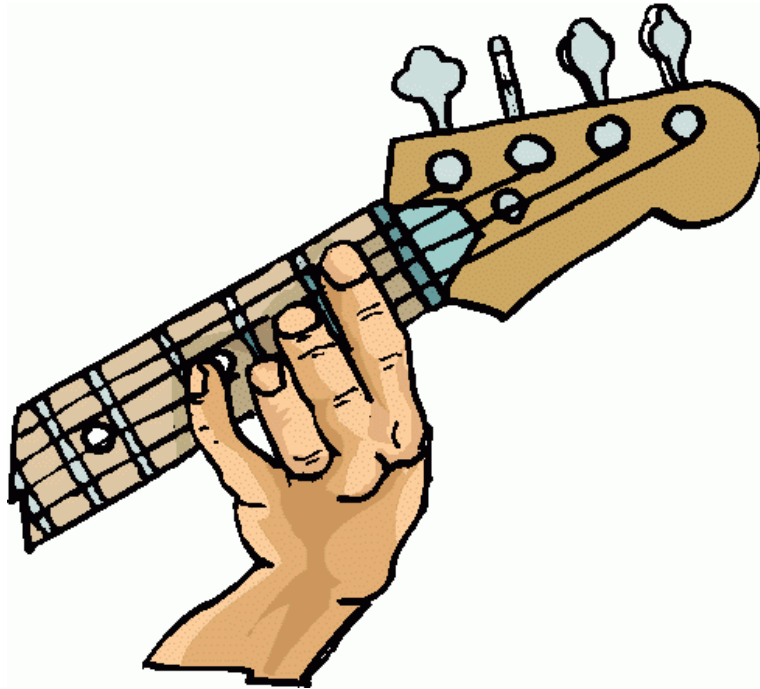


General Music 8



Guitar Packet

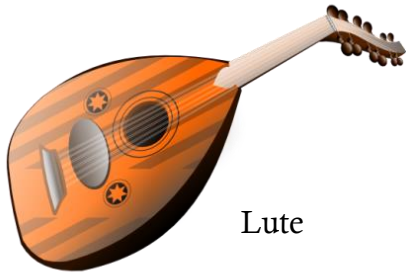


Guidelines for Guitar Use



1. Lay guitar cases flat on the floor at all times.
2. Place your guitar on top of the case when not in use.
3. Make sure enough room is around you to work without disturbing other in the class.
4. Make sure all zippers on your guitar case are secured before carrying the guitar anywhere.
5. Return your guitar to its proper spot when you are finished for the day.
6. **DO NOT** adjust the tuning pegs on the guitar **FOR ANY REASON**. If you have any problems contact your teacher.
7. Guitar picks are YOUR RESPONSIBILITY. I will not be providing guitar picks. If you want one you have to get your own.

A HISTORY OF THE GUITAR



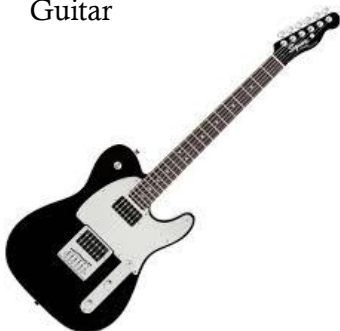
Lute

Vihuela de mano



Modern
Acoustic
Guitar

Modern Electric
Guitar



Andres Segovia and Eddie Van Halen: two famous artists in the world of music.

What does the Spaniard Segovia have in common with the Dutch-born Van Halen? The answer is that they are both masters of what is probably the most popular instrument of all time: the guitar.

All over the world, in various sizes, shapes and forms, the guitar is constantly heard. It is the trusted companion of the folk singer in the backwoods of Appalachia and the trademark of the **FLAMENCO** artist in Spain. It is the raucous and cheeky mainstay of a heavy-metal band on a stage in Australia, and the gentle-voiced instrument of a classical artist in London.

Most musical scholars are not sure about the prehistory of the guitar. All sorts of variations of instruments that produced a sound by vibrating strings and a hollow resonating body were developed in many parts of the world centuries ago.

What is known is that the most important plucked-string instrument before the 1600s was the **LUTE**. It had a curved back and a bent neck, as you can see in the illustration.

