

The Ultimate Learn-At-Home Program

Modern Worship Guitar Lessons

Eric Michael Roberts

Third Edition

**From the start to the stage
and every step in between.**



Modern Worship Guitar Lessons 3rd Edition

Third Edition © 2013 Eric Michael Roberts
All Rights Reserved.

Second Edition © 2008 Eric Michael Roberts
All Rights Reserved.

First Edition © 2004 Eric Michael Roberts
All Rights Reserved.

No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any electronic or mechanical means, including information storage and retrieval systems without written permission from the publisher, except by reviewers who may quote brief passages to be printed in a magazine or newspaper.

Learn Fast. Play Well. Worship Always.™ is a trademark of Eric Michael Roberts.

8 Chords 100 Songs™ is a trademark of Eric Michael Roberts.

This material cannot be reproduced without first obtaining the express permission of the author.

Published in the United States by WorshiptheKing.com

Distributed by: Studio 43, LLC
65 Elkins Dr.
Springboro, OH 45066
615.469.1893
studio43cs@gmail.com

Created & Written by Eric Michael Roberts
Edited by Kristy L. Roberts
Cover design by Eric Michael Roberts, Emily Roberts

ISBN-13:
978-1481246750

ISBN-10:
1481246755

Table of Contents

| |
|------------------------------|
| About the 100 Songs |
| About the Author |
| Introduction |
| Learning Songs on the Guitar |
| DVD and Bonus MP3s |
| The Lesson Plans |
| Practice Goals |

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| Lesson 1 | Introduction to Guitar | 1 |
| Lesson 2 | Tuning Your Guitar | 10 |
| Lesson 3 | Good Posture and Form | 12 |
| Lesson 4 | Finger Exercise 1-4 | 20 |
| Lesson 5 | Learn the G and C Chord | 23 |
| Lesson 6 | Introduction to Counting and Strumming | 28 |
| Lesson 7 | Learn the D Chord | 34 |
| Lesson 8 | Warm up to Play Your First Song Amazing Grace | 37 |
| Lesson 9 | Learn the E minor Chord | 39 |
| Lesson 10 | Strumming and Chord Progression Practice 1-3 | 42 |
| Lesson 11 | Strumming Sixteenths and Pattern 7-10 | 44 |
| Lesson 12 | The Flip Technique | 47 |
| Lesson 13 | Strumming with Accents | 50 |
| Lesson 14 | One and Only | 52 |
| Lesson 15 | Warm Up to Play a Fast Song | 54 |
| Lesson 16 | Sing it Out | 56 |
| Lesson 17 | Learn the A and Am Chord | 57 |
| Lesson 18 | Learn the Bm Chord | 60 |
| Lesson 19 | The Name That Saves | 62 |
| Bonus | Learn the F# Minor Chord | 63 |

About the 100 Songs

Congratulations on taking your first step toward becoming a great worship guitar player! Once you learn a few chords in this program, you will be able to easily play songs from the 8 Chords 100 Songs worship songbooks. The 8 Chords 100 Songs book is now available from our online store!

www.8chords100songs.com



About the Author

Eric Michael Roberts is a professional guitarist, songwriter, worship leader, author and seminar speaker on guitar and modern worship. His online worship guitar school and study at home program has helped hundreds of students around the world learn to play guitar and lead worship with a new level of excellence. Eric's understanding of the guitar and his



ability to teach the complex methods of playing modern music in a understandable way make Eric a strong leader in the modern worship guitar movement. His latest series, 8 Chords 100 Songs is published by WorshiptheKing.com and is the leading online worship guitar school and home study program for learning modern worship guitar.

A note from the author:

After a friend led me to accept Jesus as my personal savior at age 17, I began leading worship for the youth and main services at the church I attended at that time. I was mentored by a worship team member, and grew to learn my instrument even better lead worship more effectively. During college, I developed my singing voice and sharpened my skills as a leader. I have held staff positions at several churches and have led worship for other local churches and events. Teaching, training and mentoring musicians and worship leaders is one thing that I can give back to the local church and the body of Christ. Many of my students have gone forward into leadership roles as worship leaders and praise band players. Music is a lifetime love for me, and I hope that it will become that for you as you study with this method, which was developed after many years of private and group guitar classes. Welcome to a wonderful journey in music and worship. The foundation you build here will last a lifetime.

May God bless your studies,

Eric Roberts

Introduction

Welcome to the Modern Worship Guitar Lesson program for worship guitar! This program is written for beginners who have a desire to learn to play guitar for worship. With my program, you will master 2 easy keys with 8 simple chords. With the knowledge and techniques you learn in this program, you will be able to play many songs for worship and any other style.

The simple truth is: Anyone can learn to play guitar using this method. It is easy and will have you playing full songs in just days. As a worship leader for a large church, I seldom use more than 4-8 chords in any worship service! Wow! By learning just 8 chords, you will be on your way to leading worship, playing the song you love and even writing your own songs on the guitar.

These first 20 lessons will teach you the foundation you need to become a great guitar player and worship band leader.

After you complete these lessons, you can begin the Modern Worship Guitar Lessons Next Level Course.

Learning Songs on Guitar

You will learn the techniques, chords and patterns needed to play any worship song. I will expose you to the top worship songs in the church today, as this method is based on the top 100 worship songs of the church. Every Sunday, thousands of churches across America and the world report songs to the Christian Copyright Licensing International (CCLI.com). If you are listening to the modern worship music of our day, you will recognize and love many of the songs we will discuss and learn about in this program. You will also learn several new worship songs from my own collection. To attain the easy to play chord sheets for the most popular worship songs, visit www.8chords100songs.com for new songbooks, videos, and free download resources.

Many of the songs in this lesson book are from the WorshiptheKing.com worship band, Eureka Park. You can learn more about Eureka Park and get their songs on iTunes by visiting www.eurekaparkmusic.com

The new 5 song EP, The Name that Saves, is available on iTunes and contains these five songs:

1. All Because of You
2. Sing It Out
3. You Are Good
4. The Name That Saves
5. One and Only



DVDs and Practice MP3s

With this program, you are never alone because every song and exercise is demonstrated for you. There is nothing that isn't explained and demonstrated. You can watch and listen to each song, exercise and example in the online school through streaming videos or with the DVD lesson series available from my web site.

If you purchased the book, and not a MWGL video package, and would like access to the video lessons, you can subscribe to the online school or purchase the DVDS from our web site.



Bonus MP3 Download Instructions:

If you see this MP3 logo next to a song or exercise, you can log on the web site below to listen to the bonus tracks and learn how to easily download burn them to a CD.

www.8chords100songs.com/thirdedition

The Lesson Plans

Dear Students,

The lessons plans will keep you on track and give you exercises and advice to practice along with each lesson. They will take you each step through my program and will help bring structure and accountability to your practice time.

Try to complete one lesson each week. Do not move on to the next lesson until you have successfully played and mastered to 90% completion the lesson's exercises and songs.

If you have any questions, please contact me by email at studio43cs@gmail.com

or log on to www.8chords100songs.com for more information.

God bless you as you study,

Eric Roberts

Practice Goals

Psalm 33:2-4 (NIV)

² Praise the LORD with the harp;
make music to him on the ten-stringed lyre.

³ Sing to him a new song;
play skillfully, and shout for joy.

⁴ For the word of the LORD is right and true;
he is faithful in all he does.

When seriously studying the guitar, you need to practice daily. The students that I have seen learn very rapidly and become great guitar players have been those with a desire and a drive to practice and succeed. Playing guitar well requires a deep love for music and a hunger for mastering the instrument. I remember my early days as a guitar player; I played constantly! Nothing could stop me from learning more and more about music and the guitar. You may not be at this point yet, but you need to commit to a regular practice schedule. The goals that I am going to set for you here are very important. Tailor these goals to fit your lifestyle.

Consistency is important: 15 minutes each day is better than 2 hours one day each week.

Goal #1 Play for at least 15 minutes every day. You may take one day off each week.

Goal #2 Memorize important chords, scales and patterns.

Goal #3 Learn new songs each week.

Lesson 1: Introduction to Guitar

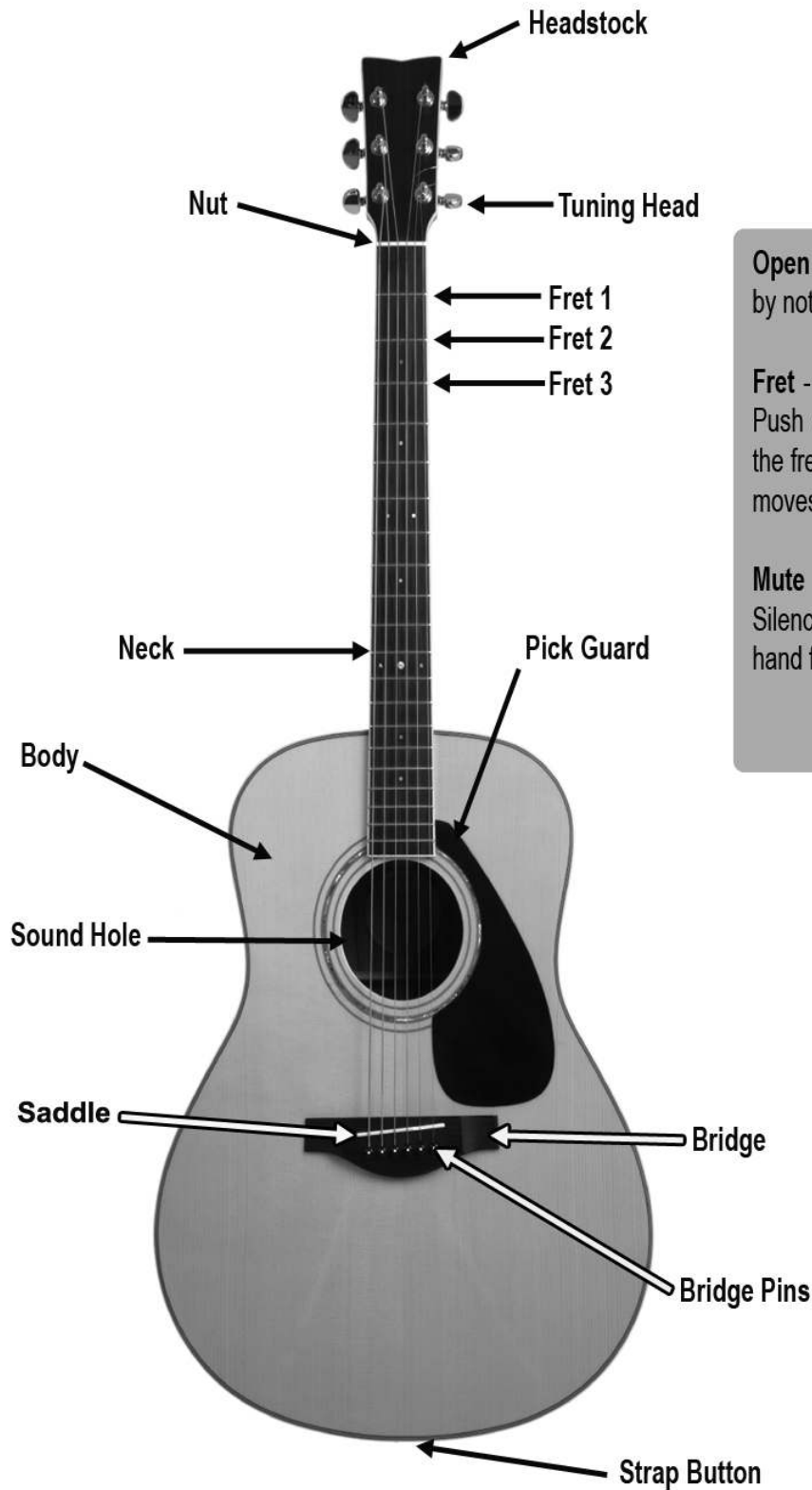
In this lesson, you will learn:

- The parts of the electric and acoustic guitar
- Techniques to effectively practice guitar
- Chart reading for guitar

Notes from Eric:

When you are getting started, it is important to understand the parts of the guitar and the different types of chord charts that you are going to be reading. Most guitar players start out by reading charts instead of regular music notation. Chord charts are important because they will show you where to place your fingers to make the various chords you need to play songs. You will be learning a lot about music and notation, but first you will begin by reading charts. Tablature and chord charts are the two most important forms of guitar music you will need to learn to read. They are both simple to understand but take a little time to get used to.

