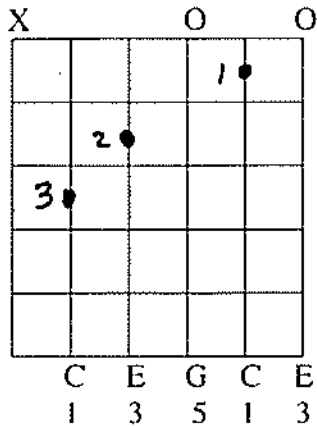


The "C" triad is derived from the "C" major scale:

C D E F G A B C
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (scale degrees)

If we play scale degrees 1, 3, and 5 from any major scale, we have a MAJOR TRIAD
This lesson is an example of how to play c major triads and the INVERSIONS, all over the neck.

The most common use of the C MAJOR TRIAD on the guitar is the following chord voicing:



Notice that there only 3 different notes in the voicing .

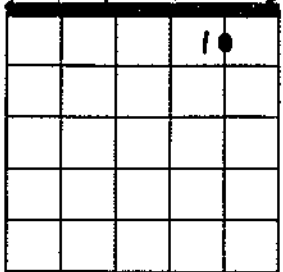
Play the triads on the following page by group number, horizontal and vertical (group one down, group one across etc.) Be sure to use a metronome and start playing them as WHOLE NOTES (4 beats) at a tempo that is comfortable (60bpm is a good place to start) Be sure to work on smooth shifting between the triad voicings.

(1) When "C" or 1 is in the bass (lowest sounding note), this is a ROOT POSITION TRIAD

(2) When "E" or 3 is in the bass this a FIRST INVERSION TRIAD

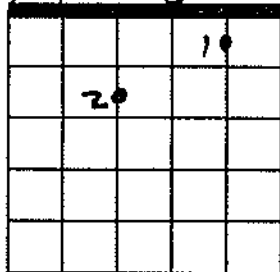
(3) When "G" or 5 is in the bass, this is a SECOND INVERSION TRIAD

I → 2 x x 0 0
↓



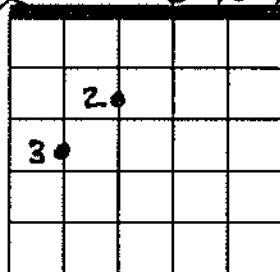
G C E
5 1 3

II x x 0 x



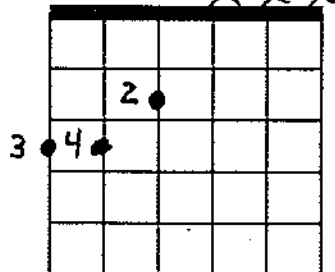
F G C
3 5 1

III x 0 x x



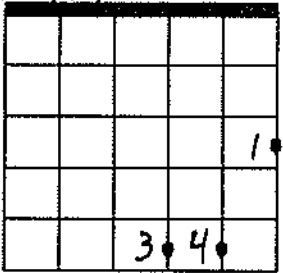
C E G
1 3 5

IV x x x



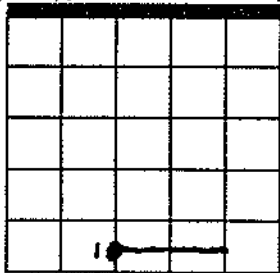
G C E
5 1 3

II x x x



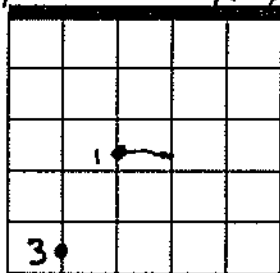
C E G
1 3 5

X X x x



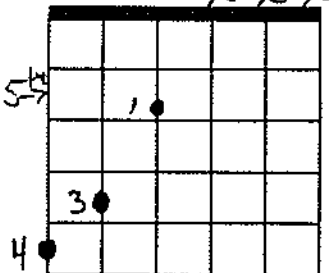
G C E
5 1 3

X x x x



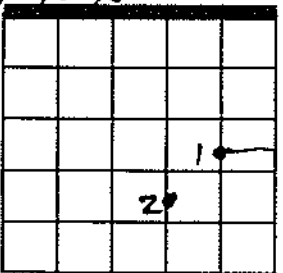
F G C
3 5 1

x x x



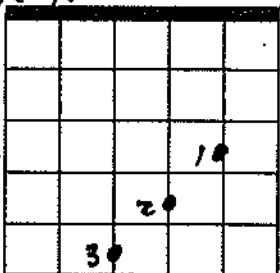
C E G
1 3 5

III x x x



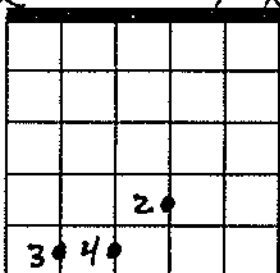
F G C
3 5 1

X X x x



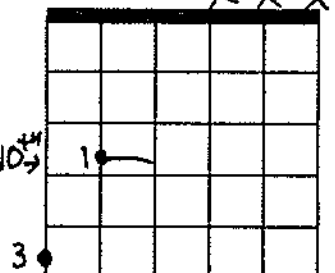
C E G
1 3 5

X x x x



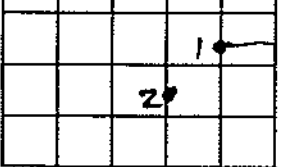
G C E
5 1 3

x x x



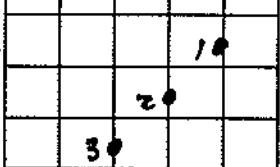
F G C
3 5 1

8th →



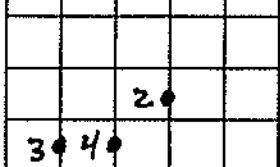
F G C
3 5 1

8th →



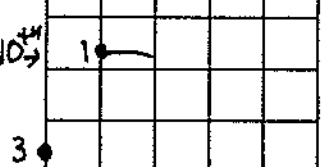
C E G
1 3 5

10th →



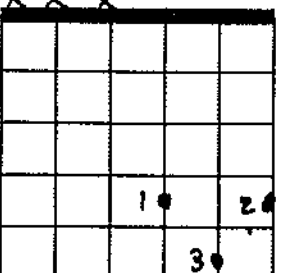
G C E
5 1 3

10th →



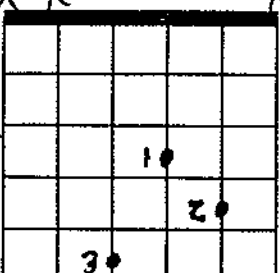
F G C
3 5 1

IV x x x



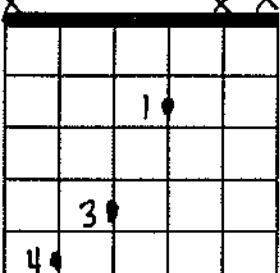
G C E
5 1 3

X X x x



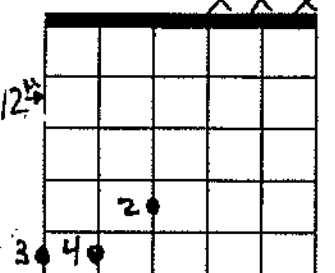
E G C
3 5 1

X x x x



C E G
1 3 5

x x x



G C E
5 1 3

12th →