At about the same time, though a little earlier, several other plucked-string instruments were developed in Spain, including the **VIHUELA DE MANO**, which was tuned like a lute but had a flat back and a straight neck. This evolved into the guitar. By the 1700s, the lute and the vihuela de mano had almost disappeared, and the guitar dominated the scene. It grew larger, and by the early 1800s the six-string guitar as we know it had come into existence. In fact, during the 19th century, it grew a bit in size to what it is today.

Originally, the guitar was thought of primarily as a Spanish instrument. In time, though, it spread throughout the world, and became important not only in folk music but as a classical concert instrument as well. Today, there are a number of great classical guitarists who give concerts all over the world. The most famous of these was Andres Segovia.

For many years, and still today: the guitar was the most important instrument in folk music in many countries. One can't imagine country- and-western music in the USA without the resonant sounds of the guitar.

Because of its roots, rock and roll, when it came on the scene in the 1950s, depended upon the guitar for its harmonic background. The images of the *Beatles* and *Elvis Presley* would have been incomplete without the ever-present guitar.

In the early days of rock, the traditional acoustic guitar with an amplifier was used. As the guitar went electric, using amplifiers and electronic modifiers of all sorts, new performing techniques and devices were developed and introduced. This process is still going on – just look at the New Products section of any major guitar magazine. The sound of an electric guitar is worlds apart from the sound of a vihuela de mano! Indeed, the sound of an amplified acoustic guitar is a thousand light years away from the sounds produced by an Eddie Van Halen in the 80s.

General Music
History of the Guitar Worksheet

NAME: _____
DATE: _____ **PERIOD:** _____

Directions: Answer all of the questions below. The answers to the questions can be found in the article you just read: “History of the Guitar”.

1. List 2 famous artist in the world of guitar music. _____
2. The most important plucked stringed instrument before the 1600’s was the _____
3. Describe the design of a VIHUELA DE MANO. _____

4. By what year did the guitar dominate the music scene? _____
5. The 6 string guitar as we know it came into existence when? _____
6. The most famous classical guitarist is _____
7. Guitar was the most important instrument to what kind of music? _____
8. Which type of music depended on the guitar for its harmonic background? _____
9. Name two early rock ‘n’ roll artists/groups who used the guitar. _____
10. What kind of guitar was used in the early days of rock? _____



Andres Segovia
Eddie Van Halen





Types of Guitars



There are literally hundreds of different varieties of guitar, but for ease of understanding there are two main types:

Acoustic and Electric

The type of guitar that you choose will depend on the style of music that you wish to play on your instrument. It does not really matter if you decide to learn to play on the electric or acoustic, it is really up to you, but one consideration to make is if you wish to play both styles of guitar, it is probably best to start with an acoustic steel string guitar. Playing this type of guitar will strengthen your fingers as you press down on the strings to make chord shapes. Pressing down strings on the electric guitar is easier and requires less finger strength, so if you wish to play both types of guitar, start with the acoustic.

Acoustic Guitars

Nylon stringed classical acoustics:

If you plan to play the classical guitar you will find that most classical guitar music is composed for the nylon stringed acoustic guitar. Spanish guitar and flamenco is also most commonly played on the nylon stringed guitar.



The main difference between this type of guitar and other acoustics, is the width of the neck.



The neck of the classical acoustic is wider than other members of the guitar family.



Steel Stringed Acoustics

Steel stringed acoustic guitars are played across the widest variety of music imaginable. The sound created from the steel strings is generally louder than that of nylon strings, and because of this it is a favorite guitar of those who just want to stand up at any time to play and sing!

Electro-Acoustic Guitars

Electro-acoustic guitars are the halfway house between the acoustic and the electric guitar. In most cases the electro-acoustic guitar looks the same as the steel stringed acoustic, the key difference is that the electro-acoustic can be plugged into an amplifier.

Electro-acoustic guitars are fitted with an electronic device that captures the vibration of the strings allowing the guitar's sound to be amplified. This device is called a *pickup*. The pickup means that the guitarist has greater freedom to move around than if a microphone was pointed at an acoustic only guitar. Electro-acoustic guitars are usually more expensive than regular steel string guitars.



