

Lesson #2 Mono Bass With Chords

Let's add chords to this basic mono bass 12-bar in A.

(From Lesson #1)

We know the 12-bar in A implies three chords put into a particular order, a progression if you like. Right? [Supplement #3- The 12-Bar Progression]

So, we need the A chord, the D chord and the E chord. That is of course the I, the IV, and the V chords in the key of A. (Again, you know where to look.)

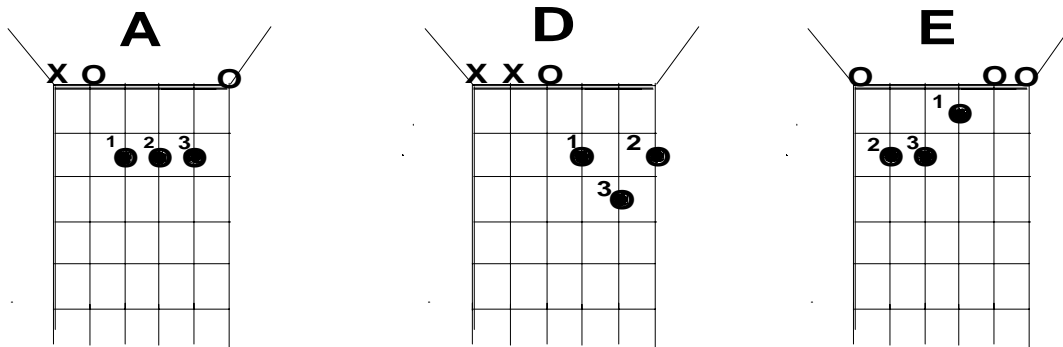
We will start out using the most common "regular" A, D and E chords.

But, if at any time you feel like coloring it up a bit, you might use an A7, D7, or E7. (If you know them already) or check out what that's about.

[Supplement #9 & #10 Chords]

I will show you the guitar neck graphs and the TAB for each position.

First, the neck graphs ...



Now in TAB ...

	A
T	0
	2
A	2
B	0

	D
T	2
	3
A	2
B	0

	E
T	0
	0
A	1
B	2
	0

Now, let's plug these into 12-Bar in A.

Here is the 12-Bar Mono Bass in A from Lesson #1

What we are going to add to this is the chords. (The pick or thumb (T) down on the bass will stay exactly the same!) The chords will be played using finger(s) or pick up. Which finger(s)? I'm using just my index(i), but, you could use any one you want, or maybe all three (i) (m) and (a) at the same time. [Supplement #5- Fingering]

NOTE: Don't worry about strumming every string on the way up.
Just the first two or three is fine. Concentrate on the rhythm.

BEAT COUNT

	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	
	one	&two	&three	&four	&				

We will be playing this in a shuffle rhythm.
[Supplement #4 -The Rhythms]

Again, although we start with a down--
The basic rhythm is up down (rest) up down (rest)



12-Bar Shuffle in A Mono Bass With Chords Up

*End on the (I) chord

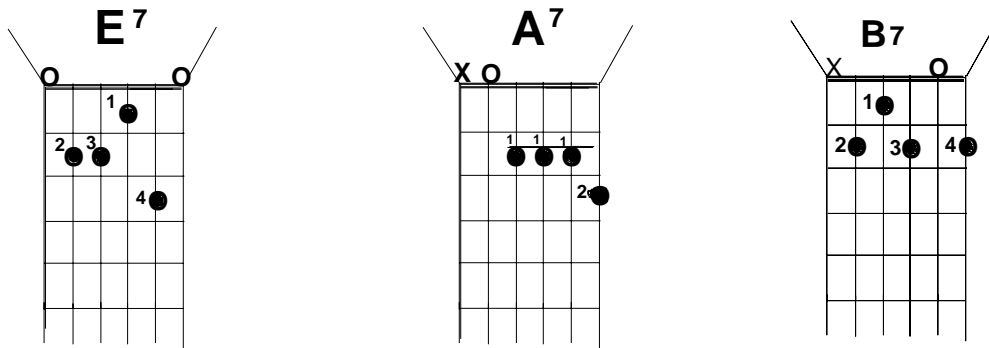
Ok, now in E

The I, IV and V chords in A were A, D and E. The I, IV and V chords in E are E, A and B. We know the 12-bar in E implies these three chords put into a particular order, or progression; Right? Again if you have to ask why these chords? Why this order? Then look up that info! [Supplement #3-The 12- Bar Progression]

This time we will use "7th. Chords" (actually dominant 7th.). Why? Just to dig on the sound of them. Besides we just used the "common" A and E chords for the 12-Bar in A, also, most people think B7 is a lot easier to play than B. There are other ways to form these chords. [Supplement #9 & #10 Chords]

Let's look at these three chords on the guitar neck graphs and the TAB...
First, the guitar neck graphs...[Supplement #1]

(From lesson #1- remember the root bass for the E chord (6th st. open) the A chord (5th st. open), Now for the B7 it's that 5th st. on the 2nd fret.)



Now in TAB. . .[Supplement #2]

	E7		A7		B7
	0		3		2
T	3		2		0
	1		2		2
A	2		2		1
	2		0		2
B	0				

Let's plug these into a 12-bar in E.

Again, we will use our pick or thumb (T) down on the bass notes and the finger(s) (or pick) up on the chord. I'm using just my index (i) (That's the first one there, next to the thumb), but you can use any one you want, or maybe all three (i) (m) and (a), maybe at the same time? [Supplement #5 Which Fingers]

Note: Don't worry about hitting every string on your strum up. Just the first two or three is fine. Concentrate on the rhythm! Remember this is in shuffle rhythm. [Supplement #4 The Rhythms]

BEAT COUNT || one & two & three & four & ||

There is the **quick four** variation in the 2nd measure. And check out that **turnaround** in the last two measures. (common in slow blues)[Supplement #3]



*End on the (I) chord

(Remember to end the "song" on the I chord. You could just strum it once.)
 That's a lot of numbers there! It's no big deal, three chords.
 Concentrate on the rhythm here, don't get stuck on details like a dead note here and there. Most importantly go for that **root bass note!**
 Don't rush it, just lay it down with **good timing.**

By the way, what are those dots?
 That means play it over and over, verse after verse
 tell your hands feel like they're gonna' fall off!
 [Supplement #2]

LEVEL II (page154) This will involve barre chords! Don't get hung up there.