Parts of the Guitar

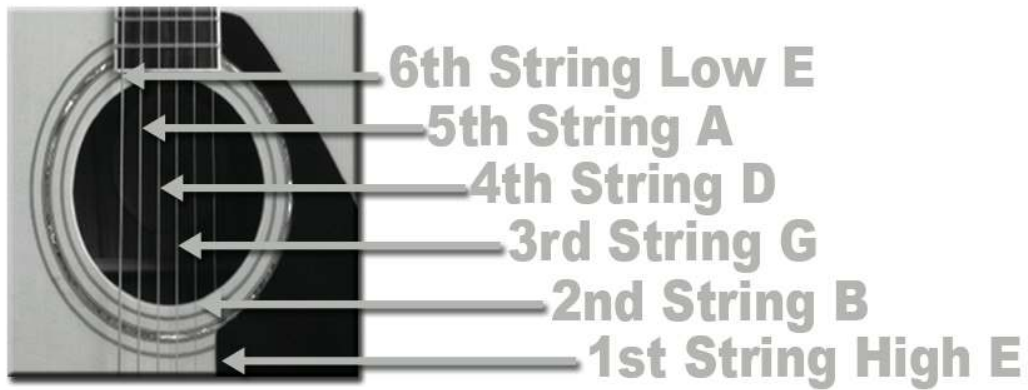


Open String - Play the string open by not pushing down on any fret.

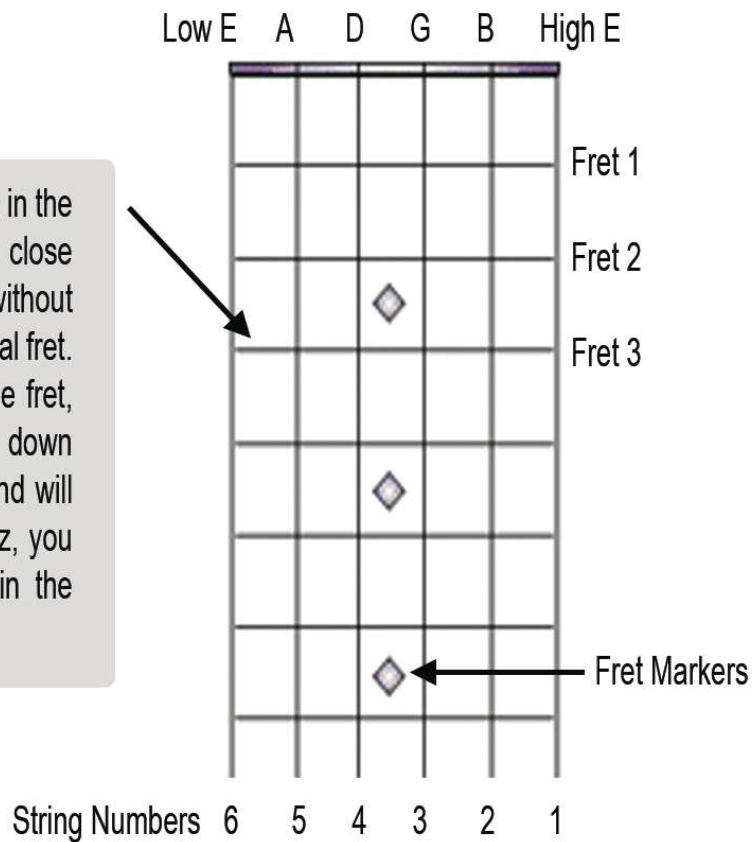
Fret - Metal dividers on the neck. Push down in the space between the frets to make notes. Each fret moves up a half step.

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.



How to 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.

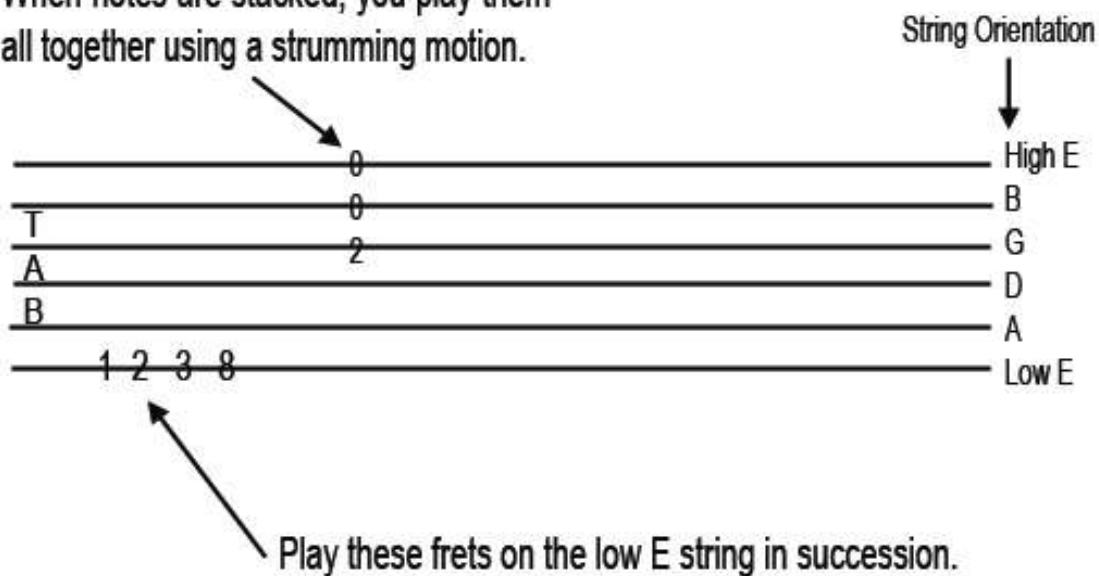
Reading Charts: Tablature

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!

Tablature on the Internet

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 Charts: Chord Chart

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:

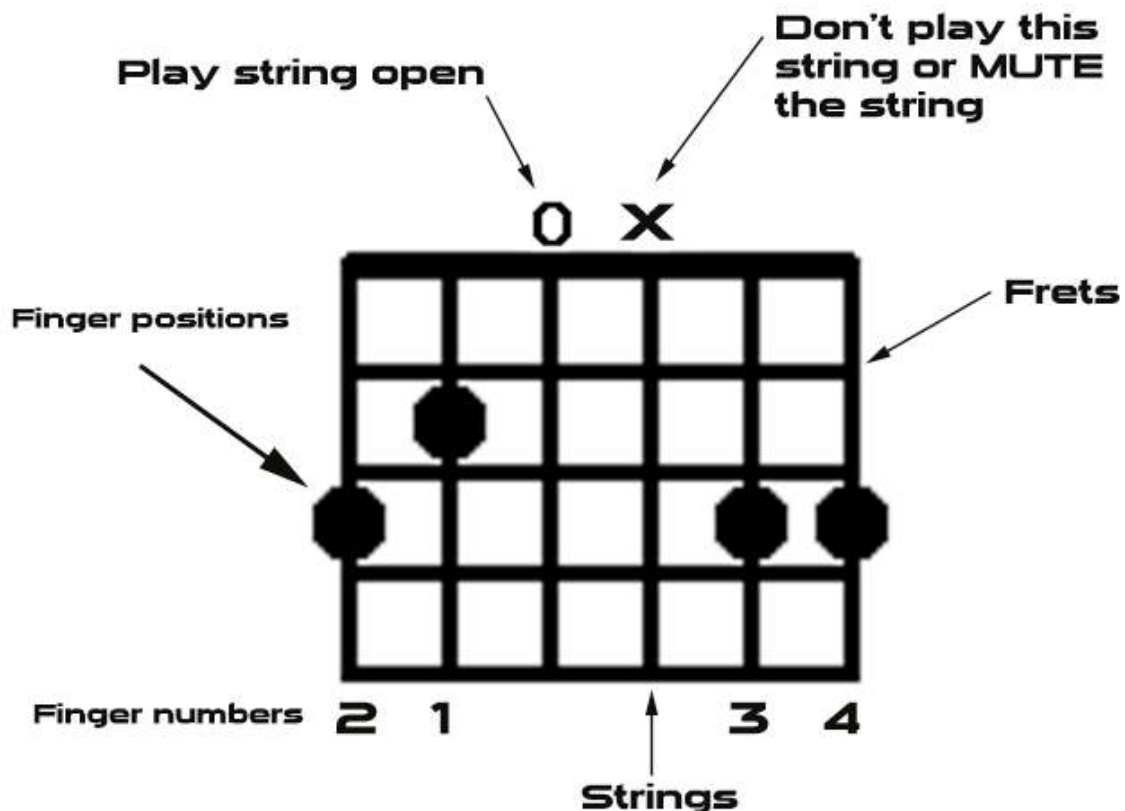
The vertical lines = your guitar strings

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.



Reading Chords on the Internet

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

The C Chord = X32033

The D Chord = XX0232

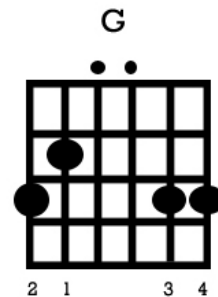
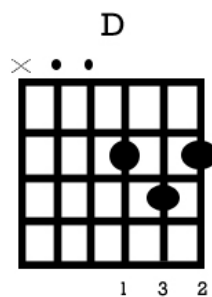
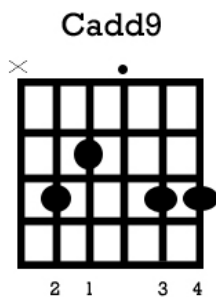
The G Chord = 320033

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.

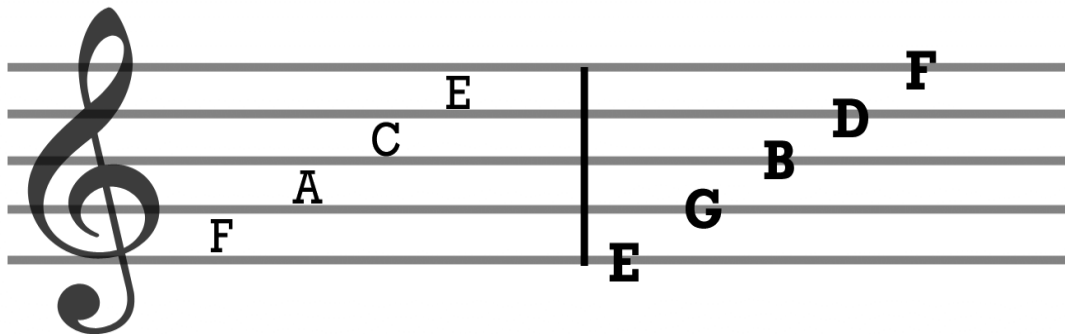


Reading Charts: Notation

Standard music notation is used to write and read music for most instruments. This is the form of notation widely used by people all over the world, and is often referred to as reading notes. However, many successful and talented guitar players never learn to read notes! Because charts are easily used to learn to play guitar, a person can play guitar for their entire life and never read a single note of music.

You will learn the basics of reading notes for the guitar. It will enable you to read music for the guitar and give you the ability to understand the language of music, which will help you grow as you become a great guitar player. Reading notes takes a lot of practice and skill. You will begin this journey in Book 3. Reading notes is not covered in the program until you are able to play many songs and know your chord shapes.

This is the Treble Clef.



You know the name of the note by what line or space the note is resting in.

You know the rhythm by the kind of note (quarter note, half note, etc.)