Electric guitars

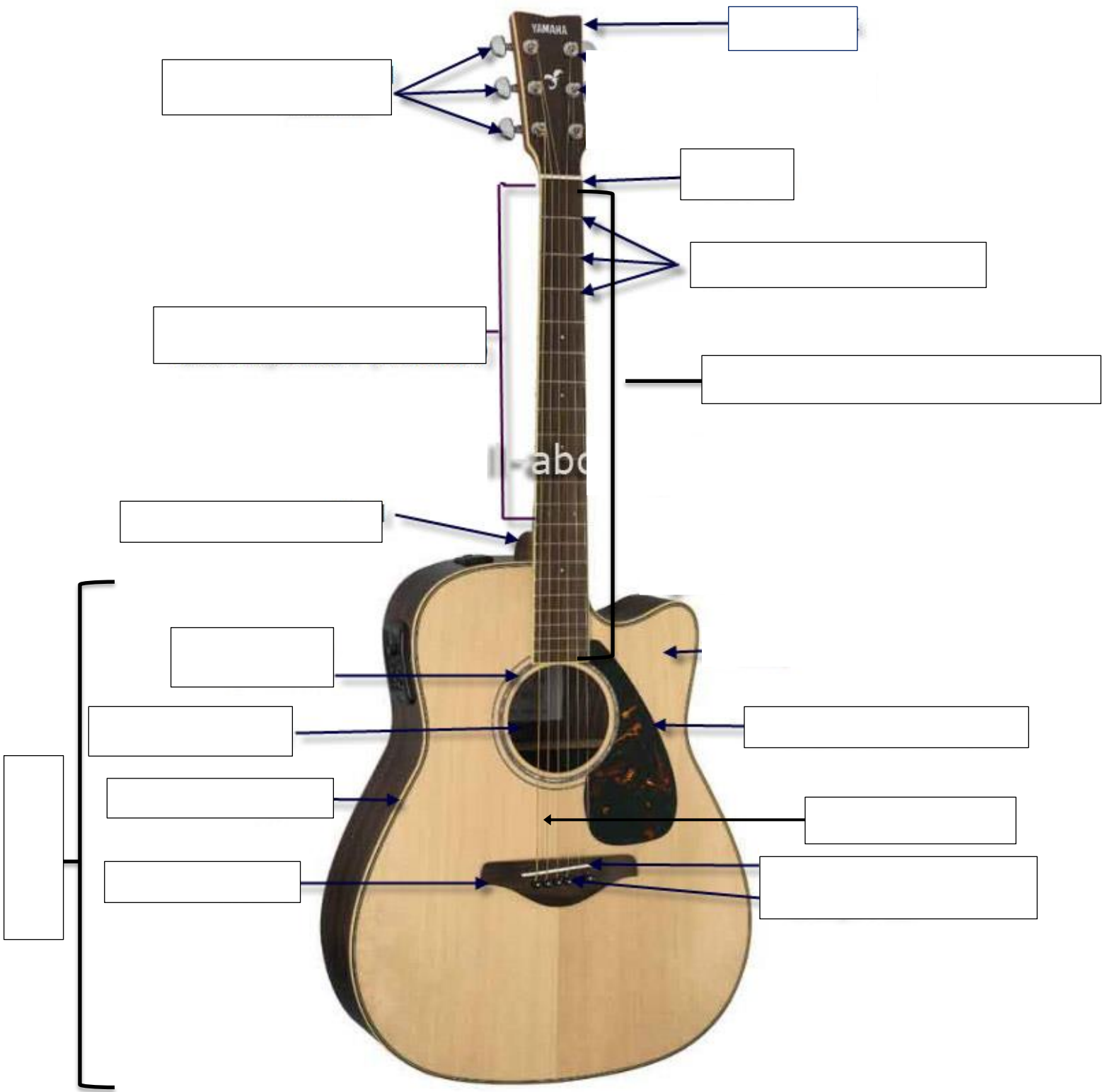


Electric guitars differ from other guitars in two main ways:

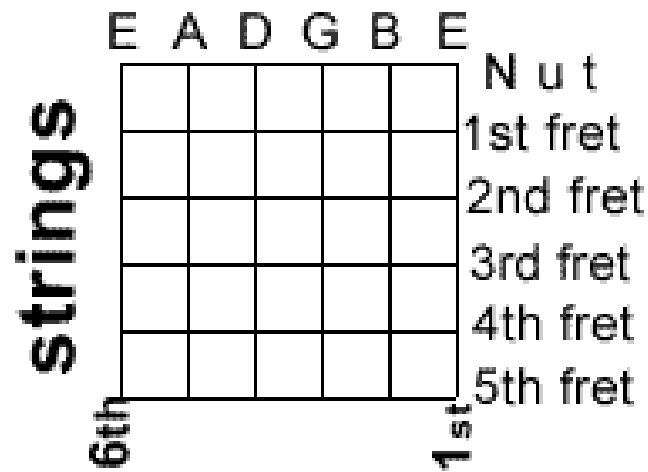
1. They are solid body guitars. The guitar's body is made from solid wood.
2. They must be amplified electronically to hear their sound. This is done using an amplifier usually connected to the guitar with a guitar lead. A guitar lead is basically a long wire with a jack plug on either end.

