

CHORDS PART 1

In this Track Project, we will be learning the Major chords for the key of C. We will be focusing on two types of inversions for these chords. What is an inversion? An inversion is the same chord played differently. There are many variations of inversions, but the two we will be focusing on is the root position and the 2nd inversion.

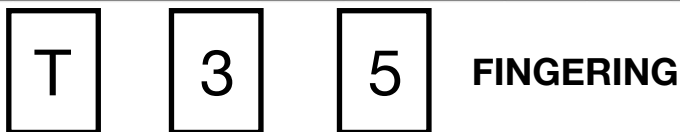
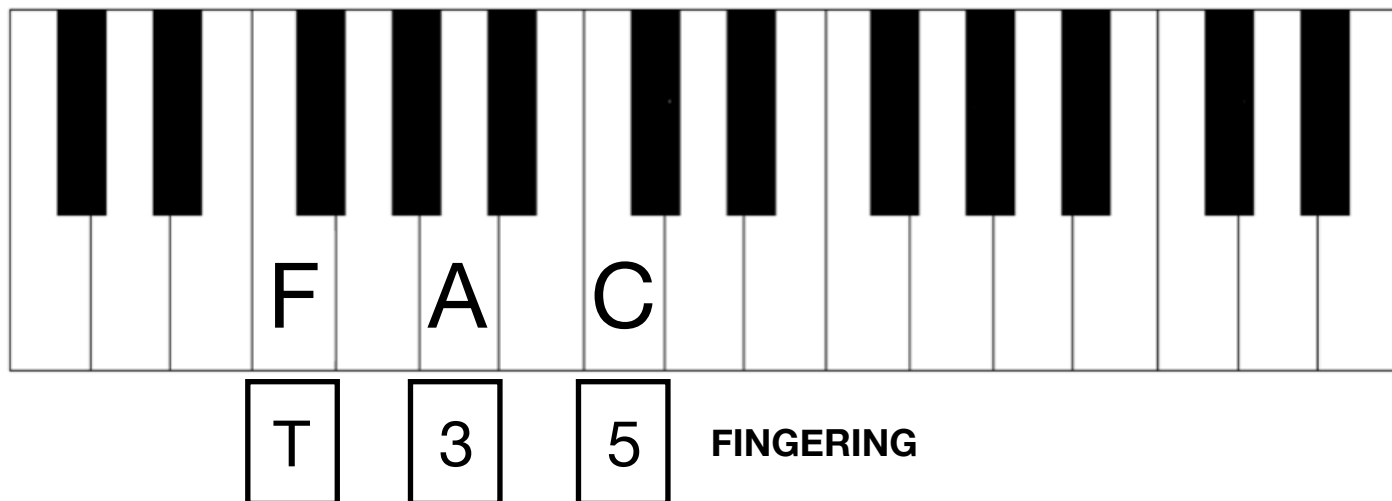
The first inversions we will be learning are the root position of the Major chords. These chords are C, F & G. The numbers for these chords are 1, 4 & 5. Just a reminder that in every key, the numbers for the major chords in the key you are in will ALWAYS be the 1, 4 & 5.

Now, let's look at the "1" or the C chord in the root position in the key of C.

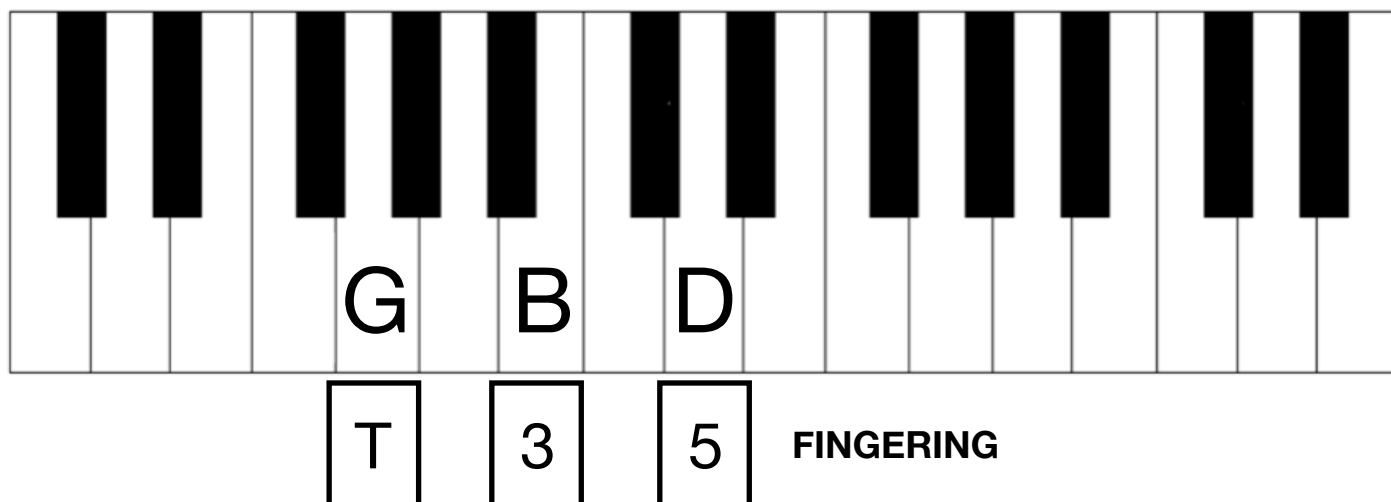


The root position simply means that the root note is the first note in the structure of the chord. For the C chord you will need to play the notes C, E & G. These three notes combined make the C chord. In the number system we would call it the "1" Chord.

