

# Nashville Simplified pg. 2

Now let's take a look at adding the 7th of a chord. We will use a traditional set of chords found in the blues , the 1 ( I ), 4 (IV) and the 5 (V).

We are used to seeing C7 , F7, G7 or any number of 7 chords. Let's take a look at what they really mean. In Blues or a blues progression, the 7 means that it is a dominant 7th chord. If it were to be a major 7th chord it is sometimes notated as CM7 or Cmaj7

In Blues we usually use the C dominant scale C D E F G A Bb C instead of just a C Major scale ( like in the Sound of Music) C D E F G A B C.

7 chords are constructed of using the First note , the Third note, the Fifth note and the Seventh note of the scale which is "flatted" . or "lowered"

As you noticed I hope, I said flatted instead of flat. Some scales have a sharp like G major scale (G A B C D E F# G ) which has an F# for the 7th scale step. So we would "flat" the F# by lowering it a half step or a fret and then it would be come just an F (or F natural ). In our case we will be using the Dominant 7th.

## Ex.1

FINALLY, let's construct some dominant 7th chords.  
Let us make I , IV and V chords for the key of C

Bb	Eb	F
G	C	D
E	A	B
C	F	G

C7	F7	G7
I	IV	V

C D E F G A B C

## EX. 2

As you can see in example 1, I constructed a I chord (one) by using the first, third, fifth and seventh notes of a major scale but flattening the 7th scale step :

C D E F G A B C. C scale has no sharps or flats

E G A Bb C D E F F scale has only one flat (Bb)

G A B C D E F# G G scale has only one sharp (F#)

Now construct the 1, 4 and 5 chords for the key of F yourself. You can use page 1 of Nashville Simplified to help. Don't forget to flat the 7th

F7	Bb7	C7
I	IV	V

F G A Bb C D E F (F scale)