Electric guitars can be quite expensive guitars to own. The guitar itself can be picked up at a reasonable price second hand but there is so much more to buy. The basics are an amplifier and lead, but the list of equipment that you could buy is almost endless.

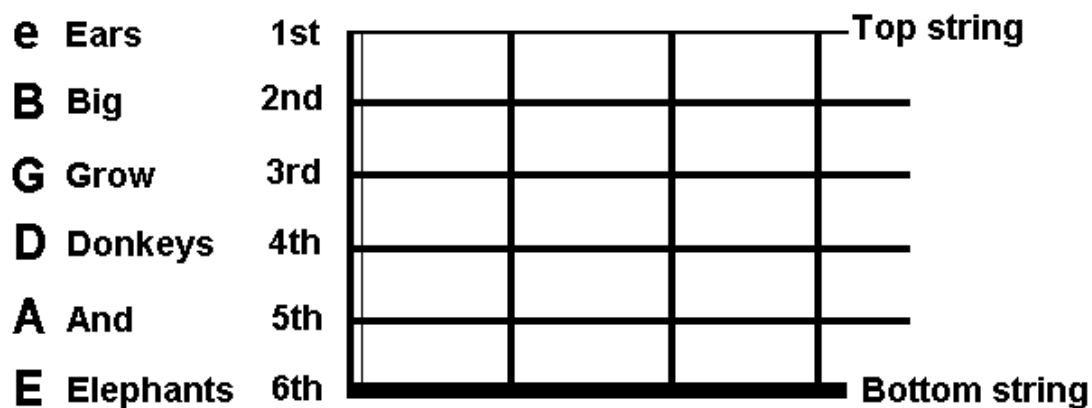
Parts of the Acoustic Guitar



Strings of the Acoustic Guitar



String names



General Music 8
Strings of the Guitar Worksheet

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Period: _____

Directions: Label each of the guitar diagrams below. Be sure to put the following information on each diagram:

1. String Numbers

2. String Names

Guitar Word Search Level 5

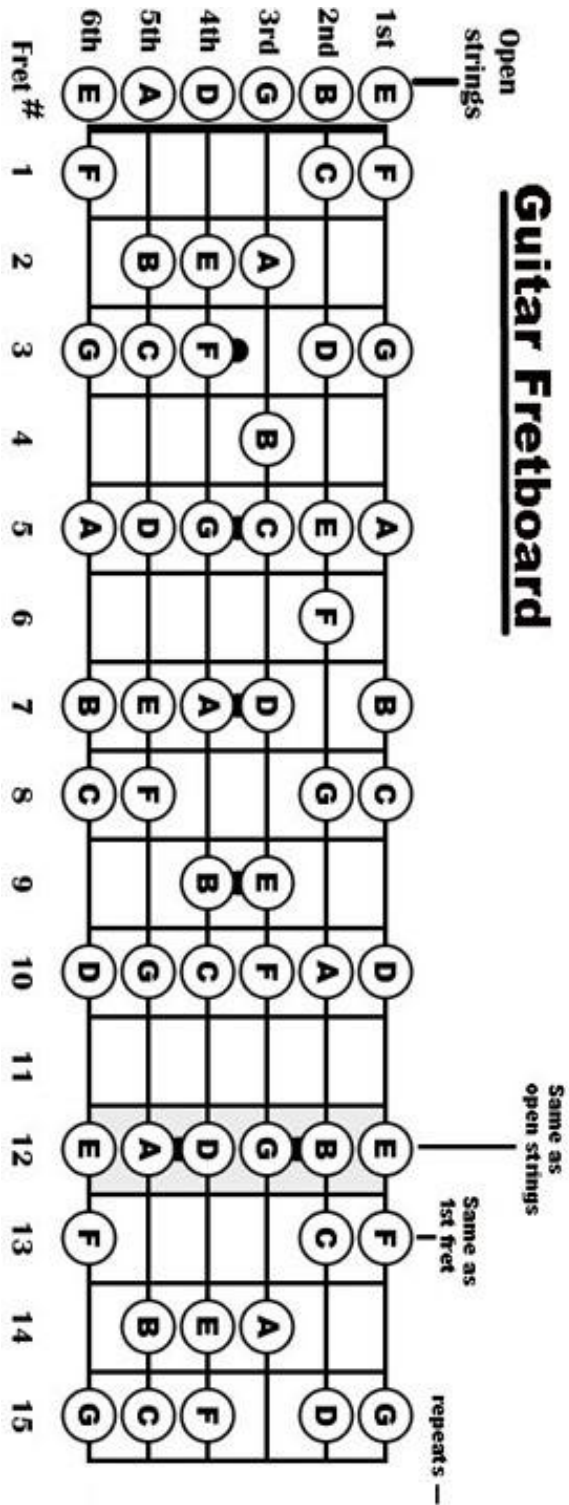
BEAT
 BODY
 BRIDGE
 CHORD
 FRETBOARD
 FRETMARKERS
 FRETS
 HEAD
 MEASURE
 NECK
 NOTE
 NUT
 PICK
 PICKGUARD
 PICKUPS
 REST
 SOUNDHOLE
 STRINGS
 STRUM
 TABLATURE
 TONEKNOBS
 TUNINGKEYS
 VOLUMEKNOBS

