

FRETBOARD MEMORY IN 72 HOURS

GUITAR CONFIDENCE SERIES
WITH ERIC MICHAEL ROBERTS

Learn my simple trick to memorize the notes on the neck quickly and make your way around without confusion.

Learn more at www.worshiptheking.com

Let's connect on social media

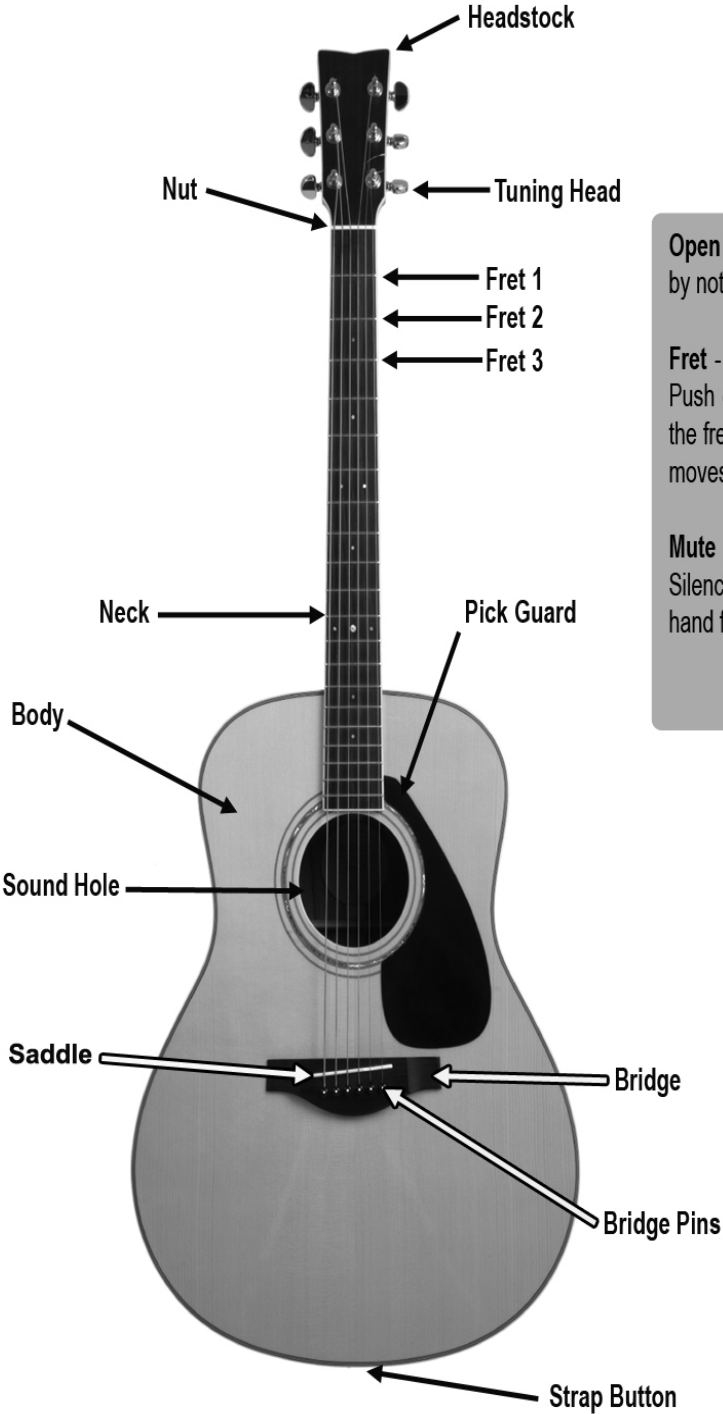
- <http://www.twitter.com/ericroberts43>
- <http://www.youtube.com/worshipbandbuilder>
- <http://www.facebook.com/worshipbandbuilder>
- <http://www.instagram.com/ericroberts43>

MAKE PRACTICE EASY!

- Use the practice journal to track your progress
- Get in the habit of picking up the guitar and strumming a few chords.
- Leave the guitar out on the stand where it is easily accessible.
- Find quiet time away from all distractions to practice a song you are learning
- Take your guitar out on the porch or to the park and practice your songs.
- Spend quiet time playing simple worship songs during your devotion time.
- Play some songs with a few friends.
- Join a worship band. This will help stretch you and keep you playing more. Playing with other people helps you grow.
- Play a scale during the commercials of your favorite TV show
- Play guitar quietly while watching the news or a TV program.
- Hold the guitar as much as you can. Become comfortable with it being in your hands.
- Dedicate to learning this instrument.
- Play the guitar as much as possible! Simple chord strumming or serious scale memorization... you need to keep the guitar in your hands as much as possible. Play every day, even if it is only for 5-10 minutes.

