Theory and Application





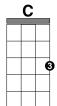
Chords 2: Chord Progressions

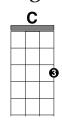
NCE YOU can form a few chords and make them sound not bad, the next stage is to get used to changing from one chord to another in an increasingly smooth way.

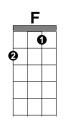
A "chord progression" is usually a short

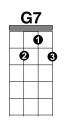
sequence of chords which can be repeated. First use the chord progressions below to practise changing from chord to chord, and then use them to practise strumming patterns.

Chord Progression No.1

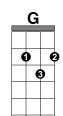


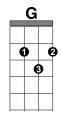


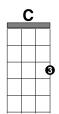


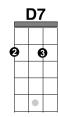


Chord Progression No.5

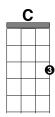


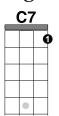


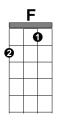


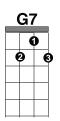


Chord Progression No.2

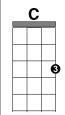


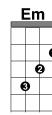


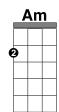


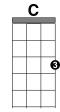


Chord Progression No.6

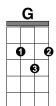


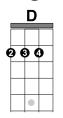


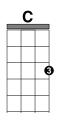


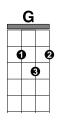


Chord Progression No.3

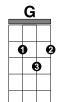


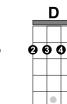


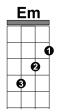


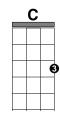


Chord Progression No.7

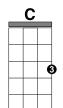


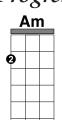


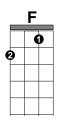


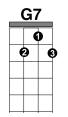


Chord Progression No.4

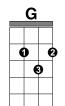


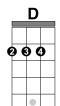


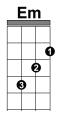


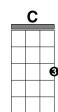


Chord Progression No.8









Some of these chord progressions are very recognisable. For example, Progression No.4 was used for lots of hit songs from the 1950s and 60s: Teenager in Love, Stand By Me, Cherry Baby, Blue Moon, Take Good Care of My Baby, Will You Still Love Me Tomorrow, etc.

Progression No.8 can be heard in songs such as Let It Be (The Beatles), No Woman, No Cry (Bob Marley), With Or Without You (U2), Country Roads (John Denver), and even Auld Lang Syne!