

Welcome to Bitesize Guitar

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MAJOR SCALE CONSTRUCTION

In this lesson we will learn how to construct the major scale. Learning basic music theory is not a requirement to playing the guitar but it will benefit your ability to learn guitar. If you know how the major and minor scales are constructed then you can learn what chords go together to help learn new songs faster. If you find a song, say in the key of C, then you will know what other 6 chords belong in that key. This means it is easy to analyse popular songs, learn songs by ear and most importantly write your own songs. Let's dig in and learn the major scale.

CHROMATIC SCALE

On guitar and most western instruments we have the chromatic scale which consists of 12 notes as follows:

A	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab
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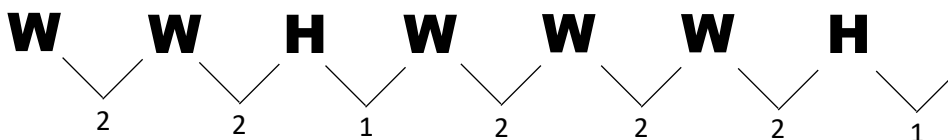
Note A Sharp and B Flat are the same note but depending on which key you are in dictates the naming convention.

MAJOR SCALE

The major scale has 7 notes and we can use the formula below to find which notes belong to which key. Firstly we need to understand a couple of musical terms.

The Whole Step- A jump of 2 frets/notes for example A to B
 A Half Step - A jump of 1 fret/note for example A to A#

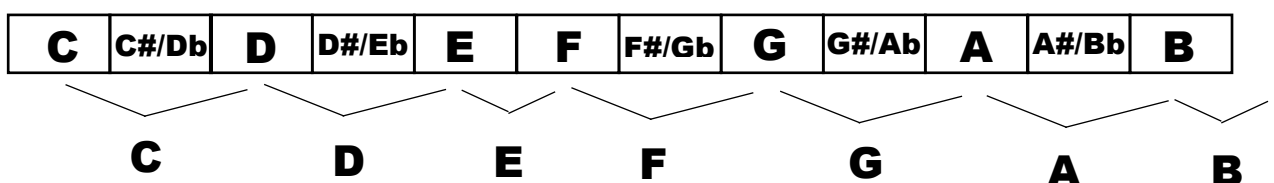
MAJOR SCALE FORMULA



Note all major and minor keys only have 7 notes in them per octave.

The formula is moved along and the first note is the root note or starting note that dictates the Key.

For Example the C Major Scale



MAJOR SCALE IN ALL 12 KEYS

1 (ROOT)	2	3	4	5	6	7	Octave
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C# / Db	D#	E#	F#	G#	A#	B#	C#
D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#	D
D# / Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	D	Eb
E	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D#	E
F	G	A	Bb	C	D	E	F
F# / Gb	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E#	F#
G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G
G# / Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab
A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A
A# / Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	B