Set goals for yourself and make a habit of reaching them.

PARTS OF THE GUITAR

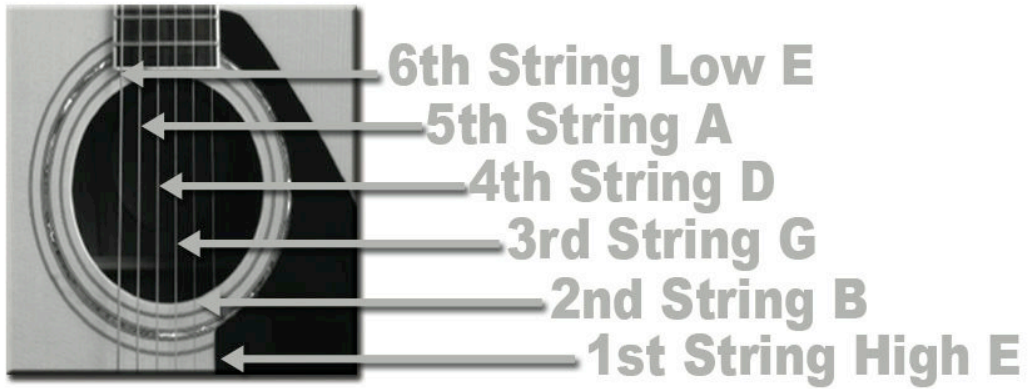


Open String - Play the string open by not pushing down on any fret.

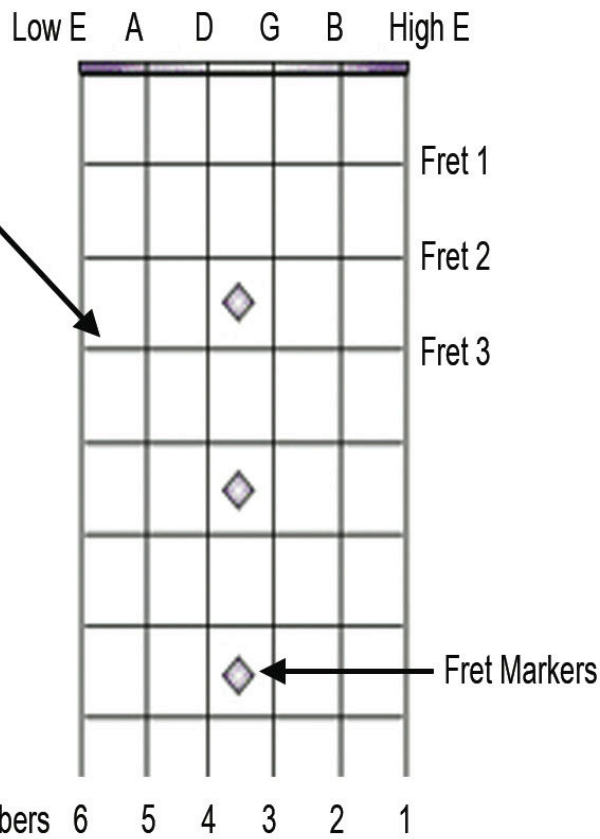
Fret - Metal dividers on the neck. Push down in the space between the frets to make notes. Each fret moves up a half step.

Mute - Do not play the string. Silence the string with your right hand finger or your left hand palm.

STRING NAMES



To play fret 3, push down in the space between frets as close to the fret as you can without actually touching the metal fret. The closer you are to the fret, the easier it is to push down and the cleaner the sound will be. If you hear fret buzz, you could be too far back in the space.



