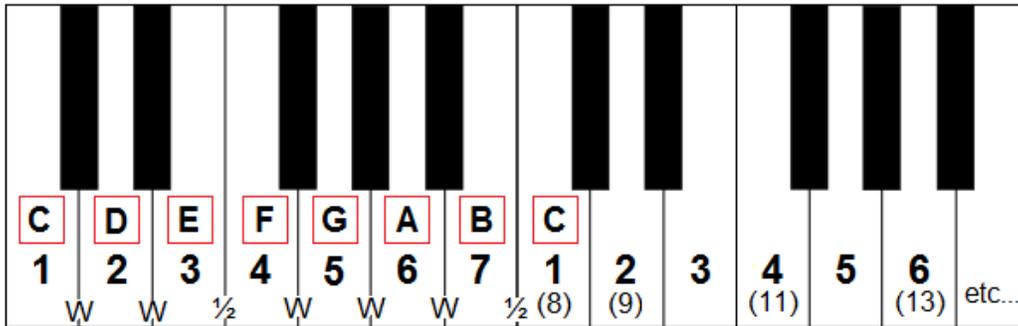
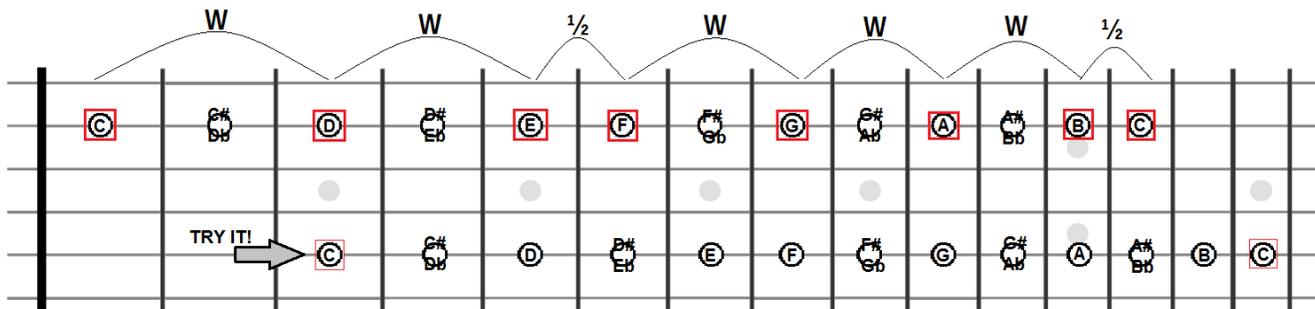


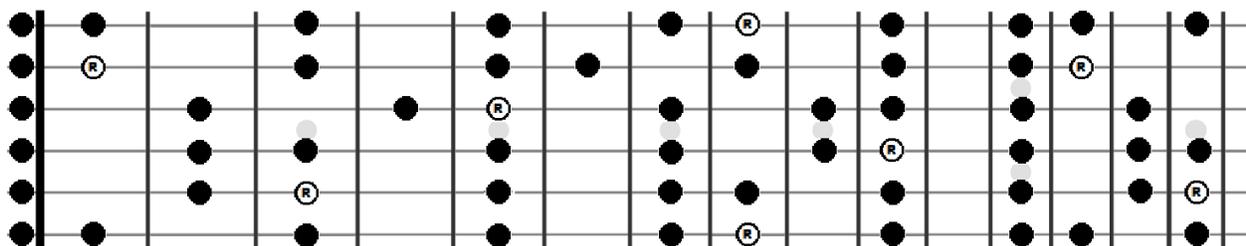
Take a moment to study and understand that diagram. We took the major scale formula, starting on 'C', and determined the C major scale has the notes **C D E F G A B C**. The key of C major contains no sharp or flat notes, and likewise on a piano does not use any of the black keys. Take a look:



And on your guitar:



Now play through it- actually sounds nice, doesn't it? Do you hear the "do re mi fa so la ti do"? You can take any note on the guitar neck, and use this formula to create it's major scale! When you take all the notes in a given key and identify them on the neck, you end up with something like this: (Continuing with key of C in this example)

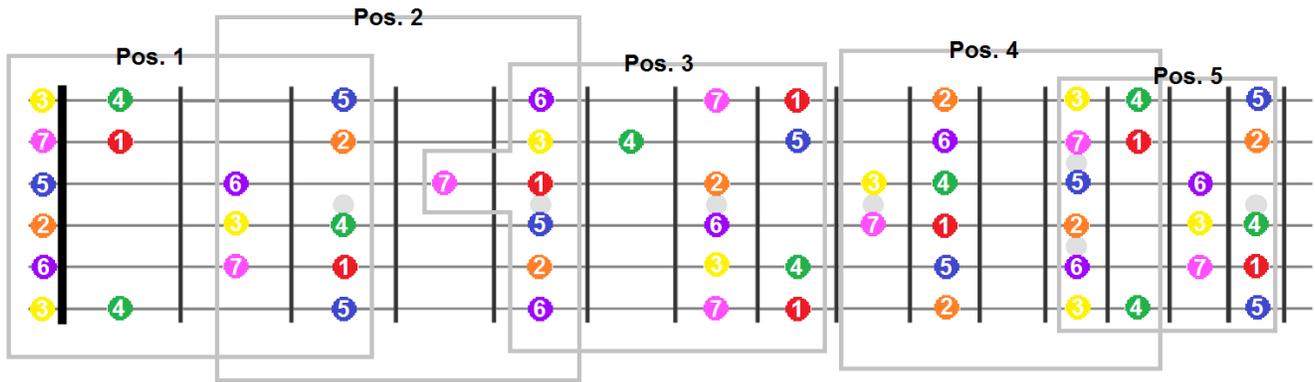


See how that works? It is pretty simple in it's design. Every **Ⓜ** is a 'C', and on each string the notes progress along in our **W W 1/2 W W W 1/2** pattern, *repeated endlessly*. The more you practice learning every note name on the fretboard, the easier you'll be able to discern and assemble improvised scales and chords.