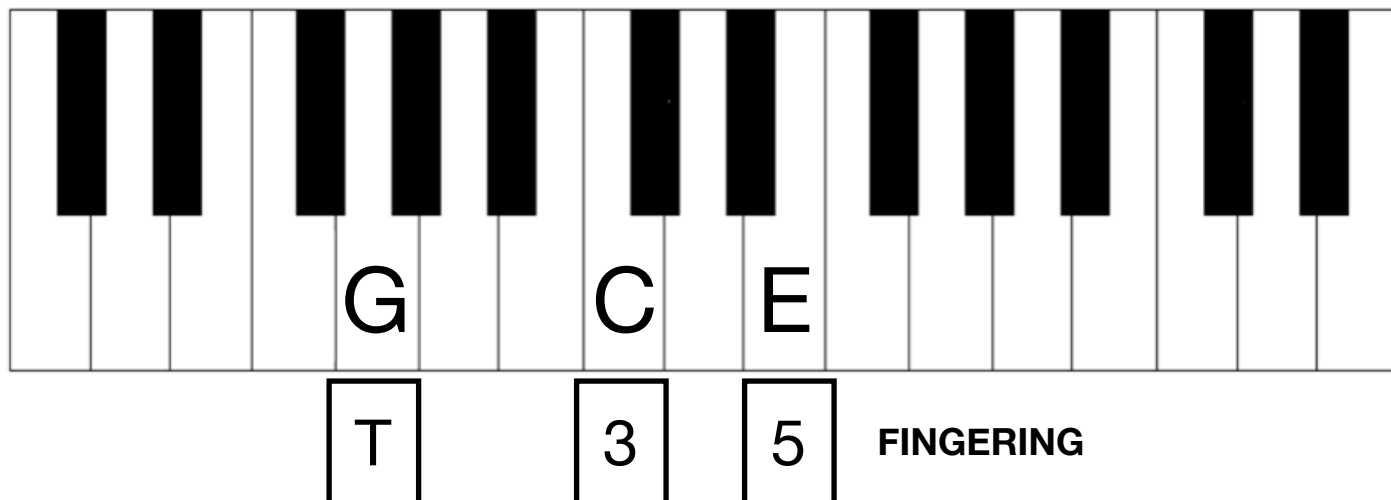
Now, let's look at the "4" or the F chord in the root position in the key of C.



Now, let's look at the “5” or the G chord in the root position in the key of C.

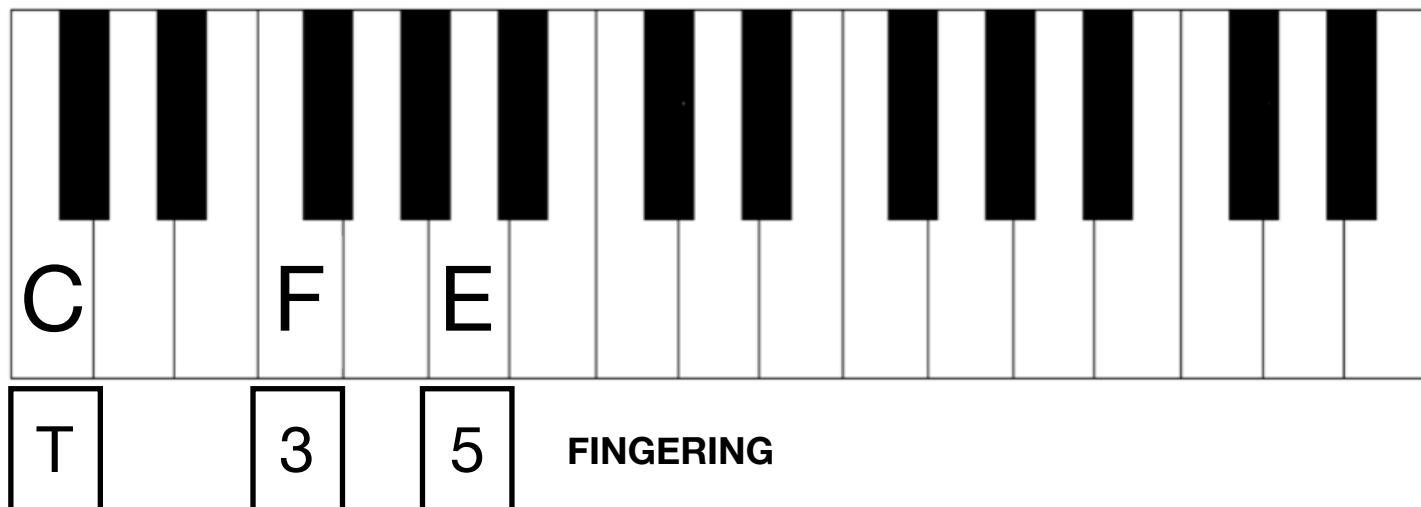


The next three sets of chords we are going to learn are the 2nd inversions of these chords. Notice below how the “C” Chord looks this way. It is the same notes, just in a different order.



Notice the notes are the same notes used as in the root position only the C is in the middle of the chord and the G has moved to the thumb or first position while the E is now at the top of the chord. Inversions are used to give the chord a slight sound change and also makes transitioning to other chords easier. We will see how this works in a later lesson.

Now, let's look at the “4” or the F chord in the 2nd inversion position in the key of C.



Now, let's look at the “5” or the G chord in the 2nd inversion position in the key of C.

