top of the fret because this will cause fret noise or can cause the note to not ring at all.
- Your thumb should rest somewhere between the center and top of the back of the neck
- Once you have fingers in the proper chord position try playing each string individually to see if all the strings are ringing.
- If you find a string that isn't ringing check to make sure that finger is just behind the fret and not on top of the fret. Also check to see if another finger is touching that string causing it to not ring.

E Power Chord F Power Chord G Power Chord



A Power Chord B Power Chord C Power Chord



Bar Chords

Bar chords are movable chords that can be played up and down the neck with the same hand position.

Try these six different bar chords. As you can see the E chord here is the same pattern as the F and G. The only difference is that you now take your first finger and bar the entire fret. This allows you to play this formation any where up and down the neck of the guitar.

Once you have the hand position down for a bar chord, try playing a power chord at every fret going up and down the neck.

Tips:

- Use tips of the finger to fret the notes and place the finger just behind the fret. Be careful not to place your finger on top of the fret because this will cause fret noise or can cause the note to not ring at all.
- Your thumb should rest somewhere between the center and top of the back of the neck
- Once you have fingers in the proper chord position try playing each string individually to see if all the strings are ringing.
- If you find a string that isn't ringing check to make sure that finger is just behind the fret and not on top of the fret. Also check to see if another finger is touching that string causing it not to ring.