This puzzle contains words that describe the parts of the guitar as well as other common words we use in our guitar lessons. The words can be written forward, backward, or diagonally.

Try to find **all 23** words on this board.

C V U A F X U E K Y F L H X R Z P E I K
 B Z A A T K O N Z R R T D A S V T L K S
 Y S H G D W V Q F A A N H O T A Z E R W
 J E B U E R B P H V O L V U X E F T E H
 Q E S O P E A R P R V D O W R Y F W A B
 M Y G I N V M O C S C Z H U R I N J C V
 L W N N H K O X B H J J S C O E U Y F J
 P T I G R V E L T T I A T V T E F V G U
 L Z R I L Y Q N U S E J E G T L U S T A
 E Y T I K O D A O M E R R I E O W N G R
 L X S R E K R A M T E R F C G H E A D O
 S A V D D Q H A O U A K F W D D D N A A
 F S K W Z F K C E N X B N F I N A V Y A
 Q W D R A U G K C I P V L O R U K L G D
 C Z C Q V J S Q H N I I L A B O D Y B B
 P U F W K Q A P O G C P C E T S O E H N
 Z W C M E N W T R K K H A K T U C D J P
 V X S Z E R E T D E U T G R B L R I S X
 E O J N W V O A M Y P K U A P Y G E M N
 Q X L W X Q W B R S S M H B I V W H B R

NOTES ON THE FRETBOARD

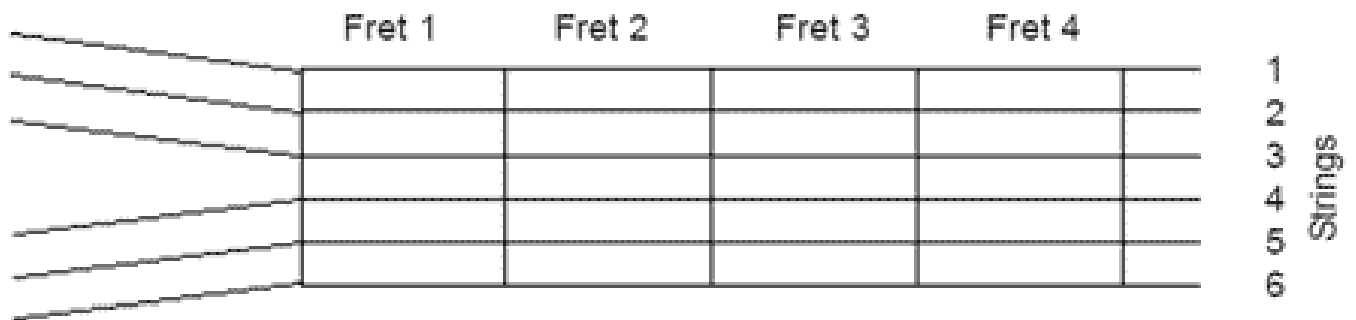


How to Read Guitar Tablature

Guitar tablature is probably the easiest and most used method for guitar notation. On the internet, you can find guitar notation for almost any song that you want to learn. Tablature is easier to learn than traditional music notation because it relates directly to the fret board of the guitar, indicating where your fingers should be placed. Although it is an easier method to learn it still has its weak points, the main one being that you can't easily indicate rhythm on tablature. This means that when you learn a song you have to learn the strum from the song itself.