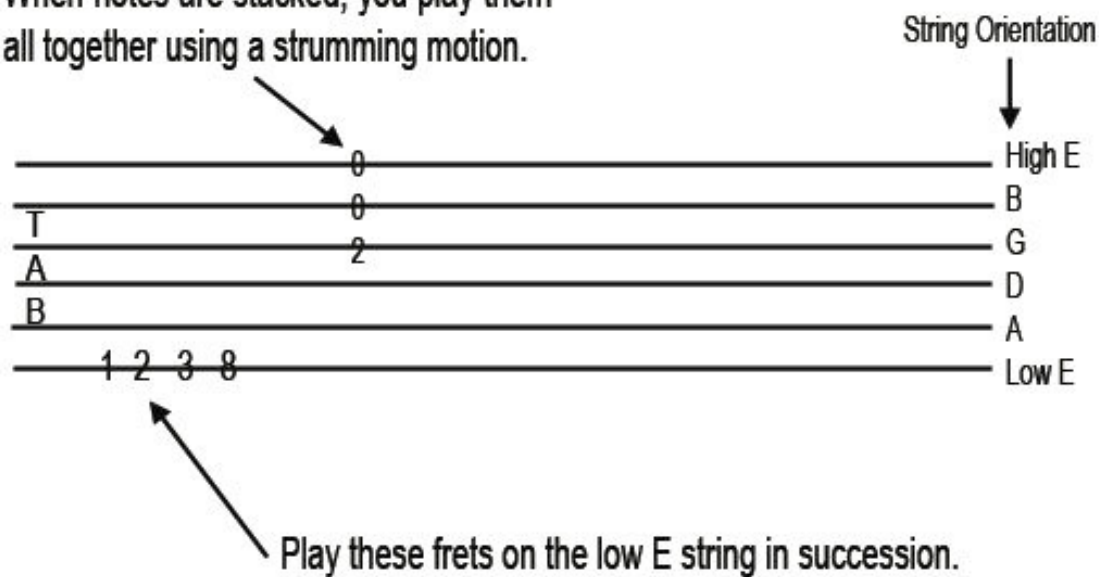
READING TABLATURE

Tablature is the easiest and most popular method for reading guitar music; it is often referred to as tab.

- Tablature has 6 lines.
- Each line represents a string on your guitar.
- The numbers on the lines represent your frets. If the number is “2”, then place your finger on the correct string at the second fret.

Fret numbers may coincide with your finger number, but you can use any finger to play the note indicated.

When notes are stacked, you play them all together using a strumming motion.



Tablature is a guide; it usually does not notate rhythm, so it is important to be familiar with the song.

Helpful Hint:

You can see the Low E String by looking at the arrow. You need to keep the right perspective when reading tablature. The Low E String is the bottom line of the Tablature!

INTERNET TABLATURE

Popular Internet sites use tablature that looks like this:

```
-----5--4---3--2--1-1-----  
-----3-----  
-----0-----  
-----0-----  
-----0-----  
-----0---3---3---2---1---0--0--0---
```

Practice by playing the notes above.

Note: This does not make a song. They are merely random notes for you to practice.

Helpful Hint:
When notes are stacked on top of each other, you play them at the same time. Chords will appear this way.

There are many symbols used in tablature. You will learn about these in future methods. If you would like to explore deeper into tablature symbols, pick up a guitar magazine or log on to www.8chords100songs.com to see more tab symbols. You can also find a songbook that has a "Tab Legend" in the back.

Practice reading tab by playing this...

```
---5---3---1---3-5-5-5---3-3-3---5-5-5-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----
```

What song does this sound like?

Mary Had A Little Lamb

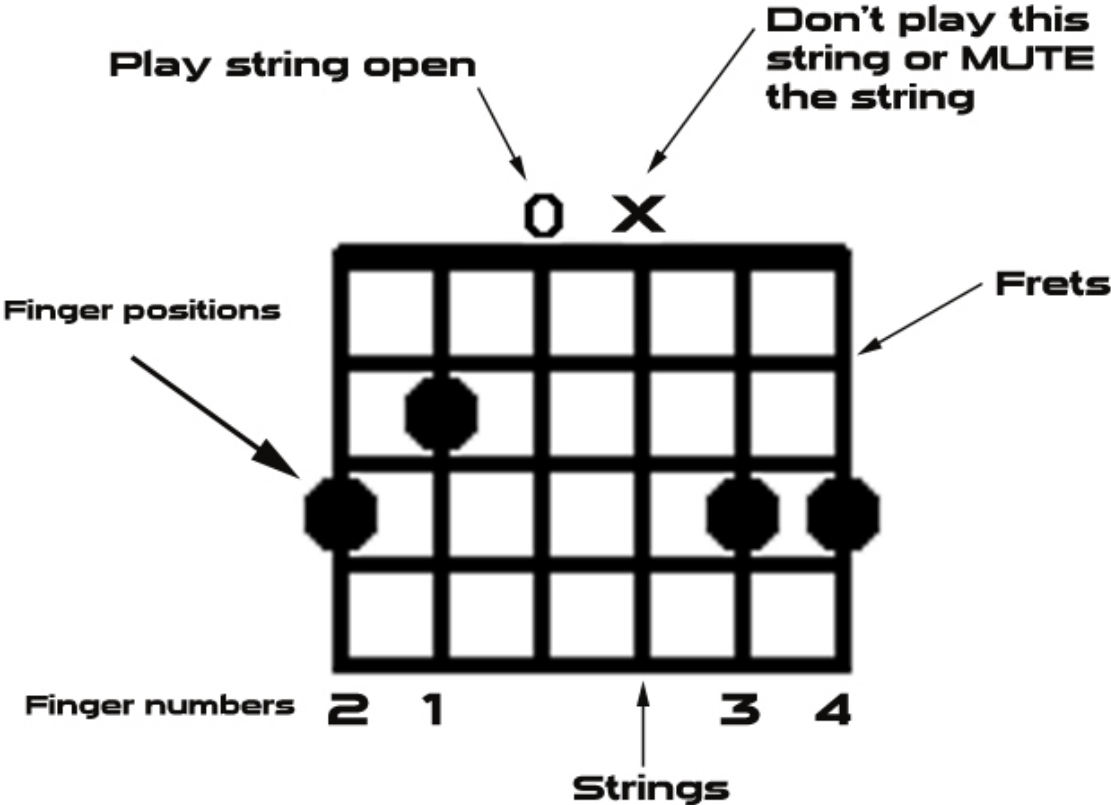
READING CHORD CHARTS

This is the most popular form of notating chord shapes. You will be reading many chord charts in this book. There are different ways to write the symbols used in chord charts. Once you understand how it works, you will be able to relate to the way different publishers use chord chart symbols.

The Basics:

- The vertical lines = your guitar strings
- The horizontal lines = your frets
- The dots on the chart = your finger placement
- The numbers under the chart = your finger numbers. (Follow these closely)

The symbols above the chart tell you what strings to play.



INTERNET CHORD NOTATION

Popular Internet sites use the following simple form of notation for chords.

The C Chord = X32033

The D Chord = XX0232

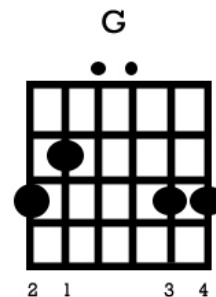
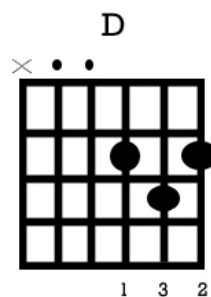
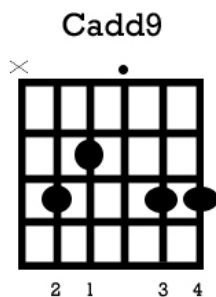
The G Chord = 320033

You read this from left to right.

Starting on the Low E string you place your fingers on the fret numbers as listed.

The “X” means you don’t play the string.

Since you just learned how to read a chord chart, below are examples of the chords above to compare to reading chords on the Internet.

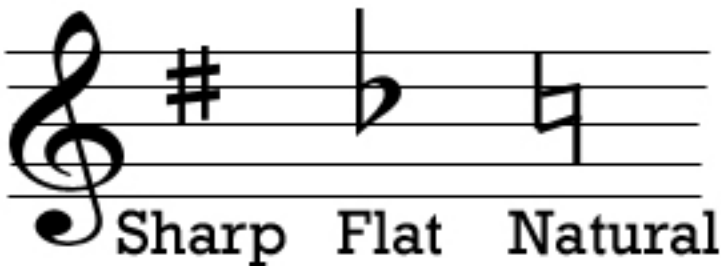


MUSICAL ALPHABET

A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A ...

The alphabet starts on A and ends on G. When it starts over, this is called an **Octave**. An octave is the same note played 12 half steps higher or lower. The piano will give you the clearest form of how notes are laid out.

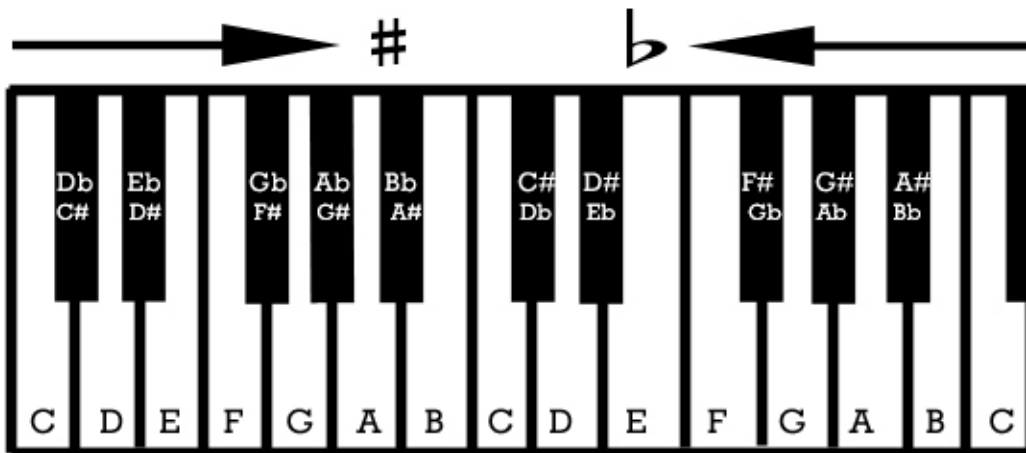
There are three different types of notes.



- Sharp = half step higher
 b - Flat = half step lower
 A natural sign takes it back to normal.

On the piano:
 The white keys are the notes in the musical alphabet.
 The **black keys** are sharps (#) and flats (b).

For Example: If you move a half step up from the C note, you will have C#.
 If you move a half step down from the D note, you will have Db.



- There are no sharps between E-F and B-C
- Notice that C# and Db are the SAME note. This is called **enharmonic spelling**.
- **Whole Step** = Two half steps - Example: From C to D
- **HALF STEP** = B to C or C to C#

NOTES ON THE NECK

The notes on the neck of the guitar are laid out a bit differently which makes them harder to visualize but they all follow the same pattern as the piano and move up in half steps.

Each string has a note name. This is the note you hear when you play the string open.

That string is divided into sections by the frets. Each fret is a half-step.

We will start with the Low E String on the guitar to learn how the frets and the notes work.

Low E string

Open:	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B	C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#....
Fret#:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.....

Play each note on the low E string and say the name of the note out loud.

You will begin to memorize all the notes on the guitar neck as you progress. The next page shows you an easy way to quickly learn the notes on the neck. Once you memorize the top 2 strings, you will know how to quickly figure the other notes on the neck using octaves.

Helpful Hint:

There are no sharps or flats between E-F and B-C. Refer to the diagram of the piano for a better understanding.

COMPLETE NECK DIAGRAM

E A D G B E

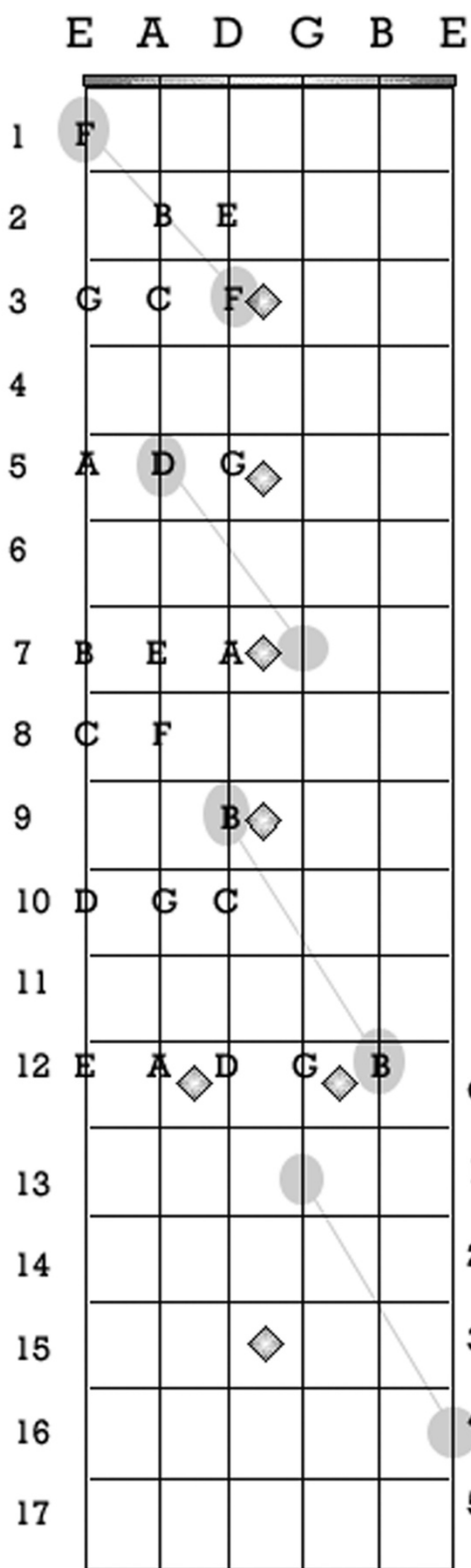
1	F	A#	D#	G#	C	F
2	F#	B	E	A	C#	F#
3	G	C	F	A#	D	G
4	G#	C#	F#	B	D#	G#
5	A	D	G	C	E	A
6	A#	D#	G#	C#	F	A#
7	B	E	A	D	F#	B
8	C	F	A#	D#	G	C
9	C#	F#	B	E	G#	C#
10	D	G	C	F	A	D
11	D#	G#	C#	F#	A#	D#
12	E	A	D	G	B	E Octave
13	F	A#	D#	G#	C	F
14	F#	B	E	A	C#	F#
15	G	C	F	A#	D	G
16	G#	C#	F#	B	D#	G#
17	A	D	G	C	E	A

You need to memorize the notes on the neck.

This chart can look overwhelming! Use the method on the next page to quickly and easily memorize all the notes on the neck!

This may take a while. Use a method that works for you.

QUICK MEMORY TRICK



Learn the main notes on the Low E string and the Low A string up to the 12th fret octave.

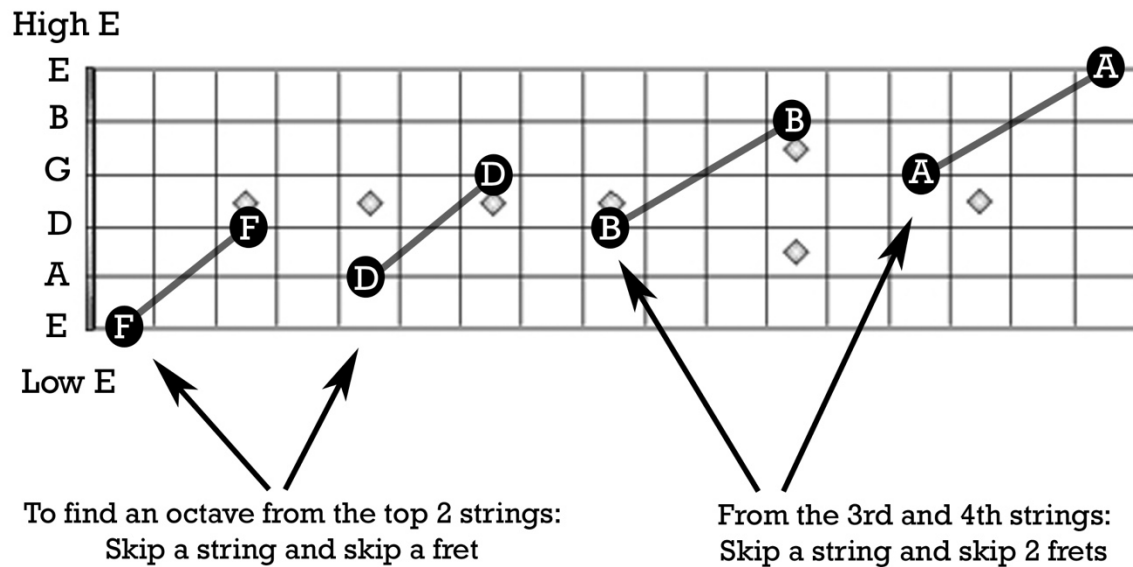
Use octaves to become familiar with all the other notes on the neck.

This is the fastest way to know all the notes on the guitar fretboard.

Octave Here = Open

OCTAVES ON THE NECK

It is important to understand how the notes are laid out on the neck. Understanding octaves will help your playing ability and knowledge of the instrument.



Use this system to learn the notes on the entire neck. It is important that you memorize the top two strings. Use the dots to help you memorize.

Start by memorizing the main notes: E F G A B C D E

Then use your knowledge of sharps and flats to quickly find the rest of the notes.

