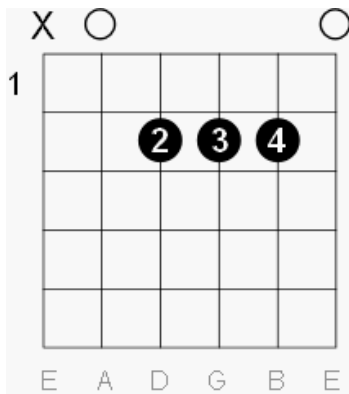


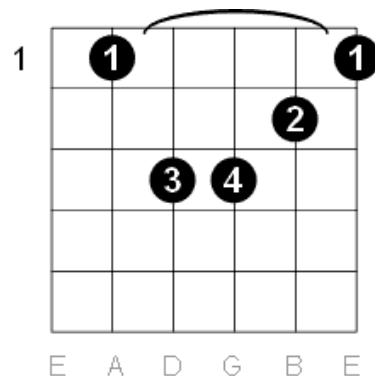
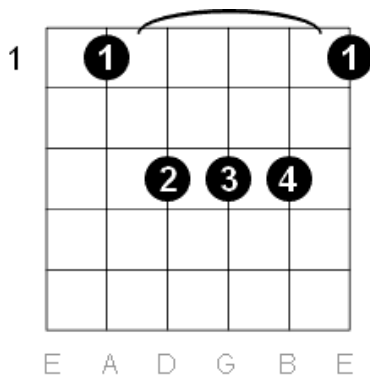
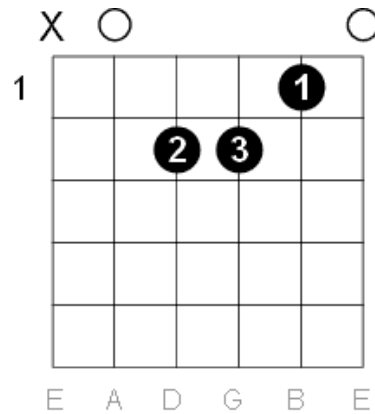
## Understanding Bar Chords

Let's start with the 5th string bar chord, if you know how to play A major and A minor open chord it should be pretty simple to work out.

A



Am

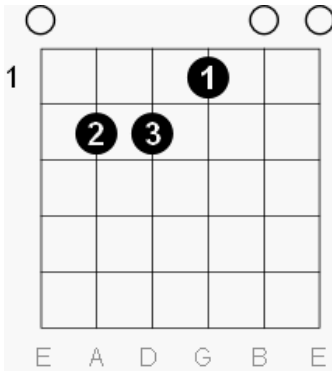


When playing the major bar chord your flattened index finger replaces the open string, and the chord changes to whichever note you move it to, for example fret 2 = B major, and fret 7 E major.

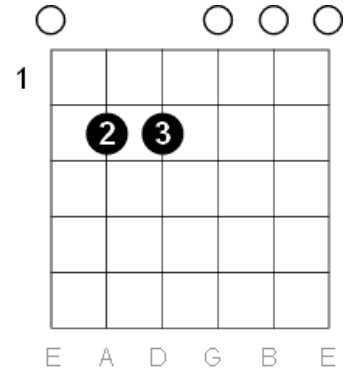
As for the minor shape the same rule applies with the index, but other notes are now being held by the next available finger as the index is busy holding the bar

## 6th String Bar Chord

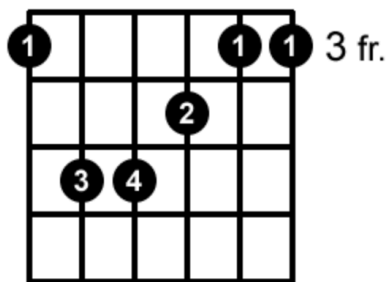
**E**



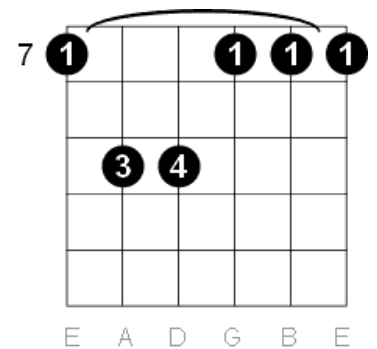
**Em**



**G**



**Bm**



When playing the major bar chord on the 6th string, your flattened index finger is now on the 6th string instead of the 5th.

Again the chord changes to whichever note you move it to, for example fret 3 = G major (see diagram on lower left side). Do not get it confused with with the minor shape on the 5th string barre chord.

As for the minor shape the same rules apply. Fret 7 is B minor (see lower right chord box).

Do not get the starting notes confused with the 5th string shapes, for example trying to play C on fret 3, because on these shapes it's up on fret 8.

## Fretboard diagram

Memorise all the notes on the E and A strings so you know where to build chords from.

# means sharp  
b means flat

They both mean the same thing, F# means the note above F but below G, Gb means the note below G but above F. It's the same note but looked at from a different perspective which changes depending on which key you're playing in.

I recommend starting by reading only the sharps and ignoring the flats when memorising this diagram. Then move onto flats.

