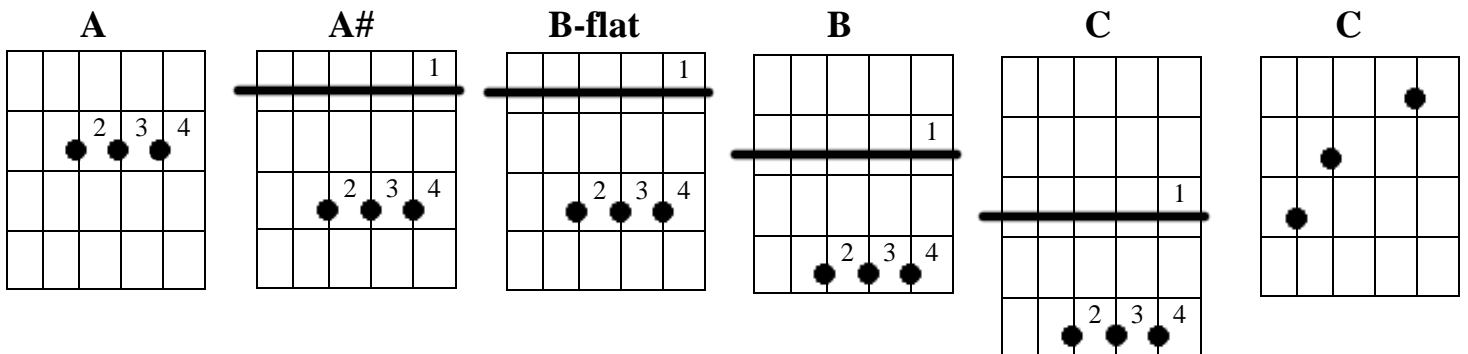


12 – Guitar Worship - 12

Lesson 12 – You will be introduced to the B chord in the key of E and a little bit on sharps and flats.

- **The key of E** uses the standard chords of **E, A, B (1, 4, 5)** and when using the **chord B**, your forefinger lays flat over all 6 strings in the second bar over all strings while your other fingers form the chord.
- **Tip:** If knowledge about sharps and flats that comes with these songs is too much for you, you can skip that part and just learn the songs with the chords. You will be as good a guitar player!
- The key of B is 2 spaces up from the chord of A with a finger bar across the second space, see below.
Start with A (this time using your 2, 3 and 4 finger), move every tone one space up (included the bare string through the bar you make) and everything sounds a half tone higher.
- A half tone higher makes a sharp (or a flat from the next note going down).
So the A chord half a tone higher makes the A# (A sharp) chord and the B chord half a tone lower makes the B flat chord, but both sound the same.
- Move two spaces up from the A chord and you have the B chord, move up one more space and you have the C chord which will sounds similar to the C you already learned. See below:
Try it out.



- Every time you move up one space, the chord sounds a half tone higher as follows:
A – A# - B – C – C# – D – D# - E – F – F# - G – G# - A
Notice, B and E have no sharp, there is only a half tone in between B – C and E – F.
Always a half tone distance between the chords B – C and E – F.
Always a sharp (or flat) in between the other chords.

