

THE BEGINNING

8. STORY

THE MUSICAL ALPHABET

A musical staff in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and A are written on the staff. Below the staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with fret numbers 0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 12.

MAJOR SCALE

THIS SCALE IN THE WESTERN WORLD IS THE STANDARD BY WHICH WE UNDERSTAND ALL MUSIC

THE MAJOR SCALE HAS A FORM OR FORMULA AND HERE IT IS.

A musical staff showing the interval formula for a major scale: W, W, 1/2, W, W, W, 1/2. Below the staff is a fretboard diagram showing frets 3, 5, 2, 3, 5, 2, 4, 5. Annotations include "WHOLE STEP ACROSS STRINGS" between frets 3 and 5, "1/2 STEP" between frets 2 and 3, and "1 FRET" between frets 3 and 5. A bracket under frets 3 and 5 is labeled "2 FRET".

The frets on a guitar can be used to navigate information we are learning.
The distance of two frets on a guitar equals one whole step (C to D).
One fret is equal to a half step (E to F).

A musical staff showing intervals from the root of C: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th. Below the staff is a fretboard diagram with annotations for intervals: "ROOT" at fret 0, "MAJ 2ND" at fret 2, "MAJ 3RD" at fret 3, "PERFECT 4TH" at fret 5, "PERFECT 5TH" at fret 7, "MAJOR 6TH" at fret 9, "MAJOR 7TH" at fret 11, and "OCTAVE" at fret 12.

THESE ARE INTERVALS FROM THE ROOT OF C.. INTERVALS DESCRIBE DISTANCE.

THE CHORDS CONTAIN NOTES THAT ARE INTERVALS OF THE ROOT NOTE OF THAT CHORD.

Can you see the distance or interval between the notes? Try to move around the key of C.
From the Root C move to the 3rd E, then to the 5th G. You have played the notes of a C chord.
Visualize the distance you have to move to get to some interval. You are learning to navigate the information to create music.