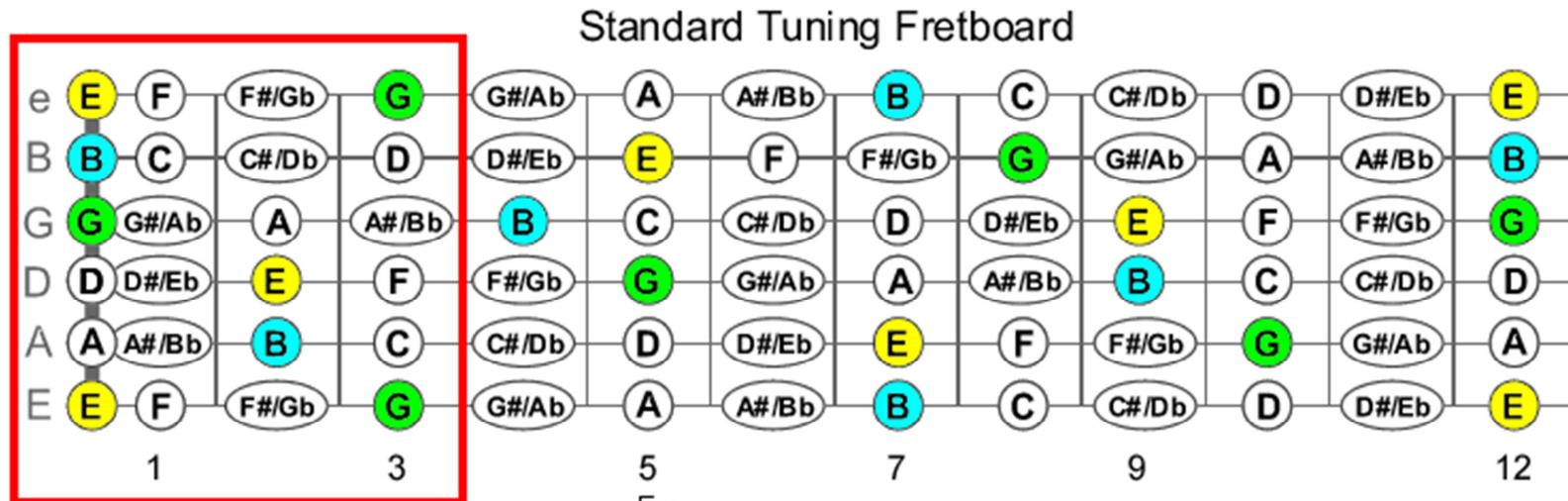


# Chapter 1 - Find Chords Anywhere!

Now we're ready to tackle minor chords. You may be wondering why I reserved minor chords for later. Well, they're MUCH easier to understand how to play, because you've already grasped their major counterparts. This time we'll be doing things a little different.

## The E minor chord

The E minor chord (Em, E minor) consists of the notes E, B, and G. I'm not going to put you through all the steps like we did with the Major chords. If you HAVE NOT grasped the Major chord counterparts, DO NOT proceed.



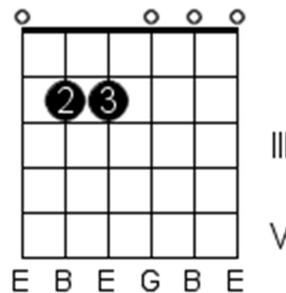
- = root
- = note
- = note

### The E minor Chord

contains notes:

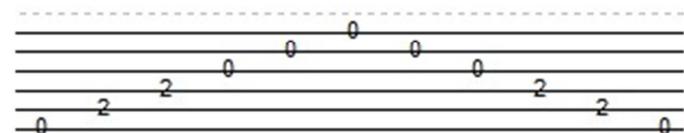
E - B - G

root note = E

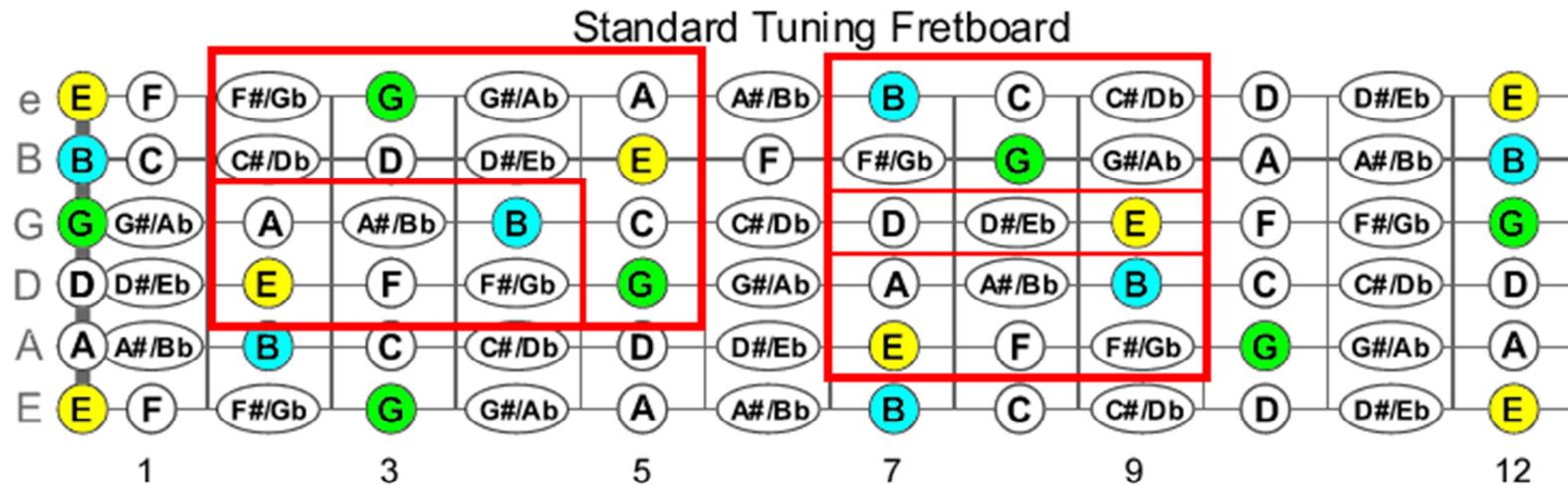


III

V



Here are the additional positions:



There ARE more, but I just want you to get an idea of a few logical positions. You can deduce for yourself which additional positions are possible.

Remember that the rule is: ALL you need are the notes required within the chord, with a lowest tone root note included in the chord.

For example, you could also include:

E-----12-----  
 B-----12-----  
 G-----12-----  
 D-----14-----  
 A-----14-----  
 E-----12-----

Here the 12<sup>th</sup> fret note on the Low E string is the root. It's the lowest root available. Use it!

### What About Using A Power Chord?

1. Find the note "E."
2. Search for the next note that appears ONE string HIGHER in pitch and is the FIFTH.

Remember the note order: A – B – C – D – E – F – G (we don't need to worry about sharps {#} or flats {b})

E	F	G	A	B
1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5

This time the fifth is B.

NOTE: When using power chords, there is NO SUCH THING as a minor power chord. If you see an E5, it's just an E5. There is no minor.

Exercises:

Em E5 (E5) Em

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 | 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 | 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12

Em

2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 | 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3

Which variations did you like? \_\_\_\_\_