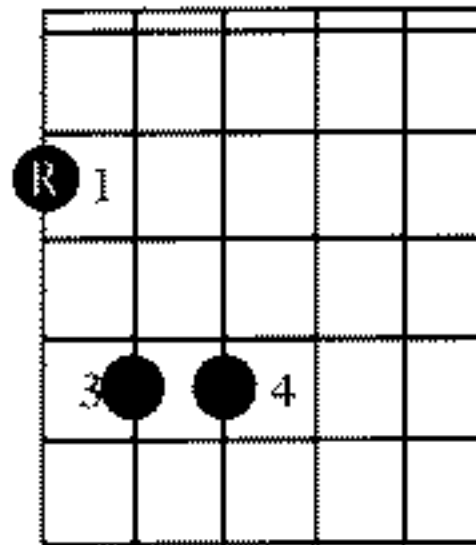


# Power Chords

## Notes on 5th and 6th String

<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>			
<b>F</b>				
	<b>B</b>			
<b>G</b>	<b>C</b>			
<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>			
<b>B</b>	<b>E</b>			
<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>			
<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>			
<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>			



**R** = Root note

Note: Where you put the root note becomes the name of the chord.

Power Chords are simple chords used in most rock and pop music. They sound better than full barré chords when distortion is used. They are easy to play and are used in millions of songs. You can substitute power chords for both Major and Minor chords. If you don't know F#minor, just play F# power chord, the same is true for D major 7, just play D power chord! What ever note your first finger is on becomes the root note or name of the power chord. The root is played with your first finger, the other 2 notes are played with your 3rd and 4th fingers. Only play the strings that your fingers are on, the rest should not be hit, or should be muted with your 1st fingers side.

Part of the reason that they are easy is because the shape of the chord never changes, just moves up and down the fingerboard and over so the root note goes on the 5th string. The notes on the 5th and 6th strings are shown to the left, so what ever fret you put your power chord shape on becomes its name. Try to remember the chord names on the different frets, On the 6th string 3rd fret is G, 5th fret is A, 7th fret is B, 8th fret is C and 10th fret is D. The sharp (#) and flat (b) chords are found in between the natural notes (see the note circle). Some examples of songs that use power chords are "Teen Spirit" by Nirvana, "Song 2" by Blur and many more. Check them out and enjoy!!