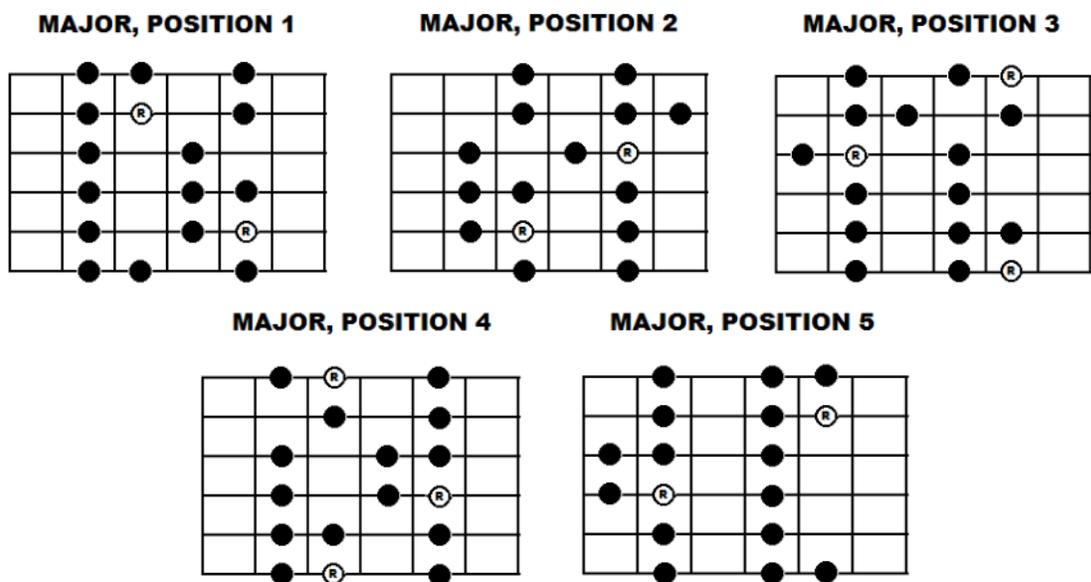
Here is one final way to envision this concept. This diagram may seem overwhelming at first, but it is the best way to comprehensively view scales on the guitar fretboard. It enables you to see how each position of the major scale is configured, and if you have followed this lesson from beginning to end, you will hopefully recognize the inherent simplicity of it's design.

Recall the notes in the C major scale as we wrote it out:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1
C D E F G A B C



Now you can clearly see how each of the 5 major scale positions are split up organized. If you refer to the Major Scale Positions sheet, you will see each of these blocks separated out.



No matter what major key you are playing in, those positions never change shape. If you are in the key of E major. Every **R** becomes an 'E'. And the same **W W ½ W W W ½** progression continues, but starting on E. Ultimately, the *notes themselves change* relative to which key you're in, because every key has it's own sequence of notes. But *the patterns stay the exact same*. These are "movable shapes" and can be played with an **R** (root) beginning on any fret of the guitar.

To complete this lesson, let's draw out the notes for every major scale, using our major scale formula. Again, remember that *the sequence of whole and half steps never changes* when constructing a major scale, the only thing that matters is what note you are starting on!

	W		W		1/2	W		W		W		1/2	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Key of:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
A Major	A	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A
A#/Bb Major	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb
B Major	B	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B
C Major	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C
C#/Db Major	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db
D Major	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db	D
D#/Eb Major	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb
E Major	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E
F Major	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F
F#/Gb Major	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb
G Major	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G
G#/Ab Major	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab

So therefore, each key contain the following notes:

Key of:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
A Major	A	B	C#/Db	D	E	F#/Gb	G#/Ab	A
A#/Bb Major	A#/Bb	C	D	D#/Eb	F	G	A	A#/Bb
B Major	B	C#/Db	D#/Eb	E	F#/Gb	G#/Ab	A#/Bb	B
C Major	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C#/Db Major	C#/Db	D#/Eb	F	F#/Gb	G#/Ab	A#/Bb	C	C#/Db
D Major	D	E	F#/Gb	G	A	B	C#/Db	D
D#/Eb Major	D#/Eb	F	G	G#/Ab	A#/Bb	C	D	D#/Eb
E Major	E	F#/Gb	G#/Ab	A	B	C#/Db	D#/Eb	E
F Major	F	G	A	A#/Bb	C	D	E	F
F#/Gb Major	F#/Gb	G#/Ab	A#/Bb	B	C#/Db	D#/Eb	F	F#/Gb
G Major	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#/Gb	G
G#/Ab Major	G#/Ab	A#/Bb	C	C#/Db	D#/Eb	F	G	G#/Ab