The following diagram shows you how tablature relates to the guitar fret board:

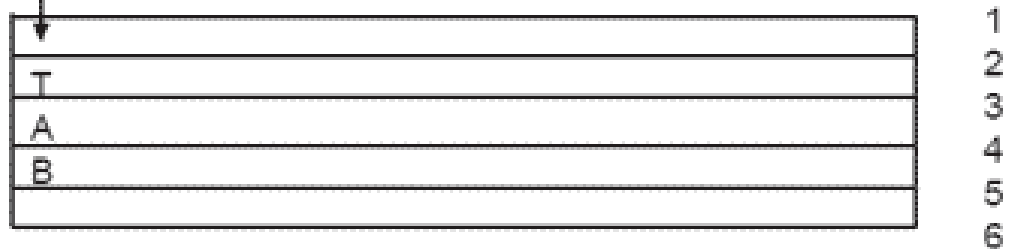
Fret board:



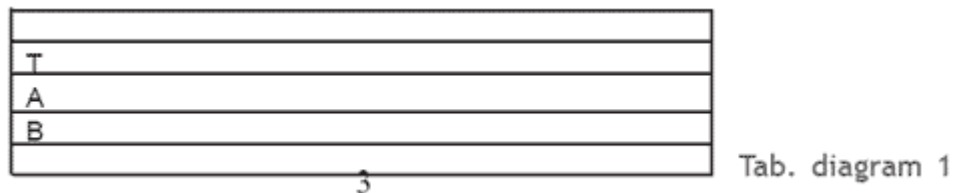
The word TAB at the beginning of the tablature score is the abbreviation for tablature.

Tablature has six lines that indicate the six strings of the guitar.

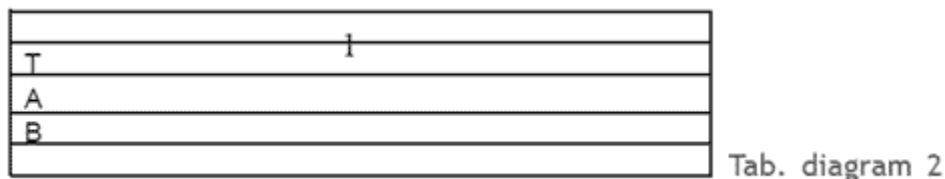
Tablature score:



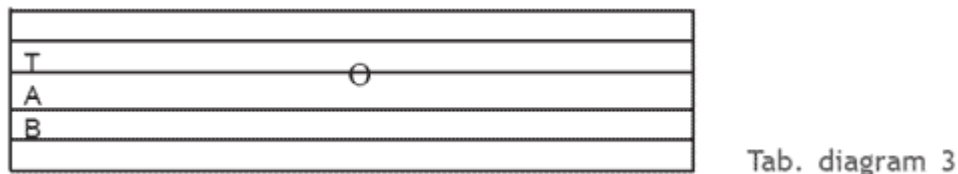
We use numbers to indicate the string and the fret position that you are supposed to play. Each fret is numbered, starting at the nut of the guitar at 0 and moving upwards towards the bridge of the guitar. The following diagrams demonstrate this principle.



The 3 on the above tablature score (Tab. diagram 1) indicates to you that you place a finger on the third fret of the sixth string. It is the note G.



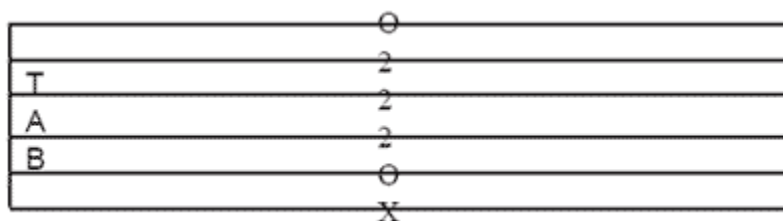
The 1 on the tablature score (Tab. diagram 2) above indicates to you that you place a finger on the first fret of the third string. It is the note C.



