

# C Scale

## Live Lesson



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Key: C

Chords needed: C, Dm, Em, F, G, Am, Bdim

Video Tutorial: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cPGAgKVhrMY>

The C Major Scale in Position 1

```
A|-----0-2-3-|
E|----0-1-3-----|
C|0-2-----|
G|-----|
```

Intervals Used to Create a Major Scale

Root	-	Whole	-	Whole	-	Half	-	Whole	-	Whole	-	Whole	-	Half
C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C

How chords are created - Chords are created using the major scale simply by playing a note, skipping a note, playing a note and skipping a note.

Example - Notes for a C chord in Red

C D **E** F **G** A B C

Example - Notes for an Em chord in Red

C D **E** F **G** A **B** C

This also works with 7<sup>th</sup> extensions.

Example - Notes for a C major 7<sup>th</sup> chord in Red

C D **E** F **G** A **B** C

That means that these notes create a chord, but you don't need to limit yourself to one shape, or even all the notes at the same time. Here are two other C shapes

```
A|-2--7--|
E|-2--8--|
C|-3--7--|
G|-4--9--|
```

This always works as an arpeggio

```
A|-----3-|
E|---0-3---|
C|-0-----|
G|-----|
```

Let's look at the C Scale as intervals. (Different scales, like the minor scale, contain different intervals).

C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Root	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th (root)

Not all intervals are created equal! This is the order from most stable to less stable

C	G	E	A	B	F	B
Root	5th	3rd	6th	2nd	4th	7th

Knowing how notes are stability wise will help you create interesting melodies that both of tension and resolution, dissonance and finality.