The names of the Spaces: F A C E

The names of the Lines: E G B D F

You can memorize it like this: Every Good Boy Does Fine

Lesson 2: Tuning Your Guitar

In this lesson, you will learn:

- How to tune your guitar using an electric tuner
- How to tune your guitar by ear

Application Exercises:

1. Tune your guitar using your electric tuner
2. Randomly detune several strings, leaving the top string in tune. Practice tuning the other strings by ear using what you have learned.

Notes from Eric:

You will benefit greatly from using an electric tuner in the beginning. When you use an electric tuner, pay special attention to what string it thinks you are tuning. Make sure you know what string you are tuning and what its note name is.

If you get too far off, it may lead you to tune your E string to a G note and you could break a string if you tighten it too tight. Use the CD to get the strings back to where they should be and then use the electric tuner to fine tune your guitar.

Tuning by ear can take a long time to learn. The more you play with a tuned guitar, the better your ear will become. If you have friends that know how to tune, have them help you keep your guitar in tune. Watch the video and listen to the CD for more tips on tuning your guitar.

How to Tune Your Guitar

As a beginner, it is best to have an electric tuner. You can purchase one from a local guitar store or online for about \$20.00. This will make your life much easier.

As your ear develops, you will be able to tune by ear. In the beginning, have a friend tune your guitar for you.

Follow these instructions to tune your guitar by ear:

1. Tune the “Low E” string to a piano or a pitch pipe. This will get your guitar in the right pitch. All other strings will be tuned from this string so make sure this one is right.
2. Place your finger on the 5th fret of the Low E string and then play the A string OPEN. Let the two strings ring out together. They should sound the same.
3. Move to the A string and play on the 5th fret. Let the D string ring out open.

Continue this process until you tune all the strings.

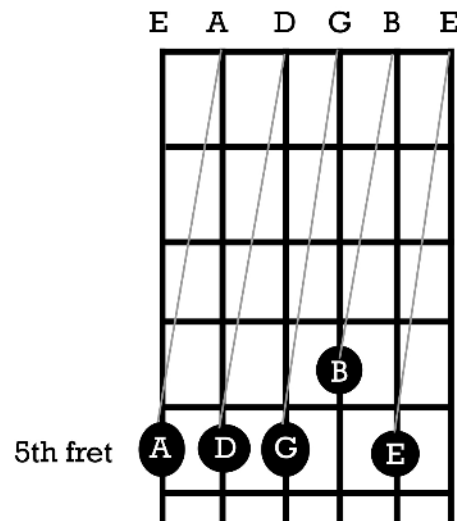
Note: To tune the B string, you will have to move to the 4th fret (see diagram).

Helpful Hint:

To keep your guitar in tune longer, always end your tune with an up turn of the tuning knob.

Start out under the pitch and come up to it. The strings are less likely to slip when you do this.

Don't tune down to the pitch.



A little trick:

With your left hand, fret the note you need on the 5th fret. Then, pluck both strings and reach up to the tuner while you continue to let the notes ring out. This may take some practice at first, but allowing them to ring out gives you an opportunity to hear them ring together to tune them together perfectly.

Lesson 3: Good Posture and Form

In this lesson, you will learn:

- How to correctly hold the guitar
- The 4 steps for using the chord hand properly
- How to hold the pick properly

Application Exercises:

1. Go through each step of the posture lesson several times until you feel comfortable with each step

Notes from Eric:

As a beginner, using good posture and technique is one of the most important things to learn. Using good form will help you learn easier and quicker than any thing else. Most of your guitar playing problems will be solved if you learn to use good form.

Learning Good Posture and Form

There are three major areas of concern when learning how to play with great form.

Three main areas:

1. Holding the guitar
2. Using the chord hand
3. Holding the pick

Follow this system closely. When you encounter problems, refer back to this section.

Holding the Guitar

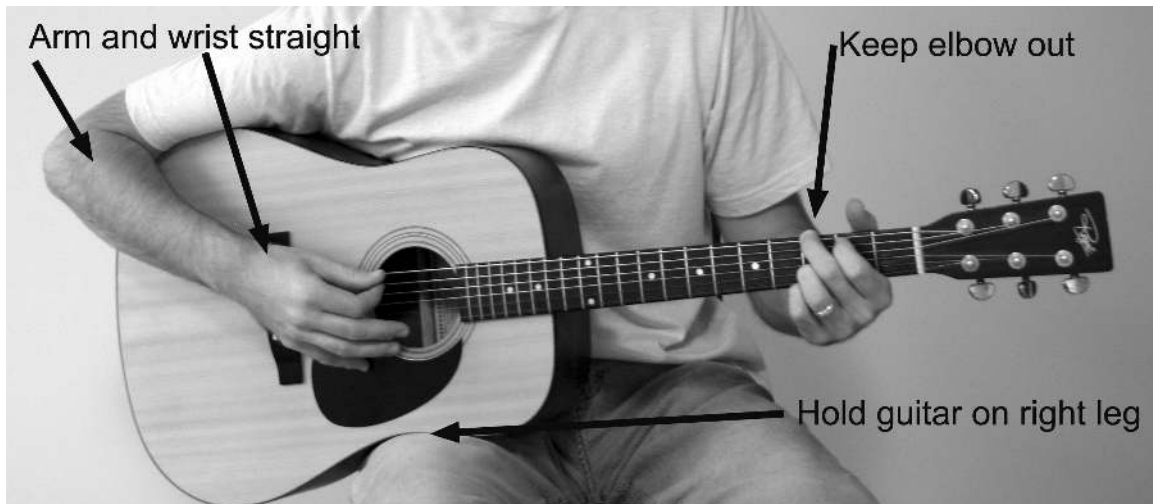
Start in a chair or a stool without arm rests.

1. Hold the guitar on your right leg.
2. With your right hand, reach around the guitar and place your open hand over the sound hole or the pickups.
3. With your left hand, reach up and grab the neck around the 3rd fret. Thumb over the neck, other fingers under.
4. Now, slightly push the neck of the guitar out away from your body.
5. Make sure your left elbow is hanging out away from your body and your forearm is parallel to the ground.

Important:

- ❑ Do not push your left elbow into your side. Keep it hanging out there.
- ❑ You want a slight angle on the face of the guitar so that you can see the strings and the frets when you look down.
- ❑ The neck should have a slight angle out from your body so that your hand and left arm are not too close to your body.

This is a picture of correct posture:



4 Steps for the Chord Hand

Follow these 4 easy steps to position your hand for playing chords.

Open Up... Line Up... Grab... Tilt!

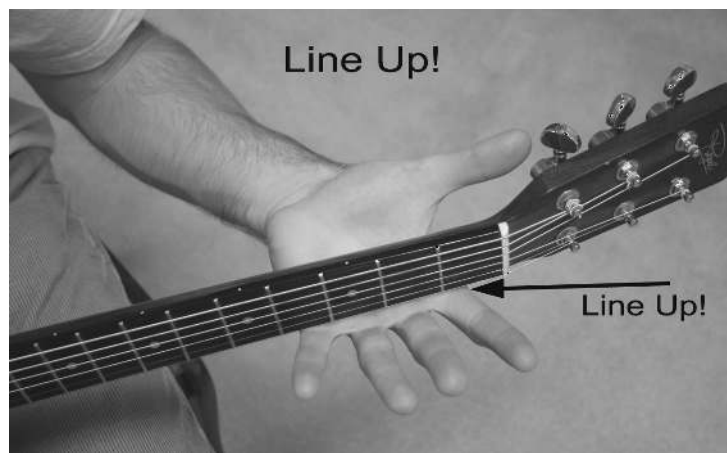
Open Up!

Open up your left hand. Hold your hand open directly under the neck around the 3rd fret keeping your wrist straight and your forearm parallel to the floor.



Line Up!

Line up the underside of your knuckles with the bottom of the guitar neck and then touch the neck with your hand.



Grab!

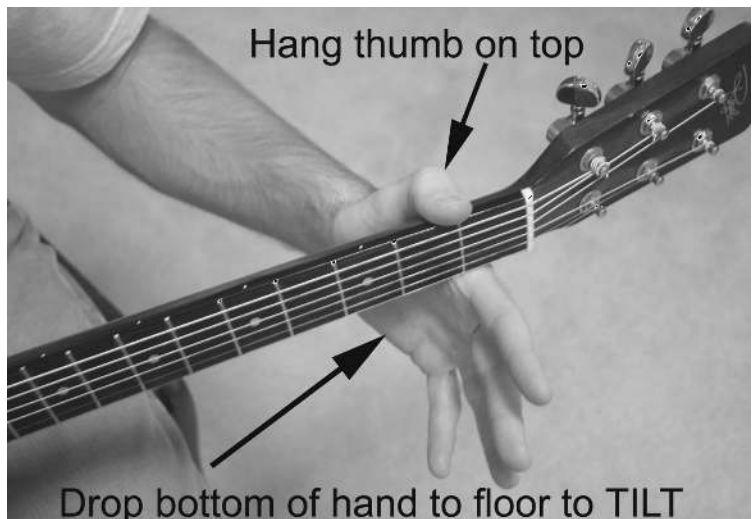
Now “grab the neck” just like a baseball bat. Your thumb should be hanging over the neck and your fingers on the fret board.



Your hand is in place now to play a chord. The most important step comes next.

Tilt!

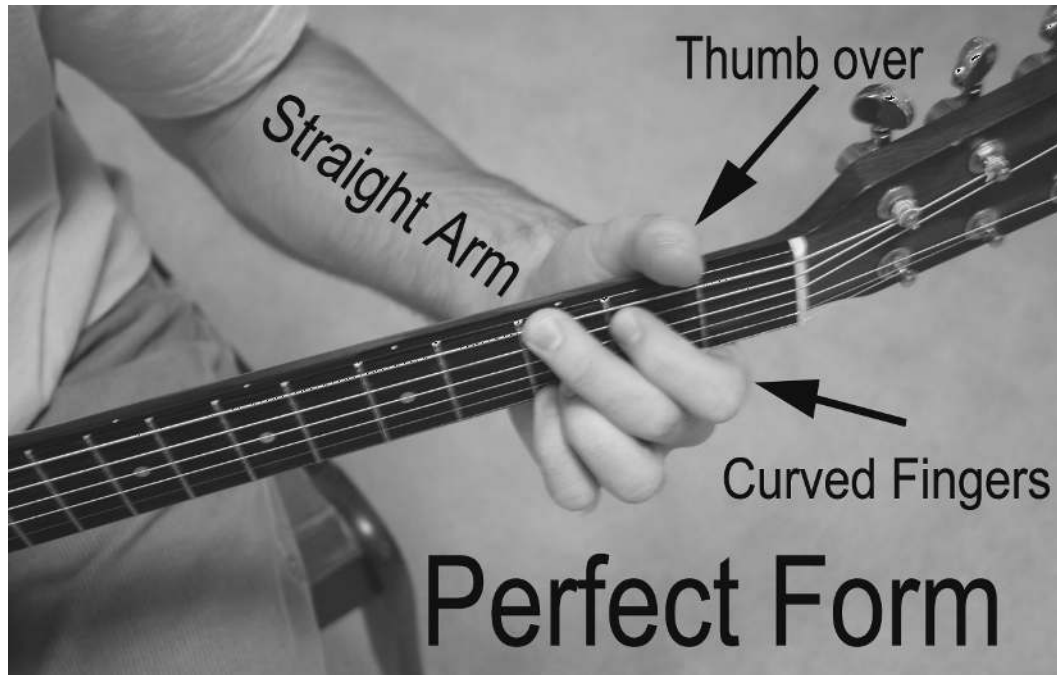
Slightly tilt your hand down to the floor while keeping the thumb and pointer finger gripping the neck. Let your pinky drop towards the floor while relaxing your fingers.



The picture above is an exaggeration to show how you are going to tilt. Once you understand, tilt just slightly so that your fingers will reach the frets to make a chord.

Once you have completed the 4 steps, you should be holding the neck between the base of the thumb and the base of the pointer finger.

Keep a slight bend in your wrist. You should be able to make the G Chord and any other open chord easily using this good posture.



Depending on what chord you are making, you will tilt your hand back and forth slightly while keeping your thumb close to the top of the neck. Keep practicing until it feels comfortable to you.

This is one of the most important lessons about your posture and technique. Follow the steps and pictures closely until you master your form.

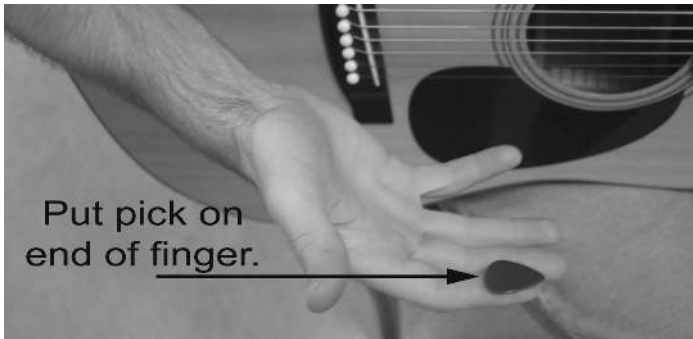
Keep in mind:

- You should have a slight bend in your wrist that feels comfortable.
- Your wrist should not be extremely bent.
- Your thumb can hang on the neck or rest on the back of the neck. It depends on the chord or the scale.
- You should not feel pain in your hand or your wrist while making chords.
- You need to build your muscles. This will take time so be patient.

Holding the Pick

Step 1

You will start by holding the right hand out with your palm facing you. Lay the guitar pick on the tip of your first finger as shown.



Step 2

Reach over with your thumb and hold the pick between your thumb and your pointer finger. This is where the pick should generally be.



Step 3

Point the end of the pick towards the strings. Leaving your hand relaxed and open, point the pick toward the string and rest your pinky on the face of the guitar right below the strings on the pick guard. This is your base position for holding the pick.



Make sure you put your pinky down on the pick guard.

Important Pick Holding Rules

1. Do not hold the pick too tight. You need to hold it firmly, but leave a little play in the pick for strumming. You want your pick to pivot a bit in your fingers.
2. Just a slight bit of the tip of the pick should be hanging out. You will have most of the pick between your thumb and pointer finger.
3. You only need the tip to stick out to play the strings. You need to be able to feel the strings with your fingers. This will take practice.
4. **NO FLOPPY PICK.** You only need a small tip of the pick to play with. See picture below.



Lesson 4

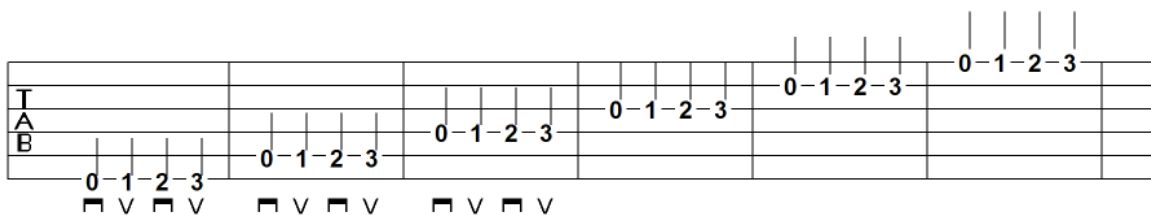
Finger Exercises 1-4

You must use the correct fingers when playing these exercises. Use alternating picking (down, up, down, up etc.) Do not play with all down picking. Once you learn the pattern, use your metronome to stay steady. Chose faster tempos as you become more practiced.

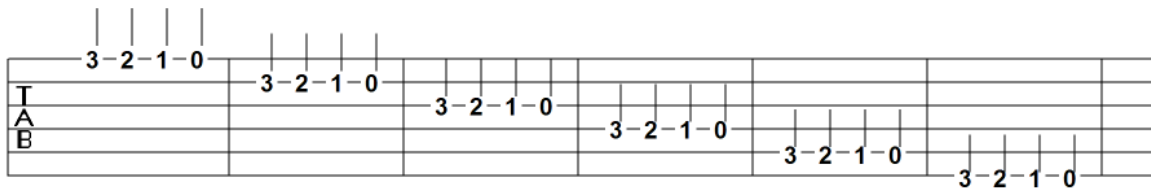


For Exercises 1-4, use the same finger number as the fret number!

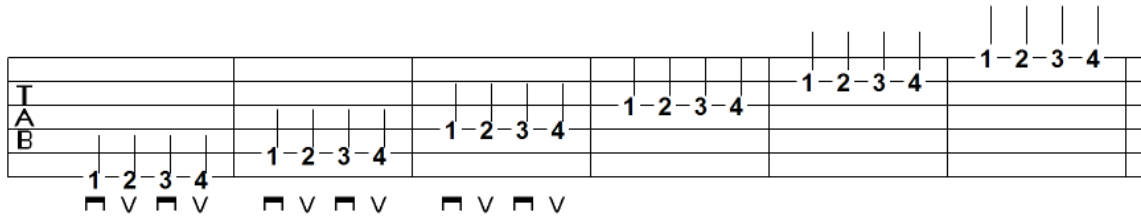
Exercise 1: This is the first exercise you will use to gain strength in your left hand fingers and coordination between your left and right hand. Make sure each note makes a clear sound.



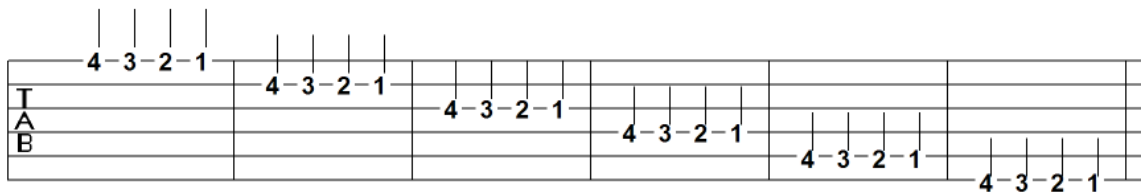
Continue down - up alternating picking.....



Exercise 2: This is the most popular finger exercise for beginners. This is similar to Exercise 1 but adds the fourth finger. Your pinky is the weakest finger. Use this exercise every day to warm up your hand. In the beginning, you may need to use your right hand to stretch your pinky to reach the 4th fret. The wrist position of your left hand is very important in getting the fourth finger to reach the fret. You will have to slide your thumb back a bit on the neck.



Continue down - up alternating picking.....



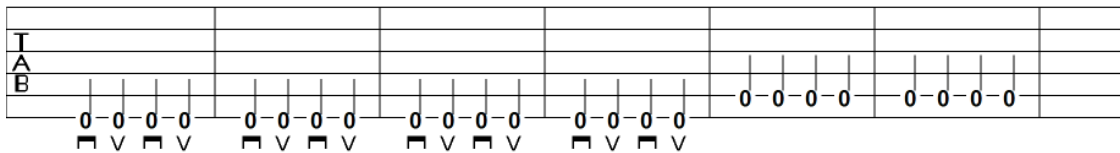
Remember to use alternating picking when you do this exercise. Start at the top with the down pick and then use Down, Up, Down, Up pattern throughout the exercise.

When you come up, use the Up, Down, Up Down pattern.

Keep your right hand pinky down on the guitar and keep the hand open.

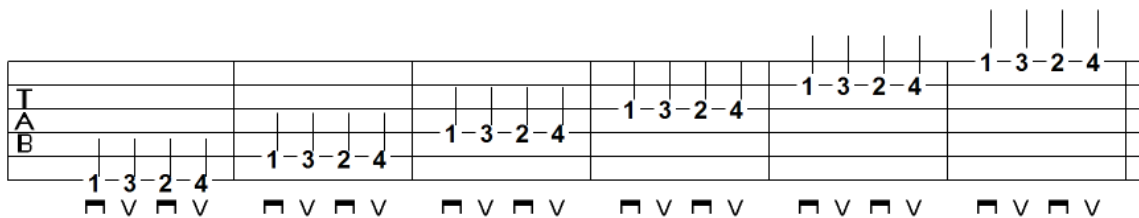
Most of the movement should be in your wrist near the pick. Don't move your elbow at the joint. Small and controlled movements are important to building great technique.

Exercise 3: This exercise is for you picking hand. It will help you build accuracy and strength in your picking hand. Use alternating picking and do this on every string, slow and fast. Start slow and keep your right hand pinky finger down. Make sure you play steady! Speed up only after you have mastered the slower tempo.



Continue on each string using up - down picking.

Exercise 4: This is an alternating finger exercise. Once you have mastered the other exercises, use this to add some excitement to your practice.



Continue to use alternating picking....

Reverse to come back down playing 4 2 3 1.....

Lesson 5: Learn the G and C Chord

In this lesson, you will learn:

- How to form and play the G chord
- How to form and play the C chord

Warm Up:

- Easy Finger Exercise 1

Application Exercises:

1. Strum the G chord using a down strum
2. Strum the G and C chord using a down strum

Notes from Eric:

You need to remember a few things when forming chords.

- Always start building your chords from the top. This is where you will generally start strumming, so you will put the top fingers down first.
- Use good posture with your chord hand. Remember to TILT your hand and use the fingertips to push down on the strings.
- Push down pretty hard to make the chord sound.
- Stay close to the front of the fret when pushing down a note. If you get buzzing sounds, make sure you are pushing down hard and close to the front of the fret. See Chord Building Rules for more information.

Once you are able to form the two chords, practice switching from one to the other. You will not move your third or fourth finger. Simply pick up the top two fingers and move them down. On the C chord, mute the top E String with the tip of the 2nd finger. This is very important. Position your finger so that it slightly touches the top string causing it to mute the string.

If you find that your chord is sounding weak and some random notes are muted accidentally, that is ok at this point. Practice forming your chords every day and practice strumming and switching between the chords. You may be muting a string with one of your fingers. Try to TILT your hand and curve your finger to come straight in to the fret board to overcome this. Pluck each string individually to hear each string ring out. If one seems muted, try to move your fingers around to get a better sound from the string.

Chord Building Rules

Before you start building chords, read these rules and refer back to them when you encounter problems making your chords sound like they should.

1. Use perfect posture. (See Learning Good Posture and Form)
2. Build your chords from the top down. Always start on the lowest note of the chord.
3. Push down near the front of the fret. The farther back you are in the fret, the harder it is to get a clear sound. If you do not stay close to the front of the fret, you will have to push down much harder and will hear string buzz.
4. Memorize each chord form.
5. Make sure each note is making sound by plucking the individual strings. Fix any note that is not making sound.
6. Curve your fingers. Come straight in towards the fret board using your fingertips to push down the string.
7. Play each chord over and over again until it becomes easy to play.
8. Spend extra time on chords that are hard for you to play.

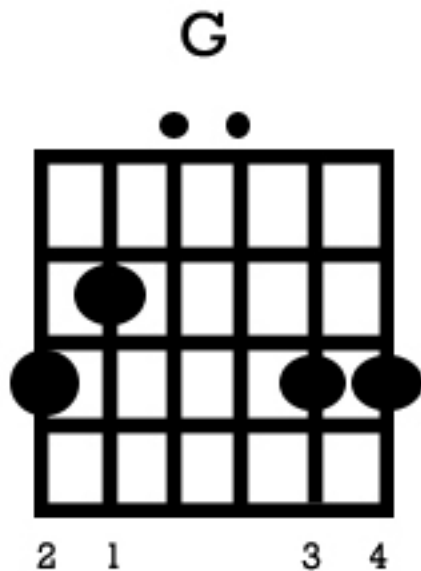
Helpful Hint:

To practice a chord that is giving you problems:

1. Form the chord as fast a possible
2. Pick each note on the chord
3. Fix any problems that you hear
4. Let go of the chord, shake your hand, touch your knee and go back to step one.

Continue as many times as necessary. This exercise will help you memorize and help you learn to quickly build the chord.

Learning the G Chord



Build the Chord:

1. Start by placing your 2nd finger on the top string.
2. Next, place your 1st finger on the A string 2nd fret.
3. Then, place your 3rd and 4th fingers on the last two strings.

Make sure you curve your fingers!
You don't want to mute any strings accidentally.

Important rule:
Always build the chord from the top down. Do not start building this chord with your 3rd or 4th finger!

Once you have successfully built this chord, strum each note to make sure they are making the correct sound.

Troubleshooting Guide:

If the string does not sound:

Make sure you are not touching the string with any other finger. If you are, tilt your hand and curve your finger more. You must come straight in toward the fret board with your finger.

If the string is buzzing: Push down harder. Push down on the front of the fret. The farther back your finger is in the fret, the harder it is to push the string down to make a sound!

Practice:

Strum the G chord until you get a good sound.

G



Learning the C Chord

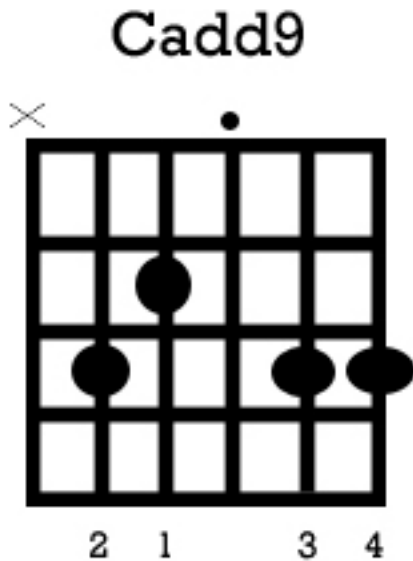
NOTE: This chord is technically called a Cadd9 chord. We will use this chord for all C chords in my method. You will learn more about why in the music theory section of Book 3.

Build the Chord:

1. Start by placing your 2nd finger on the A string 3rd fret.
2. Next, place your 1st finger on the D string 2nd fret.
3. Then, place your 3rd and 4th fingers on the last two strings.

Make sure you curve your fingers!
You don't want to mute any strings accidentally.

Important note:
This chord looks a lot like the G chord.
Just move the two top fingers when switching between these chords.



Once you have successfully built this chord, strum each note to make sure they are making the correct sound.

Practice:

Move from the G chord to the C chord. The goal is to switch between these chords without breaking the rhythm.



- ❑ Start your metronome at 60 bpm (beats per minute), and then increase your speed
- ❑ Strum each chord 4 times.
- ❑ Move only the top two fingers to switch between chords!
- ❑ Start slow; try not to break the rhythm between chords.

Ouch, my fingers hurt!

This is a common problem that will take time to overcome. In the very beginning, your fingers need time to build up calluses. In the first few weeks, play through the pain, and play as often as you can. Once you build up calluses, your fingers will not hurt anymore! If you take some time off, you may lose your calluses and have to go through the pain again. The best thing to do is continue to play as much as possible.

A possible solution:

For a beginner, using a lighter gauge string will help alleviate this immensely! On an electric guitar, use a .09 gauge string. On the acoustic guitar, try moving down to a .10 gauge.

If you have serious problems, try the silk and steel strings for the acoustic. They have a softer sound and come in a light gauge that will be easier to push down. Talk to a local guitar shop about using a lighter gauge, as this may require some adjustments to be made to the guitar.

Be Patient!

At first, you may struggle with chords, scales or strumming. Be patient! Once you get over the first few weeks of strengthening your hands and getting familiar with the guitar, you will start building skill very quickly.

Lesson 6:

Introduction to Counting & Strumming

In this lesson, you will learn:

- How to count rhythm note values
- How to recognize and count quarter, eighth and sixteenth notes
- How to strum quarter and eighth note patterns

Warm Up:

- Easy Finger Exercise 2

Application Exercises:

1. Say and play each pattern 1-5. Use numbers and syllables to count the strumming patterns until you are comfortable, and then add chords to these patterns.

2. Strum patterns 1-5 using the G and C chords. Pick random chords and play the patterns. Switch between chords while strumming the chords. Make sure that you do not break the rhythm. Start slow and then move up as you are comfortable.

Notes from Eric:

Once you have read the section on strumming and are familiar with how to count the different note values, begin to say all of the strumming patterns out loud. It is important to be able to SAY the patterns before you attempt to PLAY the patterns. Use either syllables or numbers to count the patterns out loud. Use the method that you feel most comfortable with. Listen to the CD and watch the DVD to get a feel for how to count each one correctly. Once you are able to count them and chant the syllables for the pattern, then try to play the pattern using a G chord in the right hand.

Strumming Basics

You will strum most of the songs in this book. To be a good guitar player, you must learn how to strum properly.

There is more to strumming than just rhythm! There are dynamics and other elements that can make a simple strumming rhythm sound awesome. You will learn more about that in the advanced strumming section. First, you need to learn and understand how to count simple note values.

Note Values



= Quarter Note 1 Count - Count Ta



= Half Note = 2 counts - Count "Ta-a"



= Eighth Note = 1/2 count - Count "Te"



= Eighth Note Group = 1 count - Count "Te-Te"



= Sixteenth Note = 1/4 count - Count "Tic-a-Tic-a"

Counting or using syllables to learn rhythms is important!

If you can't SAY IT...then you can't PLAY IT!



Count the following:

Quarter
1 2 3 4

Eighth
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

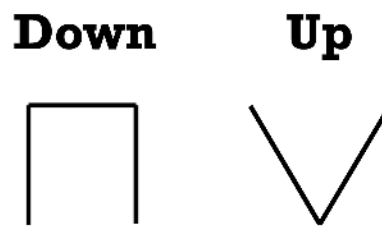
Sixteenth
1 e+a 2 e+a 3 e+a 4 e+a

Strumming Patterns

Strumming patterns are written in many different ways. You will become familiar with the different ways as you read books and find music on the Internet.

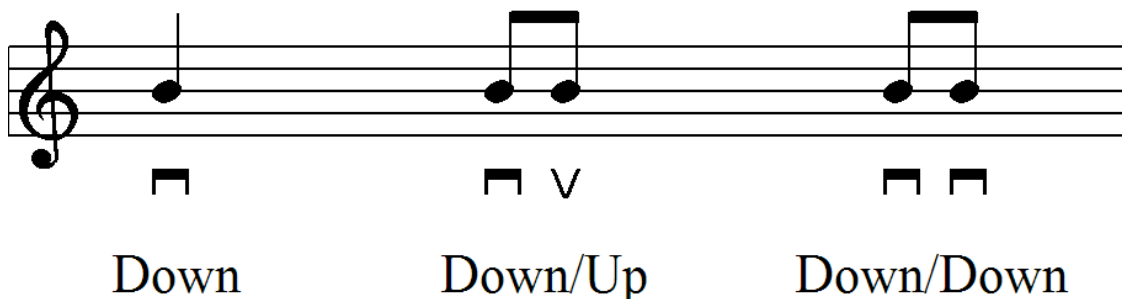
I have notated the strumming in this book as regular notation and slash marks. Slash marks are found in the chord sheets and exercises to notate the number of beats.

The direction of picking and strumming is notated with the following marks:



What direction do I strum?

When playing any strumming pattern, you will need to know which direction to strum the patterns. Follow the key below to get a better understanding. These are not set in stone! These are the typical directions. Depending on the rhythm, tempo or pattern, you may change directions.

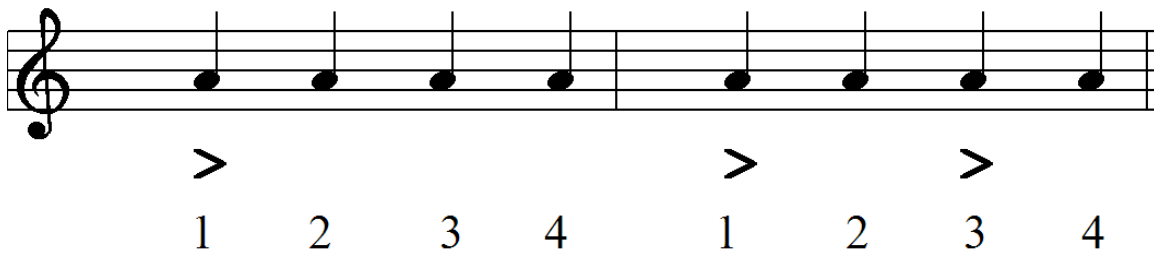


Helpful Hint: When a song is really fast, you usually use all down strums.

Using Accents in Strumming Patterns

Using accents in strumming patterns will make the simple pattern come to life. We will generally put accents on the 1 beat, or use an accent on beat 2 and 4. The 2 and 4 accent will line up with the drummer on the snare drum. It will help you stay tight with a band. Accents make your patterns move.

Accents are notated with a symbol (>) above or below the note.



Each pattern you learn in this method will also have an example with accents. Once you are familiar with all the patterns, experiment with putting accents on different beats in your songs.

Easy Strumming Patterns



Pattern # 1



With Accents



NOTE: Pattern #1 is the easiest pattern you will learn. Use this pattern for all songs until you are comfortable playing and switching between the chords.

Pattern # 2

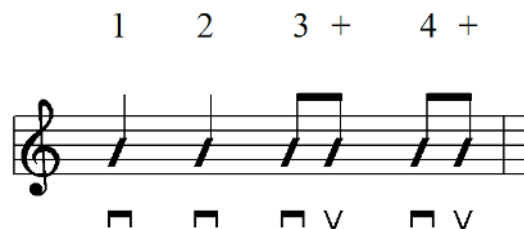


With Accents



NOTE: Pattern #2 is used for many songs because it introduces a FLIP in the last beat of the measure. You can change chords in the 4th beat while you are strumming up! This will help you get to the next chord in time for the down beat on 1.

Pattern # 3



With Accents



Easy Strumming Patterns

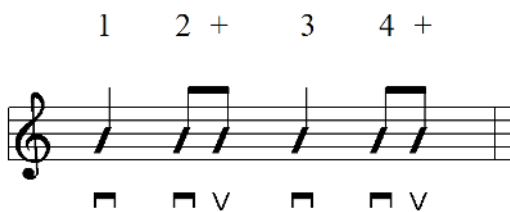
Pattern # 4

With Accents



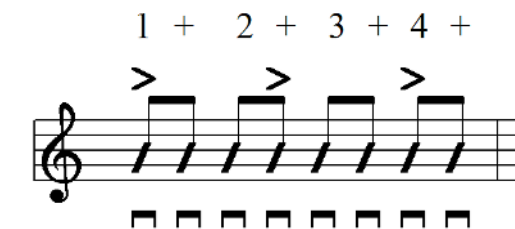
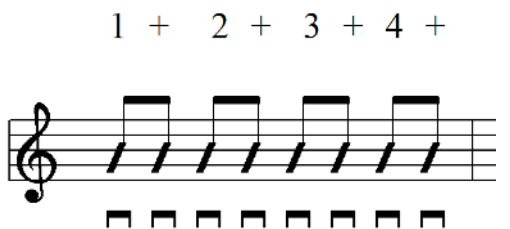
Pattern # 5

With Accents



Pattern # 6

With Accents



NOTE: Use Pattern #6 for slow and fast songs. This pattern can be used to help you gain steady rhythm as a guitar player. If you want, add an accent to the first beat of each measure. For a more complex, syncopated rhythm, play the accents as written above.

Lesson 7: Learn the D Chord

In this lesson, you will learn:

- How to form and play the D chord
- Learn how to strum and switch smoothly between G C and D chords

Warm Up:

- Easy Finger Exercise 2

Application Exercise:

1. Play the G chord and count quarter notes

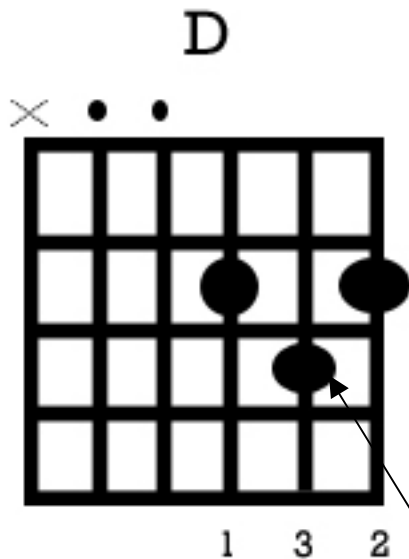
Songs and Practice:

1. Practice switching between the G and the D chord without moving your third finger. Lead with your 2nd finger when going back to the G chord.
2. Play any other song out of your songbooks that have just 3 chords: G C D. Start slow and work the songs up to speed. Do not break the rhythm between chords when changing.

Notes from Eric:

When you begin to form the D chord, make sure you TILT your hand slightly more that you did for the G or C chord. Also, you will switch between the G-C and D chord without moving your third finger. Your third finger will act as an anchor. When you strum the D chord, you will reach over the neck with your thumb and mute the top E string. You do not want to hear this note ringing out over your perfect D chord. When you start forming the D chord, start by hanging your thumb over the top of the neck and then tilt your hand back. Your fingers should fall right in place.

Learning the D Chord



Build the Chord:

1. Place your 1st finger on the 2nd fret.
2. Next place your 2nd finger on the high E string
3. Tilt your hand and put your 3rd finger on the 3rd fret

Make sure you curve your fingers!
You do not want to mute any strings accidentally.

Tilt your hand a little more on this chord than you did on the last two!

Helpful Hint:

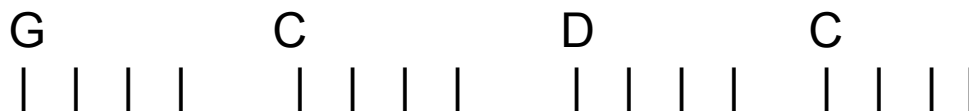
The G, C and D chord have one finger/note in common.

The third finger can stay DOWN the entire time when switching between these three chords!

Once you have successfully built this chord, strum each note to make sure they are making the correct sound.

Practice:

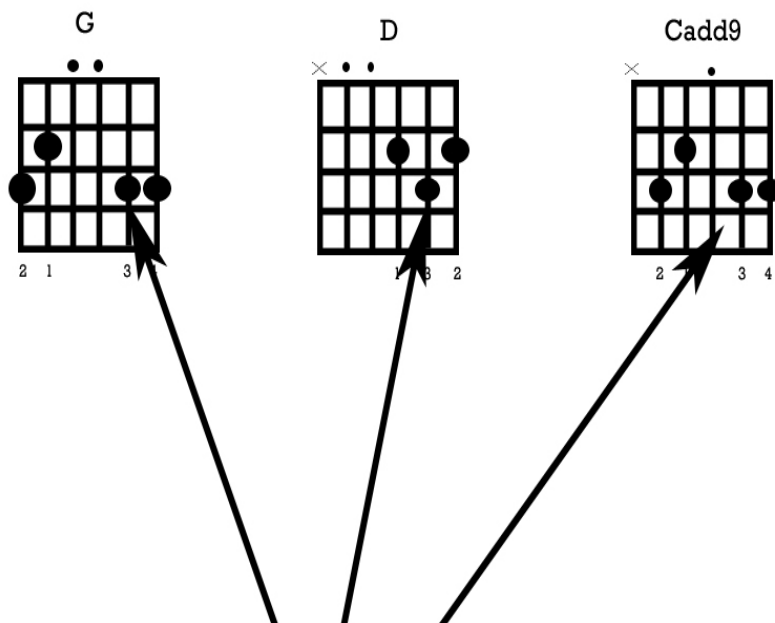
Practice the chord progression below. Try not to break the rhythm:



- ❑ Start your metronome at 60 bpm, and then increase your speed.
- ❑ Strum each chord 4 times.
- ❑ Start slow; try not to break the rhythm between chords.
- ❑ Keep your 3rd finger DOWN between each chord.

Keep your 3rd finger down between chords!

Notice the 3rd finger is common in these 3 chords.



In this method, you can keep your 3rd finger down between these three chords. This works as an anchor and allows you to switch easily between chords. It also gives the chords a unified sound. These chords sound good together with this common note. There are several other chords in my program where you can leave the 3rd finger down.

Lesson 8

Warm Up to Play Your First Song

Now that you can play 3 chords and several strumming patterns, we will put them together to play popular worship songs. Our first song is "I Want to Know You." This is a slow song that uses 3 chords. Follow along with the CD and the slash marks to play this song.

Each set of 4 slash marks equals 1 measure.

For example:

G /// ///

In this example, you will strum the G chord 8 times.

But you would count like this: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| G | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |

Amazing Grace

G /// /// C /// G /// /// /// D /// ///
Amazing grace! How sweet the sound, That saved a wretch like me!

G /// /// C /// G /// /// D /// G /// ///
I once was lost but now, I'm found. Was blind, but now I see.

Lesson 9: Learn the Em Chord

In this lesson, you will learn:

- How to play the Em chord
- Practice chord progressions

Warm Up:

- Easy Finger Exercise 2, 3, 4

Application Exercise:

1. The Em Practice Exercise

Songs and Practice:

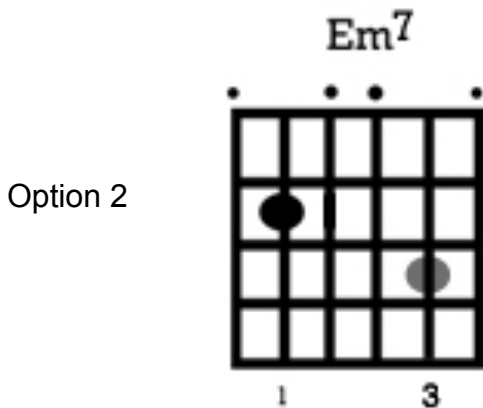
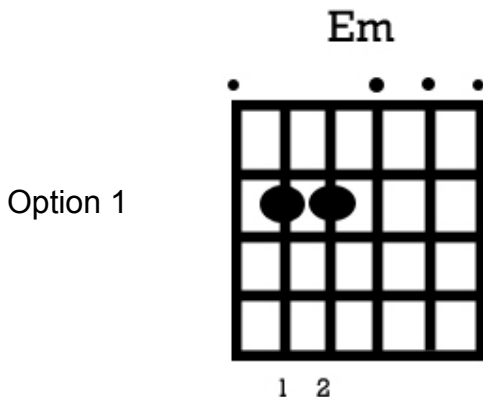
1. Practice strumming chords and patterns

Notes from Eric:

There are two versions of the Em chord in my method. The first version is played with two fingers. If you would like a more open sound, leave your third finger down and you will actually be playing the Em7 chord. This chord sounds great with most of your worship songs and is easier to switch to because you can leave your third finger down. When playing the Em chord, make sure to play the open E string (6th string) clearly. This is the lowest note of the Em chord even though you are playing the string open.

Learning the E minor chord

There are two ways to build the Em chord.



Build the Chord:

Option 1

1. Put your 1st finger on the A string 2nd fret
2. Put your 2nd finger underneath as shown

OR

Option 2

1. Put your 1st finger on the A string 2nd fret
2. Keep your 3rd finger down.

The Em minor chord is one of the easiest chords to play. It is used extensively in rock and roll music.

Make sure you curve your fingers! You don't want to mute any strings accidentally.

Once you have successfully built this chord, strum each note to make sure they are making the correct sound.

Helpful Hint:

You can use the Em⁷ chord anytime you see Em. The simple Em⁷ chord allows you to switch between chords even faster.

Notice that the 3rd finger can stay down when moving from G-C-D-Em⁷.

Practice:

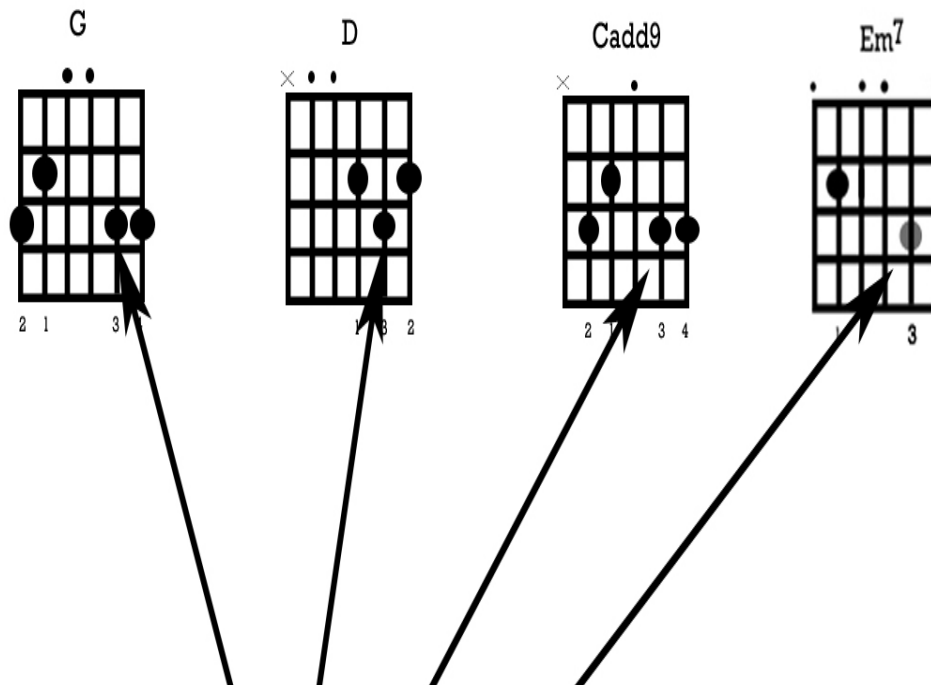
Practice the chord progression below:



- ❑ Start your metronome at 75 bpm, and then increase your speed.
- ❑ Start slow; try not to break the rhythm between chords.
- ❑ Using Option 2, keep your 3rd finger down at all times.

Keep your 3rd finger down between chords!

Notice the 3rd finger is common in these chords!



You will keep your 3rd finger down when you switch to the Em. This is technically the Em7 chord, but can be used anytime that you see Em. You can generally substitute a minor7 chord for any minor chord. Play the two chords back to back and you will hear the small difference in sound.

Lesson 10: Strumming and Chord Progression Practice 1-3

In this lesson, you will learn:

- To strum chord progressions in rhythm smoothly

Warm Up:

- Easy Finger Exercise 2

Application Exercises:

1. Play each Strumming Pattern slow and increase speed as you are able
2. Start with strumming pattern 1 or 6 and use flips when you change chords

Songs and Practice:

1. Practice some of the previous songs that you have learned in this book or in the songbook. Make sure you are not breaking the rhythm between chord changes.

Notes from Eric:

Being able to play these progressions smoothly is the key to being able to play songs! Remember to strum smoothly and keep a steady rhythm. Try to think about moving to the next chord **BEFORE** the downbeat of the next measure! Looking ahead in the music will help you anticipate the coming chord changes.

Strumming and Chord Practice

Use pattern 1 or 6 and use the flip when you switch chords.

Chord Progression 1

G G Em Em C C G G
//// // // // // // // // // // // // // // // //

Chord Progression 2

G C Em D
//// // // // // // // // // // // // // // // //

Chord Progression 3

G D Em C
//// // // // // // // // // // // // // // // //

Lesson 11

Strumming Sixteenths and Pattern 7-10

In this lesson, you will learn:

- To say and play rhythms using sixteenth notes

Warm Up:

- Finger Exercise 5

Application Exercises:

1. Practice saying each strumming pattern
2. Play each pattern slowly.
3. Play Pattern 8 really slow. Once you get the pick smooth and counting steady, begin to speed up a little at a time.
4. Practice the previously outlined exercise with Pattern 8 while muting all the strings with your left hand.

Songs and Practice:

1. Pick a song that you currently know and try to play it using a pattern with sixteenth notes.

Notes from Eric:

Before you begin to play sixteenth note strumming patterns, you need to be able to say them. Beginners should use the syllables to count rhythms. You can choose to use numbers or syllables. Either way, once you understand how they are counted, say each pattern. Start at a slow tempo.

Once you can say the patterns in rhythm with ease, hold your pick firmly but with some flexibility, and play the patterns. When playing fast sixteenth note patterns, you do not have to strum all 6 strings. Let the pick glide over all the strings on the 1 beat but then move to the last 3-4 string on the other beats.

Learning to Count Sixteenths

In most rhythms, the pulse that lies under the music moves in sixteenth notes.

Sixteenth notes are counted with “1 e and a”

You must be familiar with this sixteenth note pulse and be able to play these patterns. Later, you will learn Pattern #7 with accents to create many advanced strumming patterns.

When counting eighth notes, we can say **Te – Te**

Or “one and two and...”

When counting sixteenth notes, we can say **Tic-a Tic-a**

Or “one ee and ah two ee and ah”




Follow along with this example to get comfortable with counting and saying rhythms. You can choose between counting numbers or using the syllables. At first, it is easier to use the syllables when learning hard strum patterns, but some still prefer to count the number system. As you mature as a musician, you should be able to do both.

Strumming Sixteenth Notes



Pattern #7

1 c + a 2 c + a 3 c + a 4 c + a



Pattern #8

1 2 3 e + a 4 e + a



Pattern #9

1 2 3 + 4 e + a



Pattern #10

1 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a



Lesson 12: The Flip Technique

In this lesson, you will learn:

- How to play the flip technique
- How to use the flip technique to transition from chord to chord.

Warm Up:

- Finger Exercise #5

Application Exercise:

1. Play the G-C exercise at the bottom of the “Flip Technique” page

Songs and Practice:

1. Pick a slow song that you know and play it using a flip between the chord changes.

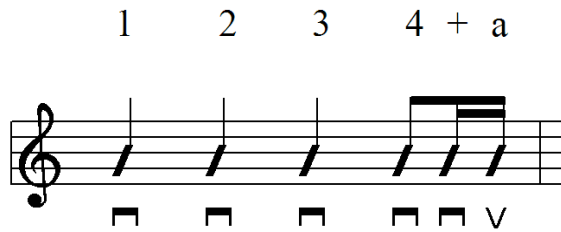
Notes from Eric:

I use the flip technique to switch between chords. There is a split second between two chords when your fingers are moving from one chord to another. This is where you will use the flip with your strumming hand. This works well with open chords because so many notes are already ringing open. Later, when you learn moveable chords, you will use this technique, but you will have to switch chords much faster and use string muting.

When you switch from a G to a C chord, there is a moment when your hands are in transition. When using the flip, simply flip a sixteenth note pattern on the bottom 3-4 strings while changing chords.

Introducing the “FLIP TECHNIQUE”

Now that you understand sixteenth notes, you can begin to use the sixteenth note flip at the end of a measure before switching to another chord. This will create a much smoother transition between chords.



The pattern above combines an eighth note and two sixteenth notes at the end. The two sixteenth notes are the flip.

Count the rhythm:

Ta Ta Ta Te Tic-a

or

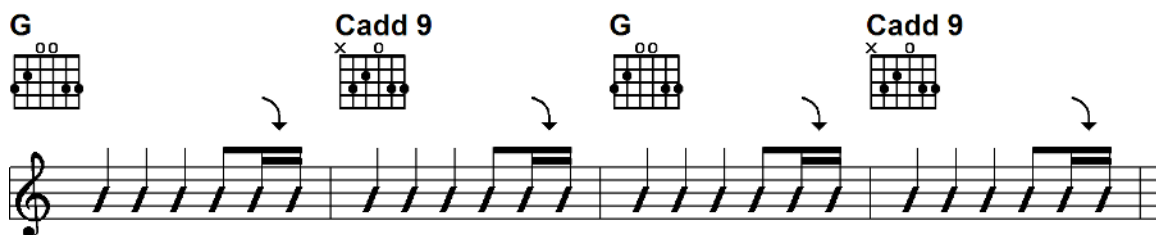
“one two three four and ah”

When switching between two chords, move the chord during the last beat (on the “and ah”).

Strum the notes, but keep in mind they do not have to sound. They will either be muted or ring as open notes.

You **must** be on the next chord by the **DOWN BEAT** of the next measure.

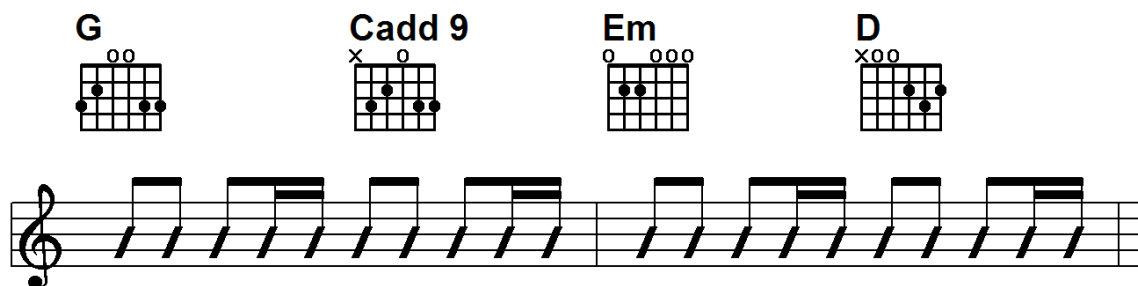
Practice switching between the G and C chord using the flip technique.



Move your chord where the arrows are pointing in each measure.

Simple Chord Pattern with Flips

Used in the popular song “Trading My Sorrows”



You will use the flip technique to switch between chords in many songs; this will add interesting rhythm.

Make sure you move the chord when you play the flip. Use Em7 instead of Em (Option 2), and keep the 3rd finger down the whole time.

Start slow and increase your speed as you feel comfortable.

Try singing the words to “Trading My Sorrows” over the progression above. Once you feel comfortable with this progression, you will be able to play the entire song.

Lesson 13

Strumming with Accents

In this lesson, you will learn:

- To add accents to your strumming patterns

Warm Up:

- Easy Finger Exercise 1,2

Application Exercises:

1. Play each Strumming Pattern with the accents written
2. Play each Strumming Pattern and add your own accents to the patterns

Songs and Practice:

1. Play the chord progression for How Great is Our God and Trading My Sorrows using accents.

Notes from Eric:

Using accents in your strumming patterns is one of the greatest techniques you will ever learn to bring your songs to life. Simply putting an accent on the 1 beat will add a great feel to your songs. Music is made to move and you will need to begin to use accents to create this movement in your guitar playing.

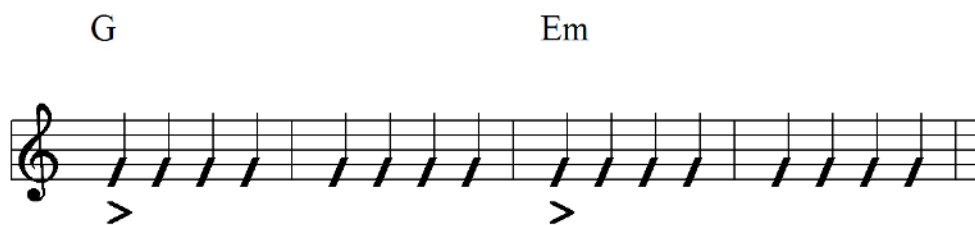
Start out by learning the accents shown by each Strumming Pattern, and then begin to add your own accents to the patterns. One of the most popular accent patterns is to accent beats 2 and 4. This is because in the modern four rock beat, the snare hits on 2 and 4.

To make your accents sound good, you can strum all the strings on the accent and then just play the higher 3 or 4 strings with a lighter touch. Watch the DVD to learn more.

Song Study with Accents

How Great is Our God

Use Pattern #1 and put an accent on the 1 beat when you change to a new chord. This is the progression through the entire song.



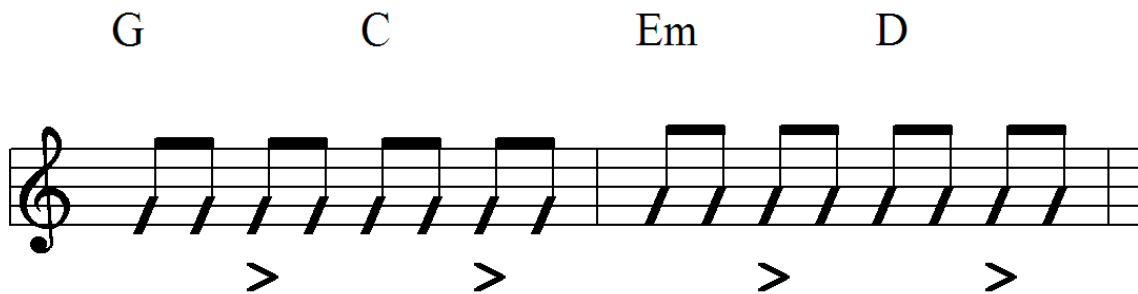
Song Study with Accents

Trading My Sorrows

Use Pattern #6 with accents on beats 2 and 4 to create the rhythm used to play this song. The chord progression through the verses and choruses use these 4 simple chords:

G C Em D

Play each chord for one measure



Lesson 14

Playing a Song - One and Only



Note: The original key is D. This chart is to practice your chords in the key of G.
Use your capo on fret 7 to play with the original recording.

v G //// //// D //// ////
One and Only, Great and Holy God
Em //// C //// G //// ////
Friend of Sinners, like me
G //// //// D //// ////
One and Only, Faithful loving Lord
Em //// C //// G //// ////
Giver of everything I need

Ch C //// D //// G //// ////
Sing praise to the One and Only
C //// D //// G //// ////
Give love to the Lord, give glory
C //// D //// Em //// C ////
Let all who love Your saving way say along with me
C //// D //// G ////
You are my, One and only

Br Em //// D //// G //// ////
You're the Awesome Creator, Maker of Earth, My King
Em //// D //// G //// ////
High and Eternal, Savior of my soul....

Words and Music by Eric Roberts and Emily Roberts
© 2011 Eric Roberts, BMI. Published and administered by WorshiptheKing.com
Studio 43, LLC www.studio43.org email to eric@studio43.org 615-469-1893

CCLI # 6002592

Lesson 15

Warm Up to Play A Fast Song

In this lesson, you will learn:

- To play Strumming Pattern #6 fast
- How to play a fast song using 3 chords
- The chord progression for the popular song, “Every Move I Make”

Warm Up:

- Easy Finger Exercise 4

Application Exercises:

1. Count and play Strumming Pattern #6 with a G chord using all down strums.
2. Play the popular chord progression to “Every Move I Make.” Find a tempo on your metronome that will allow you to switch between chords without getting behind, and play at that tempo for a while. Once you get comfortable, speed it up 5-10 clicks; keep doing this until you reach a good speed for the song.

Songs and Practice:

1. Practice with a metronome: start the metronome on a slow setting that allows you enough time to switch between chords without breaking the rhythm. Play at this speed for 3-5 minutes, then turn up about 10 clicks and keep going. Repeat this exercise until you reach your goal speed for the song.
2. If you are having trouble switching between two specific chords, take some time and practice switching between those two chords. Once it starts to smooth out, go back to playing the song.

Notes from Eric:

Playing fast songs will require you to be able to switch between chords quickly and hold onto the pick to play rhythmic strumming patterns. For starters, play all eighth notes with a down strum. For any fast song, this is a good starting point. You DO NOT have to play all the strings on every beat when you are playing a fast song. On the D chord, just play the bottom 3 or 4 strings. On the 1 beat of every measure, try to play the full chord and include the bass note. On the other beats, as the bass note rings out, you will play the higher 3 or 4 strings. Your main goal is to NOT BREAK THE RHYTHM. If you have to start slow, that is OK. Most of you will have to start slow!

Fast Chord Progression Practice


A popular pattern for many fast songs is: G C D C

This is the chord progression for the popular song “Every Move I Make” as well as many others.

You will play this song with all DOWN strums. The whole verse has this pattern. In the beginning, you can use this pattern to play the whole song. There are two chords for each measure. You will use strumming pattern #6

Fast Strumming Exercise 1:


G C D C



1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

You will count both patterns like this: “1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and”

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +



Fast strumming Exercise 2:

G C D



Lesson 16 - Sing it Out



V1 Em //// //// //// //// C //// //// //// ////
 All the earth will know of your glory when we cry out as one
 Em //// //// //// //// C //// //// //// ////
 All the earth will bow down before you when we shine out your love
 C //// //// //// ////
 When we shine out your love

CH G //// //// C //// ////
Sing it out! Sing it out! Everybody say it loud!
 Em //// //// C //// ////
Shake this place with the name that saved your life JESUS!
 G //// //// C //// ////
Sing it out! Sing it out! Send your thanks up with the sound
 Em //// //// C //// ////
Let the whole world know that you belong to Christ
 Em
We belong to Christ!

V2 Em //// //// //// //// C //// //// //// ////
 God with us, Your light in this world is the truth, the life, the way
 Em //// //// //// //// C //// //// //// ////
 God in us, You're drawing us closer as we lift up Your name
 C //// //// //// ////
 As we lift up Your name

BR C //// //// D //// //// Em //// //// //// ////
 Hallelujah! We lift You higher!
 C //// //// D //// //// Em //// //// //// ////
 Hallelujah! We lift You higher!

Strumming suggestions:

Verse: Strum Pattern #2 Chorus: Strum #6 Bridge: Strum #2

Words and Music by Zach Brose, Emily Roberts and Eric Roberts
 © 2011 Eric Roberts, Zach Brose and Emily Roberts, BMI.

Lesson 17

A and Am Chord

In this lesson, you will learn:

- The A minor chord
- What to do when you see a slash chord

Warm Up:

- Finger Exercise 6

Application Exercises:

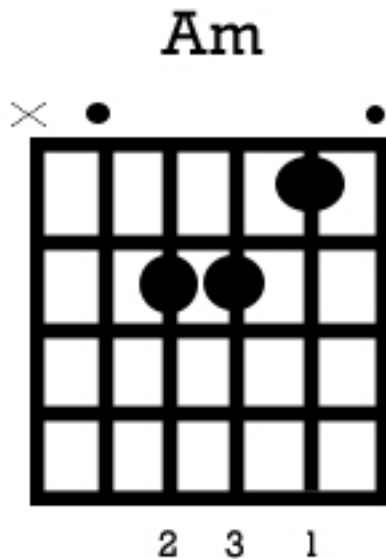
1. Practice the chord progression at the bottom of the Am page
2. Practice switching between Am and any other chord.

Notes from Eric:

The Am chord is the first chord in this method that forces you to move your third finger. When forming the Am chord, start with the 2nd and 3rd finger and then place the 1st finger underneath.

The A chord is very simple to form. There are several different ways to play the A chord. Option 2 is the Asus. This is an easy way to play the A chord while leaving your third finger down. You can bar your first finger down and it makes it even easier.

Learning the Am Chord



Build the Chord:

1. Place the 2nd finger first
2. Place the 3rd finger under it
3. Place the 1st finger

The A minor chord is closely related to the C chord. Sometimes you can switch between these two chords for substitution.

Make sure you **curve your fingers!** You don't want to mute any strings accidentally.

Once you have successfully built the chord, strum each note to make sure they are making the correct sound.

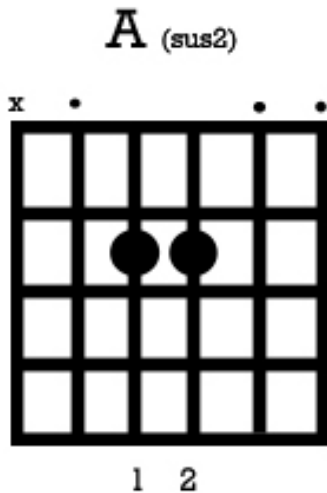
Practice:

Practice the chord progression below:



- ❑ Start your metronome at 75 and then increase your speed.
- ❑ Strum each chord 4 times
- ❑ Start slow; try not to break the rhythm between chords.

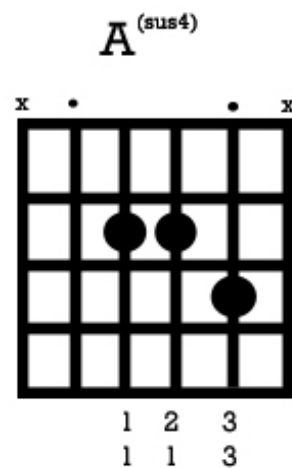
Learning the A Chord



This chord is technically called “A2.” We will learn more about this in Book 3. For now, use this chord for the A chord. It is just like the Em chord moved down one string.

Option 2:

You can use this simple A chord to switch between chords even faster. Notice that the 3rd finger can stay down when moving from D-A-Bm



You can use option 2 any time you see A or Asus. You may use either the top or bottom finger configuration depending on what song you are playing

Practice:

(This is the same pattern that is in the song I Could Sing of Your Love Forever)



Lesson 18: The Bm Chord

In this lesson, you will learn:

- To play the B minor chord
- Play songs using the Bm chord

Warm Up:

- Finger Exercise 7

Application Exercises:

1. Practice the chord progression at the bottom of the Bm page.
2. Practice switching between each chord you know and the Bm chord

Songs and Practice:

1. In the next lesson, you will play “You Are My King” using the Bm chord and advanced strumming patterns.

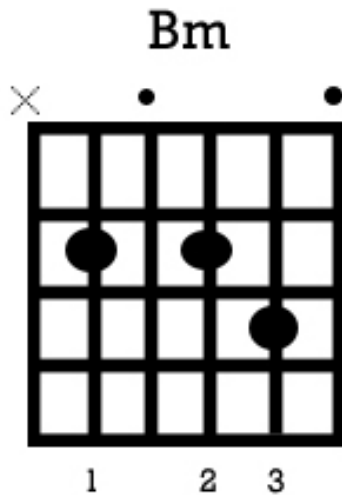
Notes from Eric:

This is another chord that I have modified to make easier for beginners. The normal Bm chord is a barre (or bar) chord and is extremely difficult for most beginners. You can learn moveable barre chords in my new DVD Private Lesson Session for Moveable Chords available from 8chords100songs.com

Once you master the Bm chord, you will be able to play many more songs.

Learning the Bm Chord

This chord is also not the original “Bm” chord. This form is easier to play for beginners and sounds great as a Bm chord substitution. To play the traditional form of Bm, you have to be strong enough to play the barre chord form. Learning the Bm chord opens up a whole new set of for you to play. Many people will struggle with the barre form of the Bm for years. This substitute sounds great. I use is for most of the songs I play that call for Bm.

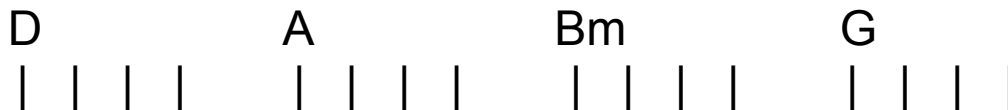


Chord Build:

1. Start at the top with your first finger
2. Then add the 2nd and 3rd as shown.

NOTE: When playing this form of the Bm, be sure to mute the top string and put an accent on the root note. The root note is the 1st finger on that 2nd fret. That is the B note. You may also want to mute the high E string in some cases. Take a listen and decide for yourself.

Practice:



Lesson 19

Song: The Name That Saves

Bm // A // Bm // A // D //// ////
I have been the wonderer. I have been the one who needs the cross
Bm // A // Bm // A // D //// ////
I have been the seeker, I have been the one completely lost
Bm // A // G // D/F# // Bm //
 But You rescue souls that's what you do
 A // D //// ////
 You rescue souls, oh my soul.

G //// Asus // A //
I rejoice in the Name that saves
G //// A ////
I can rest in the Name that saves
G //// Asus // A // D
I have hope in the name that saves, Jesus

Bm // A // Bm // A // D //// ////
You have been the Patient One Waiting on an honest, humble heart
Bm // A // Bm // A // D //// ////
You have been the Gracious One welcoming me in with open arms
Bm // A // G // D/F# // Bm //
 Cause You rescue souls that's what you do
 A // D //// ////
 You rescue souls, oh my soul.

G //// A //// Bm //// Bm ////
I cannot forget the grace that washed away my sin and shame
G //// Asus // A // Bm // A // G // Asus //// A hold
I cannot look past this love, You brought me in you call me son

Words and Music by Eric Roberts and Emily Roberts
© 2011 Eric Roberts, BMI. Published and administered by WorshiptheKing.com
Studio 43, LLC www.studio43.org email to eric@studio43.org 615-469-1893

Bonus Lesson: The F#m Chord

In this lesson, you will learn:

- The F#m chord

Warm Up:

- Finger Exercise 6
- Practice the palm mute with a chord progression

Application Exercises:

1. Play the chord progression at the bottom of the F#m page
2. Make up several chord progressions using F#m along with other chords you may be having problems with. Play them slow until you begin to get better at switching between the chords.

Notes from Eric:

The F#m chord in this method is a modified chord for beginners. The regular F#m is another barre (or bar) chord and, as mentioned before, is very difficult for most beginners.

This chord is really more like an A/F# chord but sound fine as a substitution for the F#m, and is used by many contemporary and rock players to make a more open sounding F#m sound.

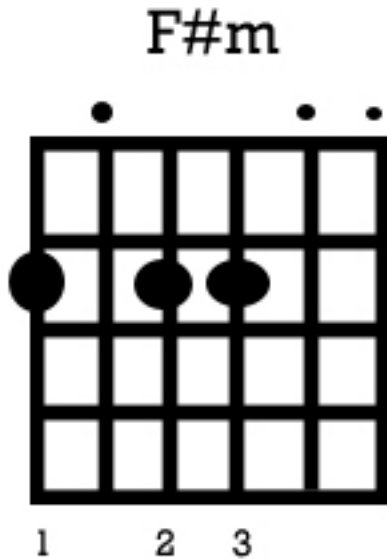
Focus a lot of the pick energy on the bass note and don't play all 6 strings. Play only the top 4 or 5 strings.

Learning the F# minor Chord

Chord Build:

Start at the top with your first finger

Then add the 2nd and 3rd as shown.



Helpful Hint:

The original F# minor chord is very hard to play for beginners because it can only be played as a barre chord.

This is a form of F# minor that I like to use. It has a great sound and is easy to play.

Once you have successfully built this chord, strum each note to make sure they are making the correct sound.

Remember: Build the chord from the top starting with the top finger.

Practice:

Practice moving from chord to chord using this exercise:



- ☐ Start your metronome at 60 and then move up from there.
- ☐ Strum each chord 4 times
- ☐ Start slow; try not to break the rhythm between chords.

Congratulations!

You have completed the Modern Worship Guitar Book! At this point, you are on your way to becoming a great guitar player! You should be able to play some of your favorite songs and even begin to lead a worship band or small group worship service.

I hope that you feel energized and successful in playing already. You now have a strong foundation to build upon for the rest of your life! Keep this book close by when playing to use as a reference. Study it and memorize the principles in it so that you will be sure to develop the strongest foundation for your musical journey.

May God richly bless you as you continue to worship him in spirit and in truth!

If you don't already have the 100 songs book, check my web site for details. www.8chords100songs.com

Your Next 2 Steps:

Start the Modern Worship Guitar Lessons Next Level Course!

In the next level course, available from 8chords100songs.com, you will learn many wonderful things including:

1. Advanced exercises to build dexterity
 2. Fingerpicking patterns and lessons
 3. Scales and Improvisation
 4. Riffs and power chords
 5. New song techniques
- AND MUCH MORE!

NEW! Music Theory for Worship Musicians

1. Music Theory
 2. Nashville Number System
 3. Using a Capo
 4. Singing and Playing Techniques
 5. Transposing
 6. Leading a worship band
 7. Picking great worship sets
- AND MUCH MORE!

All books and courses are available from
www.8chords100songs.com

Where to go from here?

You need to continue to practice and play daily. Join a praise team or volunteer to lead the worship time for a small group bible study or for special family and church events. Using your talents will help you develop into an even better musician. Sign up and **take private lessons** from a local music teacher or worship leader. One-on-one instruction is great for growing and using the knowledge you have learned so far. Attend professional seminars by reputable companies in the worship and guitar industry.