

Strummer Camp: 2019 (Day 9)

Today we'll start off with a few of the overall same ideas as we have previously worked with, but this time I'll be adding an 8th rest, a dotted 8th note - and even some additional “gap-based” strumming exercises for you.

Exercise 26:

Figure 1 illustrates the experimental design across four panels (A, D, E, A). Each panel shows a musical staff with notes and a corresponding numerical sequence below it. The sequences are as follows:

- Panel A:** 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
- Panel D:** 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0, 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0
- Panel E:** 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
- Panel A:** 5 5 6 7 7 5

The musical notation includes various note values and rests, with some notes highlighted in red.

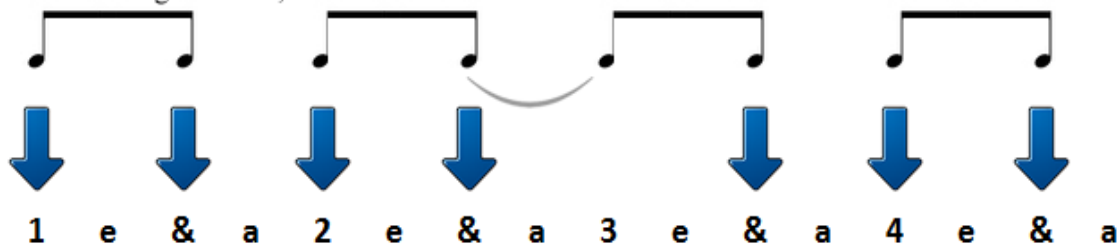
Exercise 26: Eighth Notes, Accents, Sixteenth Notes

1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a

There's nothing here you haven't seen before, but just remember we're working with a 4 chord progression.

Exercise 27:

Exercise 27: Eighth Notes, Tied Notes



Notice that I've opened up the strings at the end of the 8th note run prior to each chord change. If you don't have issues getting to each of these chords, you aren't at all required to "bridge the gap" - but it might help!

Exercise 28:

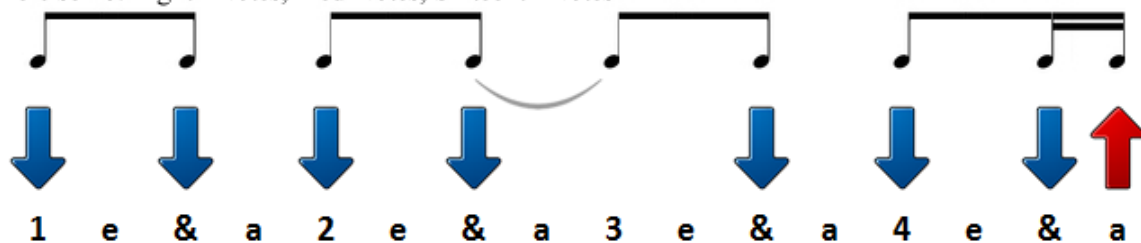
Exercise 28: Eighth Notes, Tied Notes, Sixteenth Notes

Chords: C7, F7, G7, C7

Diagram showing fretboard positions for C7, F7, G7, and C7 chords across four measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 on the strings.

Measure	Chord	Fingerings (Strings 1-5)
1	C7	0 0 0 0, 1 1 1 1, 3 3 3 3, 2 2 2 2, 3 3 3 3
2	F7	1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1, 2 2 2 2, 1 1 1 1, 3 3 3 3
3	G7	3 3 3 3, 3 3 3 3, 4 4 4 4, 3 3 3 3, 5 5 5 5
4	C7	3 3 3 3, 3 3 3 3, 4 4 4 4, 3 3 3 3, 5 5 5 5

Exercise 28: Eighth Notes, Tied Notes, Sixteenth Notes



This one might require a bit of thought in terms of finger placement, but these "7th" chords are all quite common in music. As mentioned in the lesson videos, all of these ending barre chords CAN be played using their open(ish) counterparts. You will likely REALLY want to make use of those open strings between each chord here.

The image displays musical notation and fretboard diagrams for two chords: D7 and G.

D7 Chord:

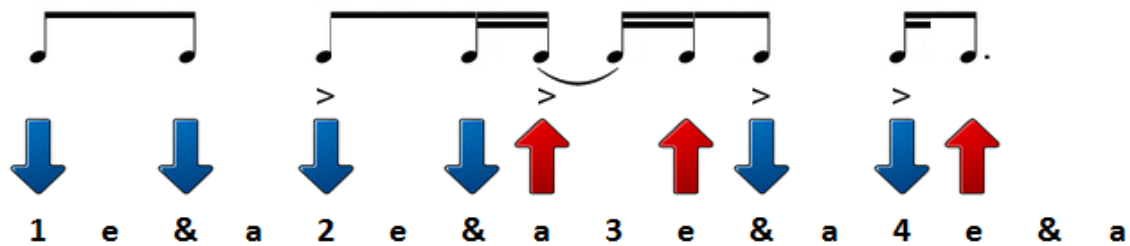
- Musical Notation:** A single staff showing the D7 chord in standard notation. The notes are D4 (open), F#4 (first fret), A4 (open), C#5 (second fret), and G5 (third fret).
- Fretboard Diagram:** A six-string fretboard diagram for the D7 chord. The strings are numbered 1 to 6 from top to bottom. The frets are numbered 0 to 3. The notes are: String 1 (D4, 0), String 2 (F#4, 1), String 3 (A4, 0), String 4 (C#5, 2), String 5 (G5, 3), and String 6 (D4, 0).

G Chord:

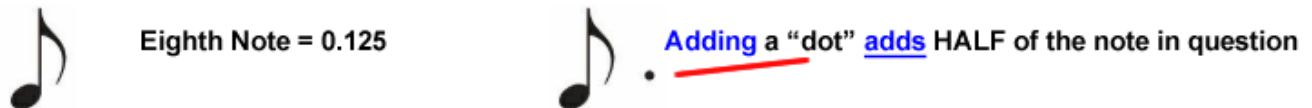
- Musical Notation:** A single staff showing the G chord in standard notation. The notes are G4 (open), B4 (second fret), D5 (third fret), F#5 (third fret), and G5 (third fret).
- Fretboard Diagram:** A six-string fretboard diagram for the G chord. The strings are numbered 1 to 6 from top to bottom. The frets are numbered 0 to 3. The notes are: String 1 (G4, 0), String 2 (B4, 2), String 3 (D5, 3), String 4 (F#5, 3), String 5 (G5, 3), and String 6 (G4, 0).

The 8th rest means the same thing in terms of value as an 8th note does, which equates to 0.125 in decimal form. Just dontcha go strummin' in that spot ;)

Exercise 30: Eighth Notes, Accents, Sixteenth Notes, Tied Notes, Dotted Eighth Note



Okeydokey. I went somewhat fast through this in the lesson video mainly because it's easier to see below, but here's our new element, which is a dotted eighth note:

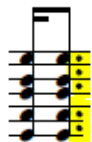


Divide $0.125 / 2 = 0.0625$ (the value of one 16th note!)

(8th note [0.125] + 16th note [0.0625] = 0.1875

Thus, a dotted note is equal to an 8th + 16th note

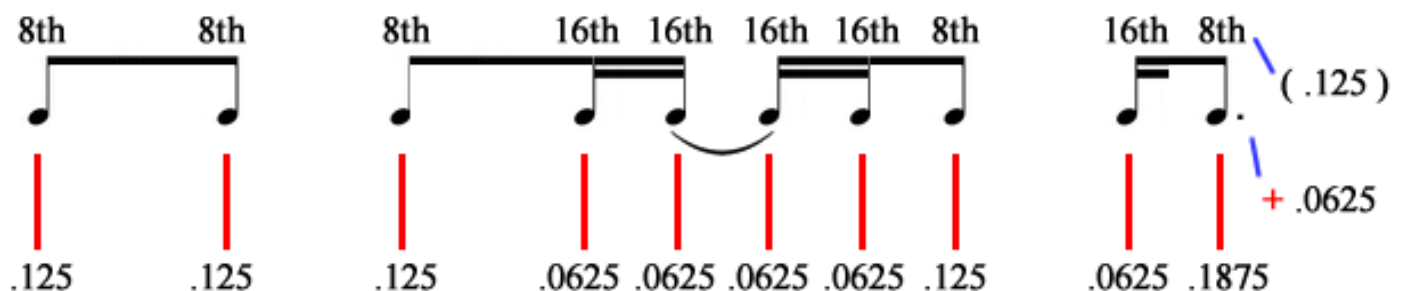
So, the only difference between the dotted eighth note (above right) vs. the one you see in the tab is this:



This is an example of multiple dotted 8th notes that are "stacked" together AND grouped into a unit.



So, how about we look back real quick and do some basic math to see if this tab is 100% correct:



There are a few ways to do this, but since we are looking for the TOTAL value of this measure, how about we make it easy.

1. Count how many 8th notes there are (include the dotted eighth note!)
2. Count how many 16th notes there are (include the tied notes – they have value!)
3. Add the dotted value.
4. Add the total values.

There are 5 eighth notes, so { $0.125 \times 5 = 0.625$ }

There are 5 sixteenth notes, so { $0.0625 \times 5 = 0.3125$ }

There is 1 dot on the eighth note, so { $0.125/2 = 0.0625$ }

$0.625 + 0.3125 + 0.0625 = 1$ ← that's one whole measure! :)

Why did I go through all this? Well, it's partially to help you see the precise value of a note, but it's also because later on in the course I will pop a few challenges on you that will require you to decide what note is MISSING in the exercise. It will help you learn song structure in basic 4/4 time without being precisely told what you must strum. Neat huh?!