

The 21st Century Guitar Method

GUITAR ROCK SHOP I

PREFACE

Guitar Rock Shop is a complete stand-alone method for rock guitar that is correlated to Alfred Music Publishing's *21st Century Guitar Method*. You will learn rock and blues riffs, power chords, lead scales, and classic rhythm and lead guitar patterns as played by the guitar greats.

The *Guitar Rock Shop* series is designed to build musicianship, develop the ear, and encourage creativity by providing a carefully thought-out, musical, and fun way to learn. Everything is explained and demonstrated on the included play-along recordings.

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This book is dedicated to my daughter, Kelsey Rae.

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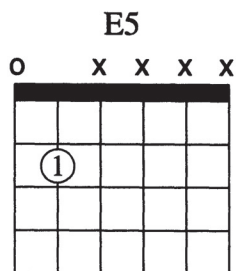
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The E5 Power Chord



Power chords provide the foundation for rock rhythm guitar. A power chord is a two-note chord voicing, usually played on the bass (low) strings of the guitar. The guitarist's power chords combine with the bass player's part to supply a bottom end to the music that's fat and hard driving.



To play the E5, depress the fifth string with the first finger of your left hand at the second fret. To get a good solid tone, make sure the first finger is placed just behind the second fret—not on top of it.



Rhythm Reading:

A whole note gets 4 counts: = 4 counts

A half note gets 2 counts: = 2 counts

A quarter note gets 1 count: = 1 count

At the beginning of every song is a **time signature**. 4/4 is the most common time signature:

4 Four Counts To A Measure

4 A Quarter Note Receives One Count

Play all chords with a downstroke (▮).
(Strike the string with a downward attack of the pick.)

Example 1: E5 Whole Note Study

E5

Always count with a steady beat—like the ticking of a clock. Don't slow down, speed up or pause.

The E5 Power Chord

Strike the strings with a relaxed, but solid attack. You should hear one clear chord—not two separate notes.

Example 2: E5 Half Note Study

Count: 1 2 3 4

Example 3: E5 Quarter Note Study

Count: 1 2 3 4

Chord Construction: All power chords are built on two notes: the root (the name of the chord) plus the fifth.

If we number each consecutive note from E to E we get:

E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(root)				(fifth)			(octave)

$$E + B = E5$$

$$1 + 5 = \text{Power Chord}$$

Chord Forms: The root of the E5 chord is located on the sixth string, therefore, this type of chord form is referred to as **root ⑥**—meaning the root of the chord is on the sixth string. (Strings are indicated by circled numbers.)

There are three basic power chord forms: root ⑥, root ⑤ and root ④. Most guitar chords can be constructed from these three basic forms.