The O on the above tablature score (Tab. diagram 3) indicates to you that the third string is to be played open. This means that you don't need to place a finger on it. It is the note G.

Chords and Tablature

Chords are indicated by a set of numbers that tell you which frets need to be played and which don't. The following diagram demonstrates how an open A major chord is constructed with tablature.



The first and fifth strings are played open whilst the second, third and fourth strings are played at the second fret. The sixth string is not played in the A Major Chord and this is indicated by an X.

Often tablature is written beneath traditional music score or stave. The two together looks like this:

	Am7	Bm7(b5)	Cmaj7	Dm7	Em7	Fmaj7	G7	Am7
T	0	3	5	6	8	10	12	13
A	0	2	3	3	7	9	10	12
B	0	2	3	3	7	8	10	12

Ashokan Farewell

www.traditionalmusic.co.uk

	D	D7	G	Em	D	G	A7
3	2 2	3 2 0	2	0	2	3 2	2 3 2 0
4		2	4 2 4	0	4 2 0	2 0	2 0 4
				2	2	0	

Tablature Examples

Play that Funky Music – K.C. and the Sunshine Band

T
A
B

0 7 5 7 5 7 0 7 5 7 5 7

H H

Lean On Me

T
A
B

0 0 2 4 5 5 4 2 0 0 2 4 4 2

0 0 2 4 5 5 4 2 0 0 2 4 4 0

Come As You Are

Nirvana

♩ = 120
Intro

1 2 3 4 5

① ② ① ②

Crazy Train

Ozzy Osbourne

♩ = 138

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

① ③ ④ ① ③

Brain Stew-Green Day

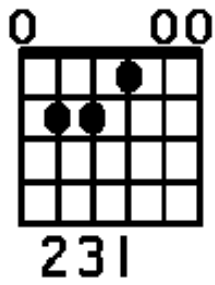
A5 G5 F#5 F5 E5

I A E

7-7 5-5 4-4 3-3 2-2
7-7 5-5 4-4 3-3 2-2
5-5 3-3 2-2 1-1 0-0

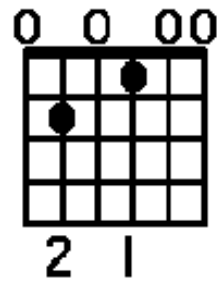
HOW TO READ A CHORD CHART

E major



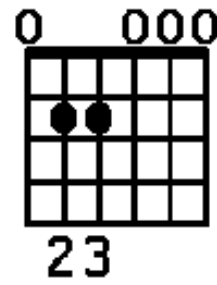
A7

E7



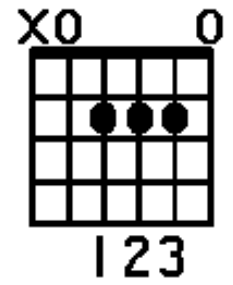
A minor

E minor

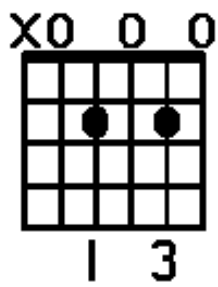


D major

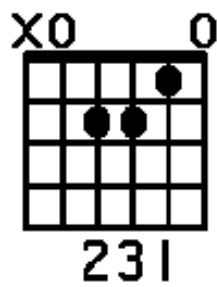
A major



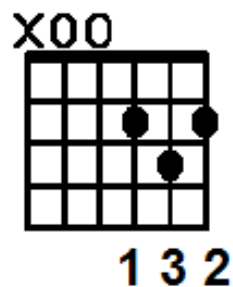
D7



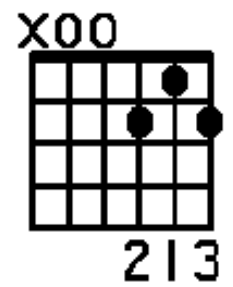
D minor



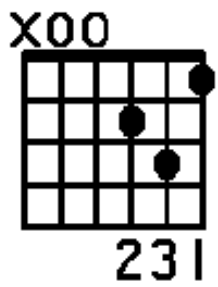
C major



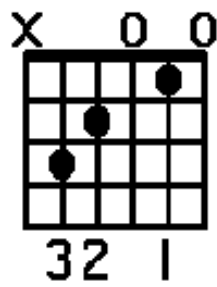
C7



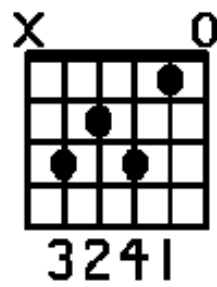
G major



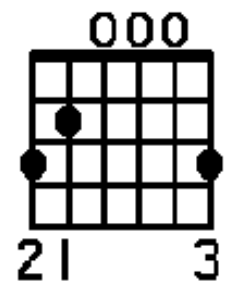
G7



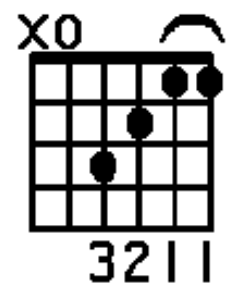
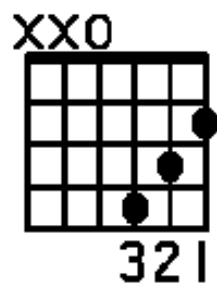
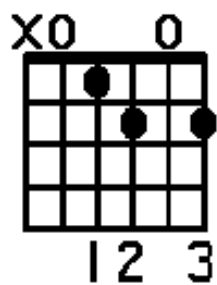
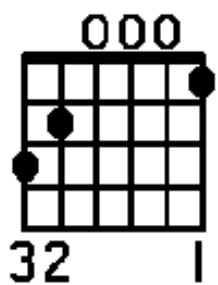
B7



B minor



F major



The Blues Progression

One of the most popular forms of the blues is the 12-bar blues progression. The term *progression* refers to a series of chords. *Twelve-bar* means the progression is 12 measures long. The three chords used in the basic 12-bar progression are the **I** (1), **IV**(4), and **V**(5) chords. The **I** chord (sometimes called the *tonic*) has the same letter name as the key in which you are playing. For example, the **I** chord in the key of E is E. The **IV** chord (*subdominant*) in the key of E is A. The **V** chord (*dominant*) has the same letter name as the fifth step up the major scale from the **I** chord. The **V** chord in the key of E E is B. The following chart shows the **I, IV, and V chords** in the different keys. The more common keys are shown first.

