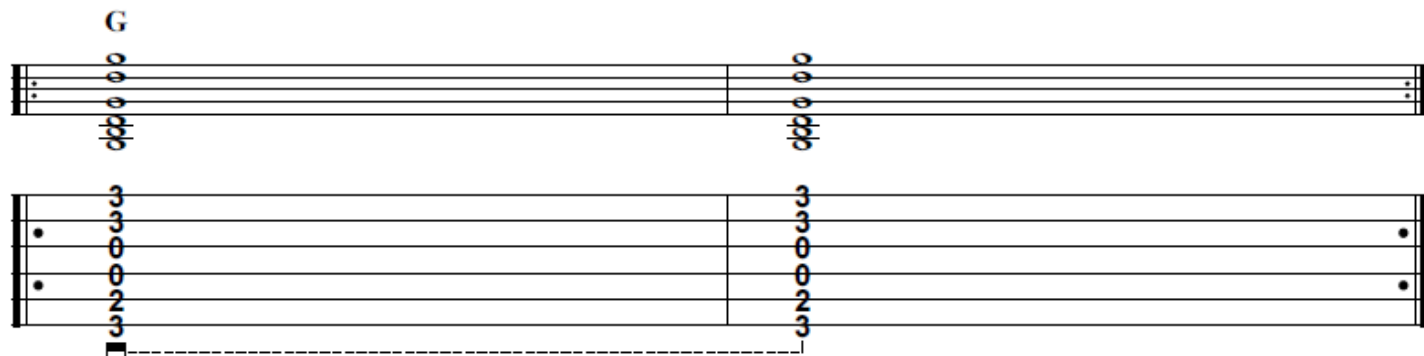


## Strummer Camp: 2019 (Day 1)

As part of the “getting started” strumming patterns and exercises, you'll notice that I am using the G Major chord (consistently) throughout the first series. You are free to use ANY chord that you positively can play. I just chose G Major because it's one that most every guitarist can play. The supplemental exercises for each series should be played using the chords that are shown. Stick to a simple 80 bpm for now. I provide the track.

I would HIGHLY suggest starting with all the ones labeled with an “a” before working on switching chords.

### Exercise 1a:

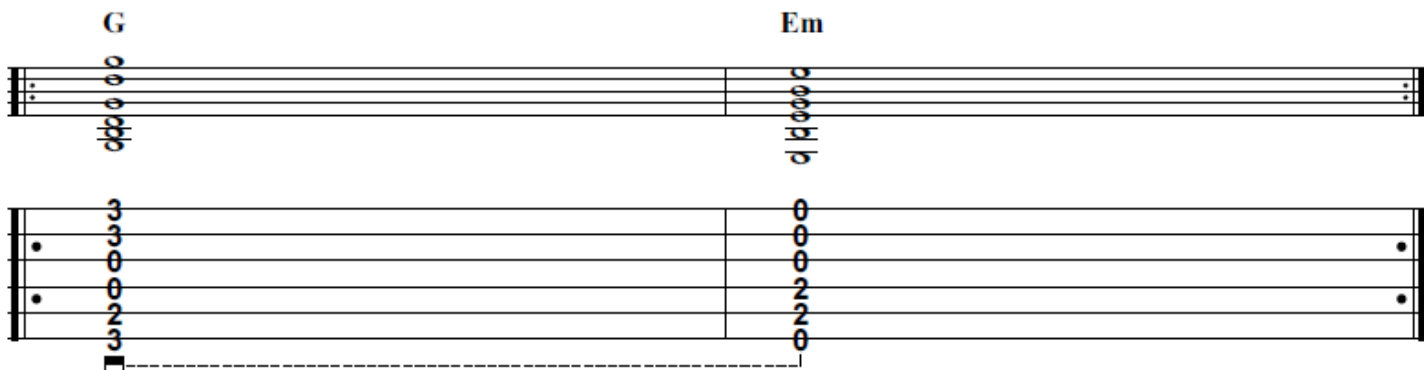


### Exercise 1: Whole Note



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

### Exercise 1b:



The whole note will get 1 full beat per measure. If you play through the tabs provided twice, you will have strummed a total of 4 times. Playing each chord on the “1” beat (1 – 2 – 3 – 4) will mean you strum 1 time per measure. These are all downstrokes. The decimal value for a whole note would be 1.00

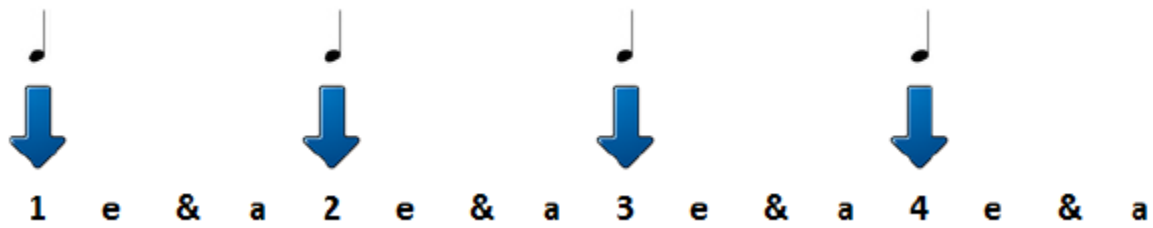
The diagram illustrates the fretboard positions for the G, Em, C, and D chords. The top staff shows the chord shapes with notes. The bottom staff shows the fret numbers for each string (1-6).

Chord	String 1 (High E)	String 2 (D)	String 3 (G)	String 4 (B)	String 5 (E)	String 6 (Low E)
G	3	2	0	3	2	0
Em	0	0	0	2	2	0
C	0	1	0	2	2	3
D	2	3	2	2	0	0

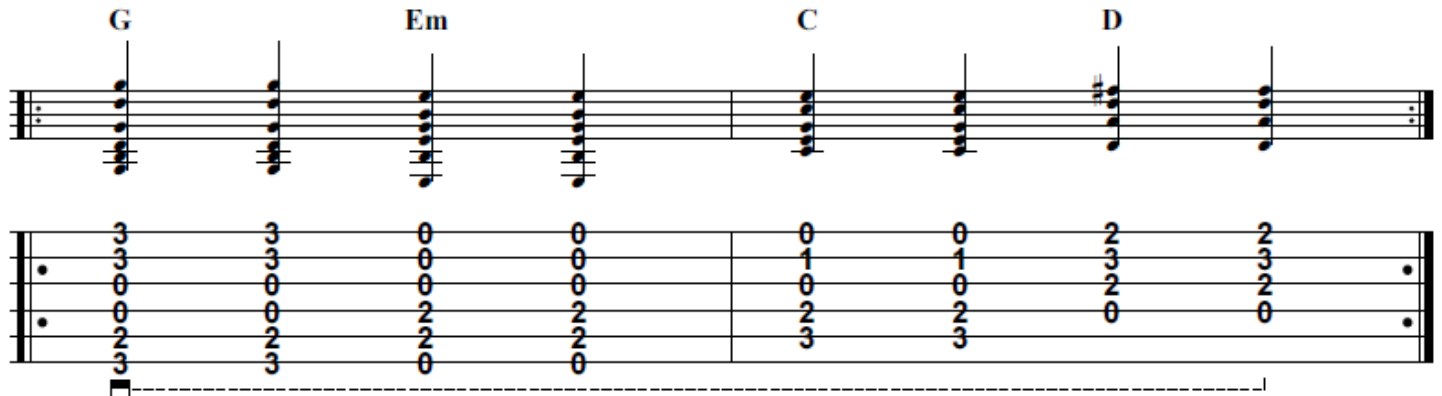
### Exercise 3a:

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented on two staves. The top staff uses a soprano clef and the bottom staff uses an alto clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are written below the bottom staff, aligned with the notes. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first four measures, and the second system contains the next four measures. The piece ends with a final double bar line and a repeat sign.

### Exercise 3: Quarter Notes

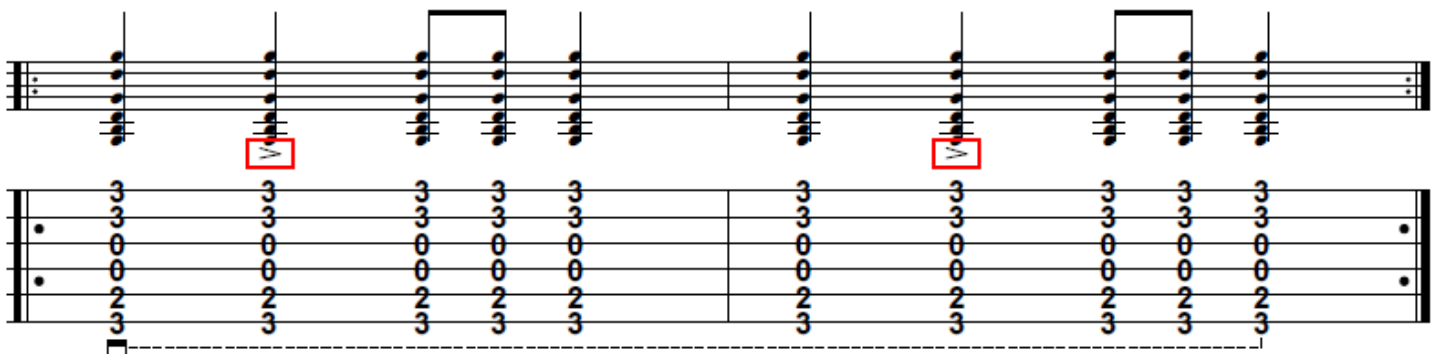


### Exercise 3b:

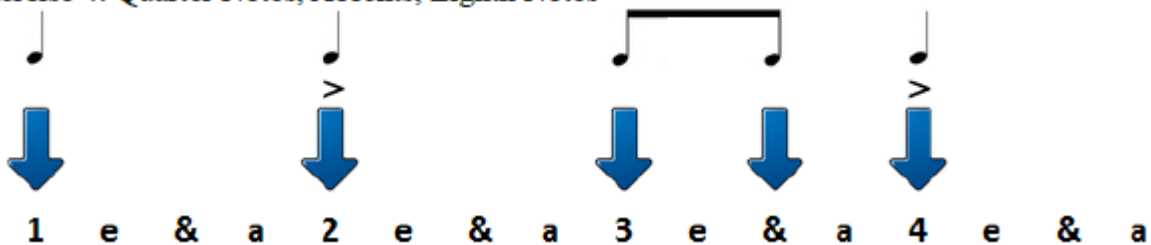


This series is all about using a quarter note. The quarter note will get 4 strums per measure, with the decimal value being 0.25 (4 quarters make a whole) and is played/counted with every strum of the 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 beat. This one is still using all downstrokes. If you play through this entire tab as shown above, you will have strummed a total of 16 times.

### Exercise 4a:



### Exercise 4: Quarter Notes, Accents, Eighth Notes



## Exercise 4b:

Exercise 4b shows a sequence of four chords: G, Em, C, and D. The notation includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The chords are played in a sequence, with the G and C chords having an accent (>) on the second strum. The fingerings for each chord are as follows:

Chord	1st Strum	2nd Strum	3rd Strum
G	3, 3, 0, 0, 2, 3	3, 3, 0, 0, 2, 3	
Em	0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0	0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0	0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0
C	0, 0, 2, 3	0, 0, 2, 3	
D	2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0	2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0	2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0

This one is pretty easy when you HEAR it. Seeing it might be a little confusing. First, you'll have 3 quarter notes and 2 eighth notes per measure. Notice the accent (>) on the second strum of the G Major and the C Major. All you do there is strike the chord with a bit more emphasis.

Since a quarter note = 0.25, we can take that 0.25 and multiply it by 3 (because we have 3 quarter notes) to get a total of 0.75 ( $0.25 \times 3$ ) – which isn't quite a complete measure. In order to get a complete measure, we need it to total 1.00 (a whole measure).

Add the 2 eighth notes together ( $0.125 + 0.125$ ) or multiply them ( $0.125 \times 2$ ) and you'll get a total of 0.25, which is = to a quarter note. Thus, 0.75 (3 quarters) and 0.25 (2 eighth notes added/multiplied from 0.125) and you get 1.00, which constitutes a full measure! ;)

## Exercise 5a:

Exercise 5a shows a sequence of eighth notes across four measures. The notation includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fingerings for each eighth note are as follows:

Measure	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0
2	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0
3	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0
4	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0	3, 3, 0, 0

## Exercise 5: Eighth Notes

Exercise 5 shows a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings. The diagram includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fingerings for each eighth note are as follows:

Measure	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	1	e	&	a
2	2	e	&	a
3	3	e	&	a
4	4	e	&	a

The image displays a musical exercise for guitar. The top staff shows a sequence of four chords: G, Em, C, and D. The bottom staff shows the fretboard with fingerings for each chord. The G chord is played on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th strings. The Em chord is played on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th strings. The C chord is played on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd strings. The D chord is played on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd strings. The fretboard diagram shows the following fingerings: G (3, 3, 3, 3), Em (0, 0, 0, 0), C (0, 0, 0, 0), D (0, 0, 0, 0).

At this point you know that an eighth note = 0.125, and when you look above you'll notice that there are 8 eighth notes per measure. Thus, you know it will be a complete measure because  $0.125 \times 8 = 1.00$

I talk about “bridging the gap” in the lesson on this one, but for now I would like you to try to get all 4 full strums per chord. As the progressions get bigger (and more strumm-ier ... ?) you will DEFINITELY find the idea of bridging the gap to be beneficial. For now, just see how well you can do with a direct 8<sup>th</sup> note chord run.