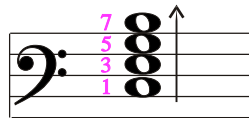


CHORDS

Open Harmony with 7 Chords

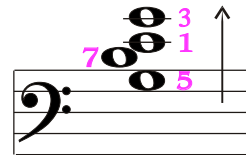
We have learned how to arrange 3 note chords using major and minor triads. (chords). This lesson is on arranging 7 note chords and how to name the tones. A 7 chord in root position = root+3rd+5th+7th, (fig. 1) has tones in sequential order. What if we inverted this chord to 5th+7th+root+3rd? (fig. 2) The 3rd is above the 7th tone and the tones are not in sequential order, such as 1-2-3-4-5 etc. When naming tones, they must be in sequential order. If I asked you to play a chord using the 3rd+7th+3rd, what would you play, where do you play two 3rd's?

Fig. 1



Tones are sequenced

Fig. 1



Tones are not sequenced

How to name the tones using C Scale and C Scale Chords:

1 3 5 7 8 10 12 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 7 8

Name the tones according the 7 : Use 1-3-5 when used below the 7, and 8-10-12 when above the 7th tone. The exception to the rule is when the chord is missing the root, then the 7th can be below the 3 & 5. The 7th tone is always named the 7th.

Cm7:

CHORDS

Open Harmony with 7 Chords

This is a practice on naming 7 chords. In the R.H. I have written the melody, and the harmony is written in numbers. Write out the harmony notes in the R.H. In the L.H., I have written out the rhythm and the left hand notes are written in numbers. This is the harmony to "Angel Blues", and the arrangement is in the Compositions. Write out the notes that correspond to the numbers. Example:

Dm7

Dm7

Dm7 **B^b7** **Dm7**

Dm7 **Dm7** **B^b7** **Dm7**

1 Dm Dm7/C B \flat 7/C Dm7/C

4 B \flat 7/C Dm7/C Dm7 B \flat 7 Dm7/C

8 Dm7 Dm7/C B \flat 7 Dm7/C Dm7/C

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of three systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The first system (measures 1-3) features a Dm chord in measure 1, followed by Dm7/C in measure 2, B \flat 7/C in measure 3, and Dm7/C in measure 4. The second system (measures 4-7) starts with B \flat 7/C in measure 4, Dm7/C in measure 5, Dm7 in measure 6, B \flat 7 in measure 7, and Dm7/C in measure 8. The third system (measures 8-11) begins with Dm7 in measure 8, Dm7/C in measure 9, B \flat 7 in measure 10, and Dm7/C in measure 11. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and quarter notes, rests, and repeat signs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 on the notes. Chord symbols are placed above the treble staff.

Chord
Compositions

Angel Blues

Arranged by
Alana LaGrange

11

B \flat 7/C Dm Dm7/C B \flat 7 Dm7 Dm Dm7/C

15

B \flat 7 Dm7/A Dm Dm7/C B \flat 7

18

Dm Dm7/C B \flat 7 Dm7 Dm7/C

21

B \flat 7 Dm Dm7/C B \flat 7/C Dm Dm Dm7/C

Chord
Compositions

Angel Blues

Arranged by
Alana LaGrange

B \flat 7/C Dm Dm Dm7/C B \flat 7 Dm Dm7/C

25

B \flat 7 Dm7

29

Dm Dm7/C B \flat 7 Dm7 Dm Dm7/C B \flat 7

32

36

36

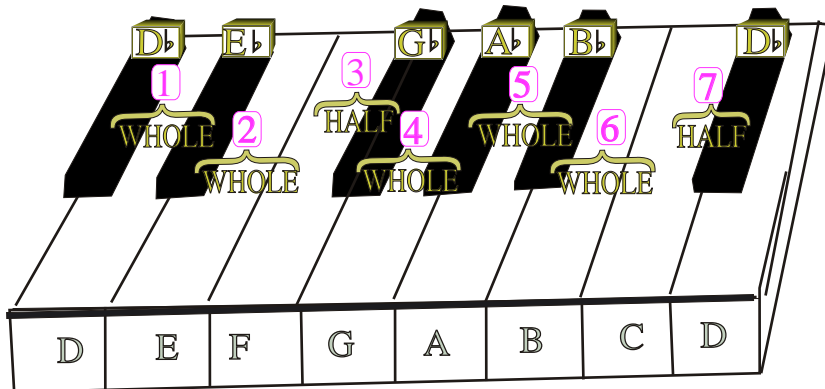
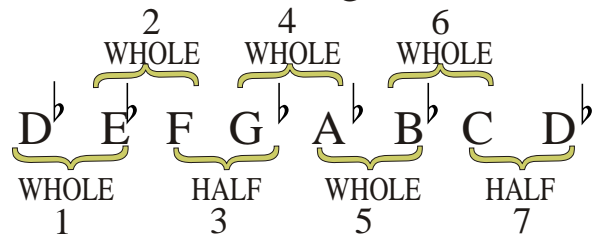
- Each scale contains every letter name. Start with the tonic of the scale and write out the letters, before adding sharps and flats.

Letter Names in D Flat Scale: **D E F G A B C D**

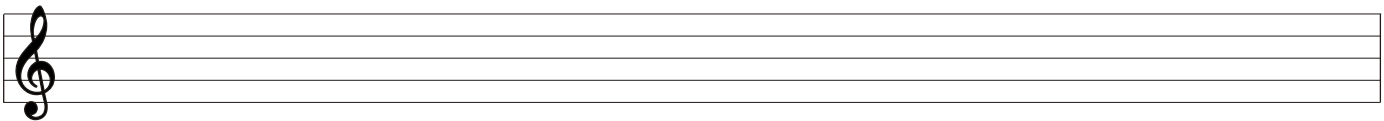
2. Formula for Scales:

- 1** Whole Step = D^b to E^b
- 1** Whole Step = E^b to F
- ½** Half Step = F to G^b
- 1** Whole Step = G^b to A^b
- 1** Whole Step = A^b to B^b
- 1** Whole Step = B^b to C
- ½** Half Step = C to D^b

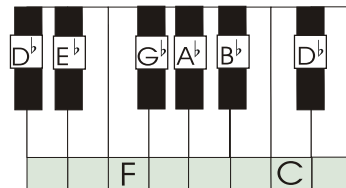
D Flat Scale adding the flats:



3. Write out D Flat Scale on the staff



RIGHT HAND 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2
 D^b E^b F G^b A^b B^b C D^b E^b F G^b A^b B^b C D^b
 LEFT HAND 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3



1. PRACTICING D FLAT SCALE ASCENDING

Practice each measure 5-10 times playing smooth and connected.

2. PRACTICING D FLAT SCALE DESCENDING

3. PRACTICING D FLAT SCALE USING PLUS 1