I (Tonic)	IV (Subdominant)	V (Dominant)
E	A	B
A	D	E
D	G	A
G	C	D
C	F	G
F	B ^b	C
B ^b	E ^b	F
E ^b	A ^b	B ^b
A ^b	D ^b	E ^b
D ^b	G ^b	A ^b
B	E	F [#]
F [#]	B	C [#]
G ^b	C ^b	D ^b

Playing the 12 Bar Blues

The formula for building the basic 12-bar blues progression is: 4 measures of the I chord, two measures of the IV chord, two measures of the I chord, one measure of the V chord, one measure of the IV chords, and two measures of the I chord. It's very common to replace the last measure of the progression with a V chord instead of a I chord if the progression is going to be repeated. This last measure is sometimes called the *turnaround*. The advantage of knowing the Roman numeral formula is that, by plugging in the correct I, IV, and V chords, you can play the blues in any key.

The following exercise is the basic 12-bar blues progression. Notice that the number of measures that each chord is played fits the blues formula.

12 Bar Blues

Basic Blues

1 I() 2 I() 3 I() 4 I()

5 IV() 6 IV() 7 I() 8 I()

9 V() 10 V() 11 I() 12 I()

/ = 1 Beat

12 BAR BLUES

(Shuffle Pattern)

5

9

9

The next progression is a very common variation of the 12-bar blues. The IV chord has been added in the second measure. Remember the V chord in the last measure is optional. This chord can be played if the progression is going to be repeated. If you're not repeating the progression, play the I chord in the last measure. Practice strumming this exercise. In each measure of the progression, play the strum pattern which is written in the first measure. This strum pattern works well when playing songs in 4/4.

②

Count: 1 2 & 3 & 4 &

Strum the next progression which is a blues in the key of A. In each measure, use the strum pattern which is written in the first measure. This is another strum pattern which works to accompany songs in 4/4.

③

Count: 1 2 & 3 & 4 &

The following *strum patterns* can be used to accompany songs in 4/4. Each pattern takes one measure to complete. Once you decide on which pattern you would like to use for a particular song, play the same pattern in each measure of the song.

Pattern 1

Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 & 3 4 1 2 3 & 4 & 1 2 & 3 & 4 &

Pattern 5

Pattern 6

Count: 1 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &